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Citation for published version (APA):

DOI:
10.1063/1.1884165

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/2005

Document Version:
Publisher’s PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:

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Download date: 03. Aug. 2023
Rayleigh and Prandtl number scaling in the bulk of Rayleigh–Bénard turbulence

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(Received 9 October 2004; accepted 1 February 2005; published online 5 May 2005)

The Ra and Pr number scaling of the Nusselt number Nu, the Reynolds number Re, the temperature fluctuations, and the kinetic and thermal dissipation rates are studied for (numerical) homogeneous Rayleigh–Bénard turbulence, i.e., Rayleigh–Bénard turbulence with periodic boundary conditions in all directions and a volume forcing of the temperature field by a mean gradient. This system serves as model system for the bulk of Rayleigh–Bénard flow and therefore as model for the so-called “ultimate regime of thermal convection.” With respect to the Ra dependence of Nu and Re we confirm our earlier results [D. Lohse and F. Toschi, “The ultimate state of thermal convection,” Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 034502 (2003)] which are consistent with the Kraichnan theory [R. H. Kraichnan, “Turbulent thermal convection at arbitrary Prandtl number,” Phys. Fluids 5, 1374 (1962)] and the Grossmann–Lohse (GL) theory [S. Grossmann and D. Lohse, “Scaling in thermal convection: A unifying view,” J. Fluid Mech. 407, 27 (2000); “Thermal convection for large Prandtl number,” Phys. Rev. Lett. 86, 3316 (2001); “Prandtl and Rayleigh number dependence of the Reynolds number in turbulent thermal convection,” Phys. Rev. E 66, 016305 (2002); “Fluctuations in turbulent Rayleigh–Bénard convection: The role of plumes,” Phys. Fluids 16, 4462 (2004)], which both predict Nu ∼ Ra^{1/2} and Re ∼ Ra^{1/2}. However the Pr dependence within these two theories is different. Here we show that the numerical data are consistent with the GL theory Nu ∼ Pr^{1/2}, Re ∼ Pr^{-1/2}. For the thermal and kinetic dissipation rates we find $\epsilon_\theta/(\kappa \Delta L^2) \sim (Re Pr)^{0.87}$ and $\epsilon_\nu/(\nu L^4) \sim Re^{2.77}$, both near (but not fully consistent) the bulk dominated behavior, whereas the temperature fluctuations do not depend on Ra and Pr. Finally, the dynamics of the heat transport is studied and put into the context of a recent theoretical finding by Doering et al. (“Comment on ultimate state of thermal convection” (private communication)), © 2005 American Institute of Physics. [DOI: 10.1063/1.1884165]

I. INTRODUCTION

The scaling of large Rayleigh number (Ra) Rayleigh–Bénard (RB) convection has attracted tremendous attention in the last two decades.1–50 There is increasing agreement that, in general, there are no clean scaling laws for Nu(Ra,Pr) and Re(Ra,Pr), apart from asymptotic cases. One of these asymptotic cases has been doped the “ultimate state of thermal convection,”51 where the heat flux becomes independent of the kinematic viscosity $\nu$ and the thermal diffusivity $\kappa$. The physics of this regime is that the thermal and kinetic boundary layers have broken down or do not play a role any more for the heat flux and the flow is bulk dominated. The original scaling laws suggested for this regime are51

$$Nu \sim Ra^{1/2} (ln Ra)^{-3/2} Pr^{1/2},$$

$$Re \sim Ra^{1/2} (ln Ra)^{-1/2} Pr^{-1/2}$$

for Pr < 0.15, while for 0.15 < Pr ≤ 1,

$$Nu \sim Ra^{1/2} (ln Ra)^{-3/2} Pr^{-1/4},$$

$$Re \sim Ra^{1/2} (ln Ra)^{-1/2} Pr^{-3/4}$$

The Grossmann–Lohse (GL) theory also gives such an asymptotic regime which is bulk dominated and where the plumes do not play a role5 (regimes IV and IV’ of Refs. 1–4). Apart from logarithmic corrections, it has the same Ra dependence as in Eqs. (1)–(4), but different Pr dependence, namely,

$$Nu \sim Ra^{1/2} Pr^{1/2},$$

$$Nu \sim Ra^{1/2} Pr^{3/2},$$
Re \sim Ra^{1/2}Pr^{-1/2}.

(6)

The same scaling relation of Eq. (5) first appeared in the paper by Spiegel on thermal convection in stars,\textsuperscript{52} where it was proposed on the basis of the hypothesis that in high-turbulent conditions the dimensional heat flux shall be independent both of kinematic viscosity and thermal diffusivity. As a model of the ultimate regime we had suggested\textsuperscript{53} homogeneous RB turbulence, i.e., RB turbulence with periodic boundary conditions in all directions and a volume forcing of the temperature field by a mean gradient,\textsuperscript{54}

\[
\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + (u \cdot \nabla) \theta = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{A}{L} \epsilon_\theta.
\]

(7)

Here $\theta=T+(\Delta/L)z$ is the deviation of the temperature from the linear temperature profile $-(\Delta/L)z$. The velocity field $u(x,t)$ obeys the standard Boussinesq equation,

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (u \cdot \nabla)u = -\nabla p + \nu s^2 u + \beta g \partial \theta.
\]

(8)

Here, $\beta$ is the thermal expansion coefficient, $g$ the gravity, $p$ the pressure, and $\theta(x,t)$ and $u_i(x,t)$ are temperature and velocity field, respectively. This model has been previously studied by Borue and Orszag\textsuperscript{55} by means of a spectral numerical simulation with built-in hyperviscosity. They focused mainly on turbulent spectra and second-order correlation functions behavior, but not on scaling of integral quantities with respect to $Ra$ and $Pr$. Actually, their results suggested a dependency of dimensional heat flux $Q$ on the $Ra$ number which was not compatible with the asymptotic predictions (1), (3), and (5). Furthermore they noticed for the first time large scale structures in the temperature field (called “jets” in that paper) similar to the ones we observe in our simulation.

How to connect the homogeneous Rayleigh–Bénard system studied here with the standard top/bottom bounded Rayleigh–Bénard system, and, in particular, how to connect the respective Rayleigh numbers? We stress that such a relation is nontrivial. Let us denote the standard Rayleigh number of the top/bottom bounded system with temperature difference $\Delta_{tb}$ between the top and bottom wall $Ra_{tb}$. We define the bulk-Rayleigh $Ra_{\text{bulk}}$ for the bulk with the temperature drop $\Delta_{\text{bulk}}$ across the bulk and the bulk height $H = 2\lambda_\theta$, where $\lambda_\theta$ is the thickness of the thermal boundary layer. Then $Ra_{\text{bulk}}$ and $Ra_{tb}$ are related through

\[
Ra_{\text{bulk}} = \frac{\Delta_{\text{bulk}}}{\Delta_{tb}} \left( 1 - \frac{2\lambda_\theta}{H} \right)^3 Ra_{tb} = \frac{\Delta_{\text{bulk}}}{\Delta_{tb}} Ra_{tb}.
\]

(9)

The ratio $\lambda_\theta/H$ becomes rapidly negligible for highly turbulent conditions. We think that from the available experimental and numerical data it is difficult to extract the $\Delta_{\text{bulk}}/\Delta_{tb}$ dependency on $Ra_{tb}$ (or alternatively the ratio among mean thermal gradient in the bulk respect to the imposed thermal gradient vs $Ra_{tb}$), we only can guess that, if it is constant, it shall be a very small number of order $10^{-2}$ or less, as can be deduced, for example, from Ref. 23, Fig. 3(b). Trying to relate the bulk-Rayleigh number to $Ra_{tb}$ for a complete cell is out of the scope of the present work. Nevertheless it is worthwhile to note that if in the asymptotic limit the relation linking $Ra_{tb}$ to $Ra_{\text{bulk}}$ reveals to be nonlinear, the global results presented for the homogenous Rayleigh–Bénard model cannot be directly translated to a real RB cell. Indeed, in Ref. 53 we showed that the numerical results from Eqs. (7) and (8) are consistent with the suggested\textsuperscript{51,1–4} $Ra$ dependence of Nu and Re, $Nu \sim Ra^{1/2}$ and $Re \sim Ra^{1/2}$. However, the Pr dependences of Nu and Re, for which the predictions of Kraichnan\textsuperscript{53} and GL (Refs. 1–4) are different, has not yet been tested for homogeneous turbulence: this is the first aim of this paper (Sec. III). Section II contains details of the numerics. In Sec. IV we study the bulk scaling laws for the thermal and kinetic dissipation rates and compare them with the GL theory. In that section we study the temperature fluctuations $\theta' = (\theta')^{1/2}$. The dynamics of the flow, including $Nu(t)$ and its PDF (probability density function), is studied in Sec. V and put into the context of a recent analytical finding by Doering and co-workers.\textsuperscript{56} Section VI contains our conclusions.

II. DETAILS OF THE NUMERICS

Our numerical simulation is based on a lattice Boltzmann equation algorithm on a cubic 240$^3$ grid. The same scheme and resolution has already been used in Refs. 54 and 57. We run two sets of simulations in statistically stationary conditions. The first fixed at $Pr=1$ varying the $Ra$ number between $9.6 \times 10^4$ and $1.4 \times 10^7$. The second fixed at $Ra=1.4 \times 10^7$. This, the highest value we can reach at the present resolution, was studied for five different $Pr$ numbers, 1/10, 1/3, 1, 3, and 4. We recorded shortly spaced time series of $Nu$ and root mean squared (rms) values of temperature and velocity, and we stored a collection of the whole field configurations with a coarse time spacing. The length of each different run ranges between 64 and 166 eddy turnover times. Our simulation was performed on an APÉmille machine in a 128 processor configuration.\textsuperscript{58,59} Each eddy turnover time requires on average 4 h of computation. The total computational time required for the whole set of simulations is roughly 150 days. The total number of stored configurations is around 2000.

III. $Nu(Ra,Pr)$ AND $Re(Ra,Pr)$

The Nusselt number is defined as the dimensionless heat flux

\[
Nu = \frac{1}{\kappa L^2} [\langle u_z \theta \rangle_{A,z} - \kappa \langle \partial_z T \rangle_{A,z}] = \frac{\langle u_z \theta \rangle_{A,z}}{\kappa L^2} - 1,
\]

(10)

where the average $\langle \cdots \rangle_{A,z}$ is over a horizontal plane and over time. From Eqs. (7)–(10) one can derive two exact relations for the volume averaged thermal dissipation rate $\epsilon_\theta = \kappa \langle (\partial \theta)^2 \rangle_V$ and the volume averaged kinetic dissipation rate $\epsilon_u = \nu \langle (\partial u)^2 \rangle_V$, namely,

\[
\epsilon_u = \frac{\nu^3}{L^4} Nu Ra Pr^{-2},
\]

(11)
One can therefore numerically compute \( \text{Nu} \) in three different ways: (i) from its direct definition (10), (ii) from the volume averaged kinetic dissipation rate (11), and (iii) from the volume averaged thermal dissipation rate (12).

The results are shown in Fig. 1(a) as a function of Ra for \( \text{Pr}=1 \). There is very good agreement of \( \text{Nu} \) obtained from the three different methods for all Ra, giving us further confidence in the convergence of the numerics. If we fit all data points beyond Ra=10^5 with an effective power law, we obtain \( \text{Nu} \sim \text{Ra}^{0.50\pm0.05} \), consistent with the asymptotically expected law \( \text{Nu} \sim \text{Ra}^{1/2} \).

In Fig. 1(b) we display \( \text{Nu} \) as function of Pr for fixed Ra=1.4×10^7. For the cases with \( \text{Pr} \neq 1 \) the convergence of the three different methods to calculate \( \text{Nu} \) is not perfect. This may be due to numerical errors in the resolution of the small scale differences, especially when \( \nu \) and \( \kappa \) are considerably different. However, one can clearly notice a strong increase of \( \text{Nu} \) with \( \text{Pr} \). A fit with an effective power law gives \( \text{Nu} \sim \text{Pr}^{0.43\pm0.07} \), which is consistent with the asymptotic power law \( \text{Nu} \sim \text{Pr}^{1/2} \) suggested by the GL theory and by the small Pr regime (1) proposed by Kraichnan, but not with Kraichnan’s large Pr regime (3). Increasing \( \text{Pr} \) further (at fixed Ra) the flow will eventually laminarize, i.e., can no longer be considered as model system for the bulk of turbulence. This also follows from Fig. 2(b), in which we show the Reynolds number

\[
\text{Re} = \frac{u' L}{\nu}
\]

as function of \( \text{Pr} \) for fixed Ra=1.4×10^7. Note that this is the fluctuation Reynolds number, defined by the rms velocity fluctuation \( u'=(u^2)^{1/2} \): in homogeneous RB no large scale wind exists. \( \text{Re} (\text{Pr}) \) displays an effective scaling law \( \text{Re} \sim \text{Pr}^{-0.55\pm0.01} \), consistent with the GL prediction \( \text{Pr}^{-1/2} \) for the ultimate regime (if one identifies the wind Reynolds number in GL with the fluctuation Reynolds number here) and also with the Kraichnan prediction (2). Also the Ra scaling of \( \text{Re} \) is consistent with GL (and also with Kraichnan), \( \text{Re} \sim \text{Ra}^{1/2} \), as seen from Fig. 2(a) and as already shown in Ref. 53.

**IV. SCALING LAWS FOR \( \epsilon_\theta \) AND THE TEMPERATURE FLUCTUATIONS**

**A. Kinetic and thermal dissipations**

The homogeneous RB turbulence offers the opportunity to numerically test one of the basic assumptions of the GL theory, namely, that the energy dissipation rate in the bulk scales like
In contrast if energy dissipation is dominated by the boundary layer (BL) region GL predicts the \( \epsilon_{\text{u, BL}} \sim \nu^3L^{-4}\text{Re}^{5/2} \) behavior. In Fig. 3(a) we plot \( \epsilon_{\text{u}}/(\nu^3L^{-4}) \) vs Re for all Ra and Pr, and find \( \epsilon_{\text{u}}/(\nu^3L^{-4}) \sim \text{Re}^{2.77\pm 0.03} \) closer to the expectation (14) but not fully compatible with it.

The disentanglement of the thermal dissipation rate \( \epsilon_{\theta} \) into two different scaling contributions is, in principle, less straightforward. The GL theory combines

\[
\epsilon_{\theta}/(\kappa\Delta^2 L^{-2}) = c_3(\text{Re Pr})^{1/2} + c_4(\text{Re Pr}),
\]

where the first term has been interpreted as boundary layer and plume contribution \( \epsilon_{\theta, \text{pl}} \) and the second one as background contribution \( \epsilon_{\theta, \text{bg}} \). The prefactors \( c_3 \) and \( c_4 \) are given in Ref. 4. Plumes are interpreted as detached boundary layer. Our simulation gives, see Fig. 3(b), the \( \epsilon_{\theta}/(\kappa\Delta^2 L^{-2}) \sim (\text{Re Pr})^{0.87\pm 0.04} \) behavior again closer to the background scaling, but not fully compatible with it, and consistent with the kinetic energy dissipation result. These unexpected deviations from the bulk behavior can be due to the presence of layers characterized by strong gradients both in the velocity and in the temperature field, i.e., to the formation of dynamical BL in the flow. It has been already observed in Ref. 55 and it is confirmed by our visualizations that the temperature field patterns often lead to the appearance of some nearby large vertical jets (see Sec. V of this paper). These jets are associated to the formation of strong vertical temperature gradients \( \partial_z \theta \) on the surfaces at their boundaries. We think this feature of homogeneous convection is of basic importance to explain the observed deviations from pure bulk scaling.

### B. Temperature fluctuations

In our numerics we find the temperature fluctuations \( \theta' = \langle \theta^2 \rangle^{1/2} \) to be independent from Ra and Pr, see Fig. 4. These figures show that we have \( \theta' \sim \Delta \) for all Ra and Pr within our numerical precision. In contrast, Ref. 4 predicted a dependence of the thermal fluctuations on both Ra and Pr, namely, \( \theta'/\Delta \sim (\text{Pr Ra})^{-1/8} \) for the regimes IV\(_l\) and IV\(_r\) which correspond to the bulk of turbulence analyzed here. Our interpretation of Fig. 4 is that the bulk turbulence only has one temperature scale, namely, \( \Delta \). For real RB turbulence it is the boundary layer dynamics which introduces further temperature scales, leading to the Ra and Pr number dependence of the temperature fluctuations observed in experiments.\(^5,16,47,48\)

### V. DYNAMICS OF THE FLOW

In this section we provide an insight into the dynamics of the periodic Rayleigh–Bénard flow. A bidimensional vertical snapshot of the flow is shown in Fig. 5. Already from this pictorial view the presence of an upward moving hot column and a downward moving cold column is clearly evident.

Indeed these large scale structure can be related to the presence of “elevator modes” (or jets, forming in the flow) growing in time until finally breaking down due to some instability mechanisms.

As proposed by Doering and co-workers in Ref. 56 it is possible to predict the presence of these modes directly start-
appears for $\text{Ra}^\text{sink}$ instability of the smallest possible wavenumber in the system from Eqs. (7) and (8). Doering et al. showed that, due to the periodic boundary conditions, this coupled system of equations admits a particular solution $\theta = \theta_0 e^{\lambda t} \sin(k \cdot x)$, $u_3 = u_0 e^{\lambda t} \sin(k \cdot x)$, $u_2 = u_1 = 0$, which is independent from the vertical coordinate $z$ [here $k=(k_x,k_y)$] and with

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} (Pr+1)k_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(Pr+1)^2 k_y^4 + 4 Pr \left( \frac{Ra}{L^2} - k_y^2 \right)}.$$  

(16)

From Eq. (16) one finds that the first unstable mode appears for $\text{Ra} \geq \text{Ra}_c = (2 \pi)^4 \sim 1558.54$, corresponding to the instability of the smallest possible wavenumber in the system, i.e., $k^2 = (2 \pi/L)^2 n^2$ with $n = (1,0)$.

The presence of accelerating modes with growth rate controlled by $\lambda$ can also be seen from Fig. 6 where we show Nu(t) on log scale (notice the huge range over which Nu fluctuates), and its logarithmic derivative.

In Fig. 7 we show the PDF of Nu(t) which is strongly skewed towards large Nu values. This asymmetry reflects the periods of exponential growth (also visible in Fig. 6). As can be seen in Fig. 8, for all Ra and Pr the system typically spends 54% of the time in growing modes.

Also the relative fluctuations of Nu on the Ra and Pr numbers (see Fig. 9) seem to indicate no dependencies, at least in the range of parameters studied.

Despite the presence of exact exploding solutions, our system clearly shows that in the turbulent regime these solutions become unstable due to some yet to be explored instability mechanism. The interplay between exploding modes and destabilization sets the value of the Nusselt number, i.e., the heat transfer through the cell.

In conclusion, we confirmed that both the Ra and the Pr scaling of Nu and Re in homogeneous Rayleigh–Bénard convection are consistent with the suggested scaling laws of the Grossmann–Lohse theory for the bulk-dominated regime (regime IV of Refs. 1–3), which is the so-called ultimate regime of thermal convection. We also showed that the thermal and kinetic dissipations scale roughly as assumed in that theory. The temperature fluctuations do not show any Ra or Pr dependence for homogeneous Rayleigh–Bénard convection. From the dynamics the heat transport and flow visualizations we identify elevator modes which are brought into the context of a recent analytical finding by Doering et al. In future work we plan to further clarify the flow organization and, in particular, the instability mechanisms of the elevator modes which set the Nusselt number in homogeneous RB flow and therefore presumably also in the ultimate regime of thermal convection.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We stress that the study of the dynamics of the explosive solutions and of their successive collapses in a turbulent cell is crucial for the understanding the behavior of “integral” quantities, like, for example, the heat transfer.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Charlie Doering for stimulating discussions on Sec. V. D. L. wishes to thank Siegfried Grossmann for extensive discussions and exchange over the years. This work was part of the research program of the Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM), which is financially supported by the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO). Support by the European Union under Contract No. HPRN-CT-2000-00162 “Non Ideal Turbulence” is also acknowledged. This research was also supported by the INFN, through access to the APEmille computer resources. E.C. was supported by Neuricam spa (Trento, Italy) in the framework of a doctoral grant program with the University of Ferrara and during his visit at University of Twente by SARA through the HPC-Europe program.


