

An energy pathway to dissipation: geophysical and astrophysical flows and the case of rotating stratified turbulence

Annick Pouquet¹

Raffaele Marino^{2,*} & Duane Rosenberg³

1: LASP, CU; 2: NCAR, CO; 3: OakRidge, TN

Ocean Scale Interactions: *A tribute to Bach Lien Hua*

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pouquet@ucar.edu

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Geophysical astrophysical turbulence: input & output of energy

Pathways of energy flux to large scales or to small scales

An apparent energetic paradox: where does the energy go?

Oceanic data

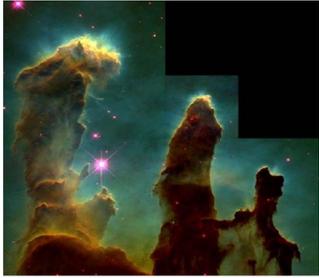
Results from large direct numerical simulations

Conclusions & perspectives





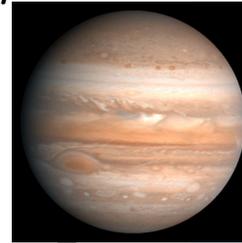
M100 galaxy 10^{23} m



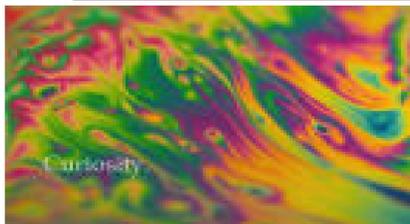
Eagle nebula 10^{18} m



Earth's atmosphere 10^7 m



Clouds 10^3 m



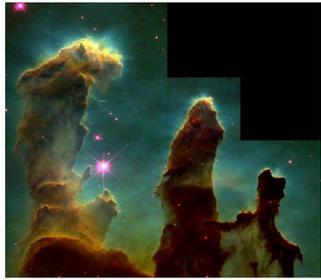
Soap film 10^{-1} m

Turbulence is observed from cosmological to quantum scales, in vastly different physical conditions with, in some instances, sizable magnetic fields, and more ...

Slide after A. Celani



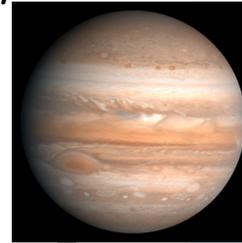
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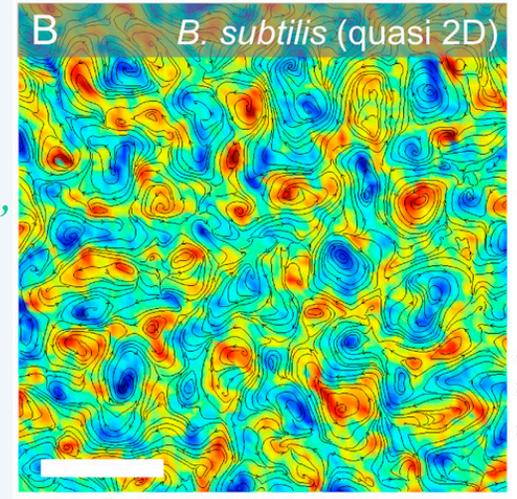


Clouds 10^3 m



Soap film 10^{-1} m

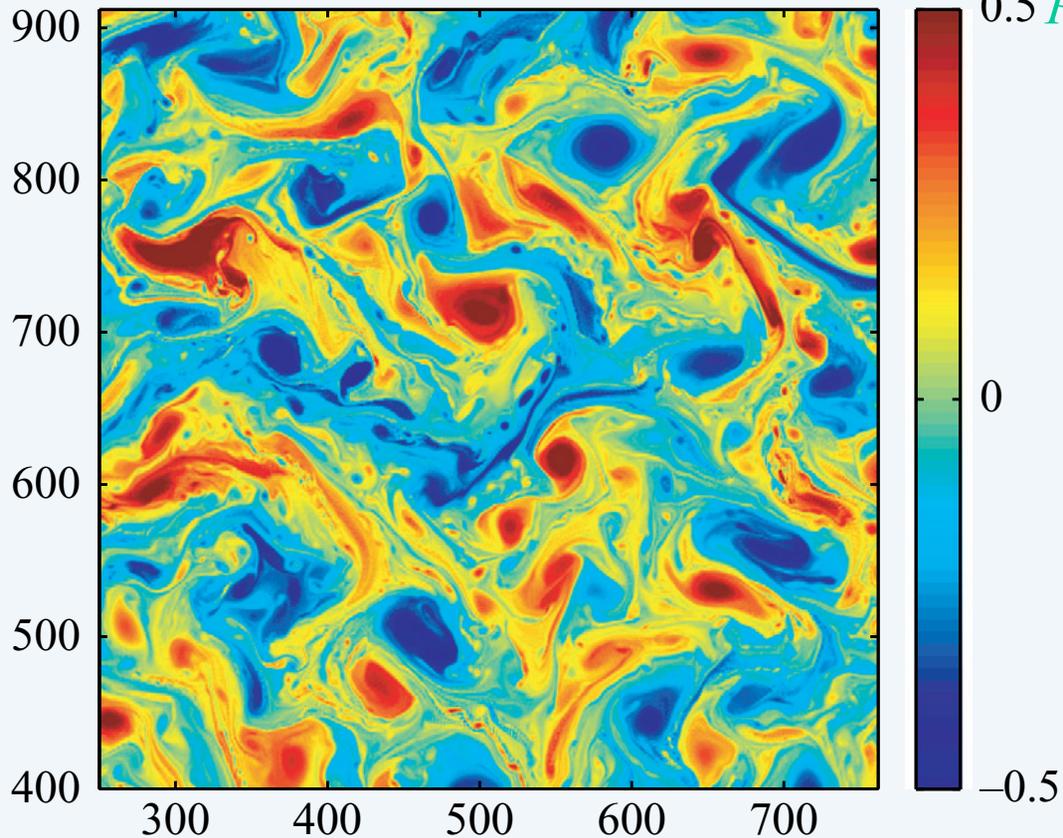
*Turbulent
bacteria
(Wensick et al.,
PNAS 2012)*



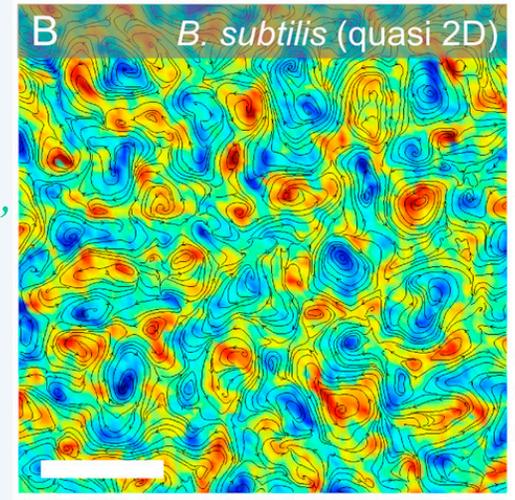
Turbulence is observed from cosmological to quantum scales, in vastly different physical conditions with, in some instances, sizable magnetic fields, and more ...

Slide after A. Celani

Surface
density



*Turbulent
bacteria
(Wensick et al.,
0.5 PNAS 2012)*



Self-organization

*Capet, Klein, Hua, Lapeyre. McWilliams (2008),
"Surface kinetic energy transfer in surface quasi-geostrophic flows"*

H II region in
M17, excited by
young hot stars

4x8.2m VLT
Paranal (*ESO, Chile*)



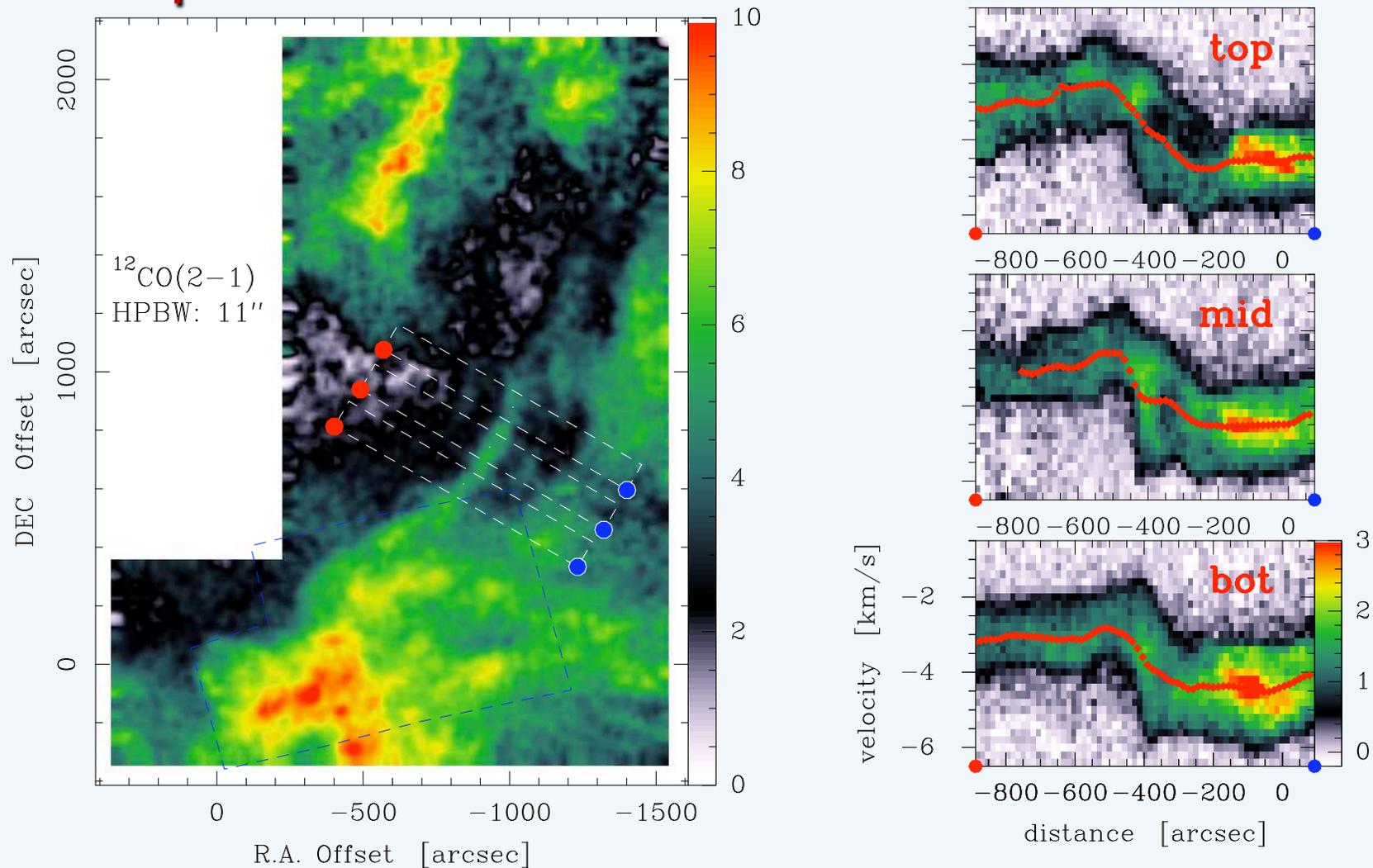
H II region in
M17, excited by
young hot stars

4x8.2m VLT
Paranal (*ESO, Chile*)

Angular resolution of
milliarcseconds,
equivalent to distinguishing
the two headlights of a car
at the distance of the Moon



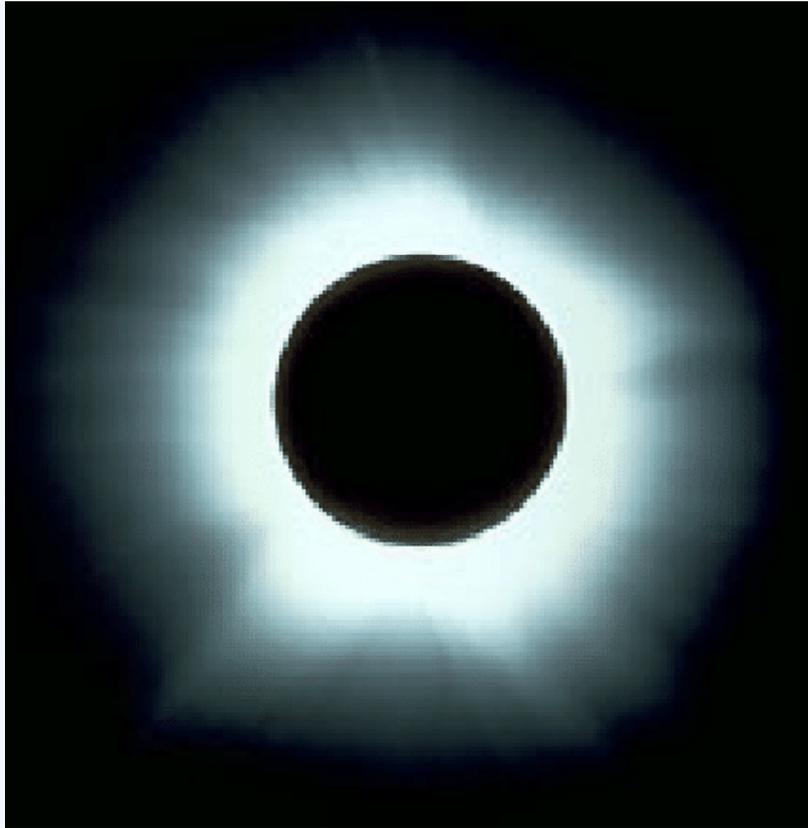
Dissipative filaments in the interstellar medium



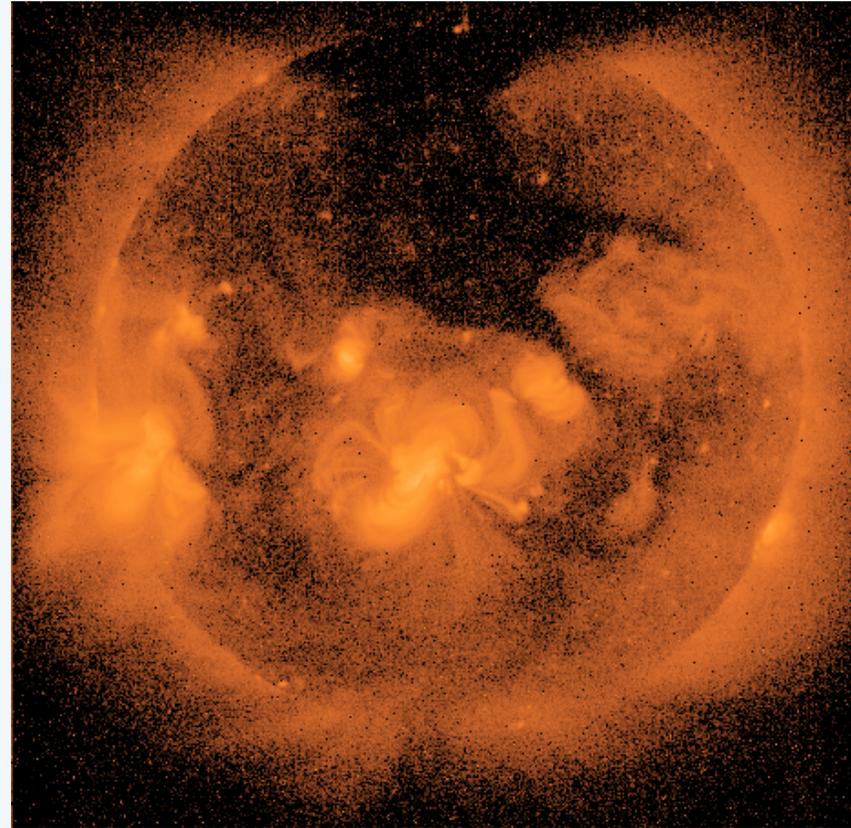
Resolution: 0.05 km/s , $3 \times 10^7 \times 10000 \text{ km}$ ($10''$, 10^{-2} pc) (IRAM)
Self-similarity of shear layers from 800 mpc to 6 mpc



Solar corona



astron.berkeley.edu/~jrg/ay202/img1731.gif

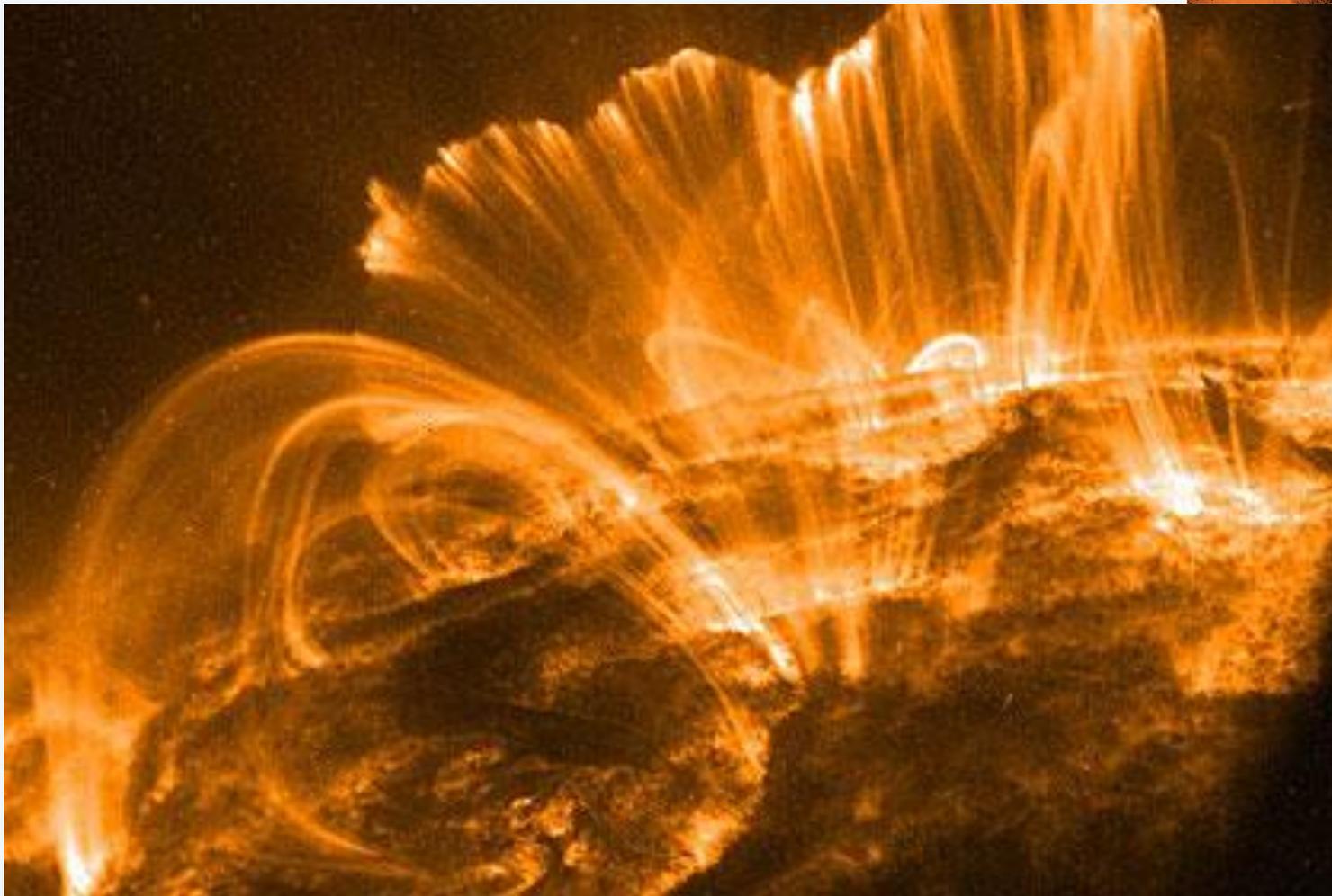
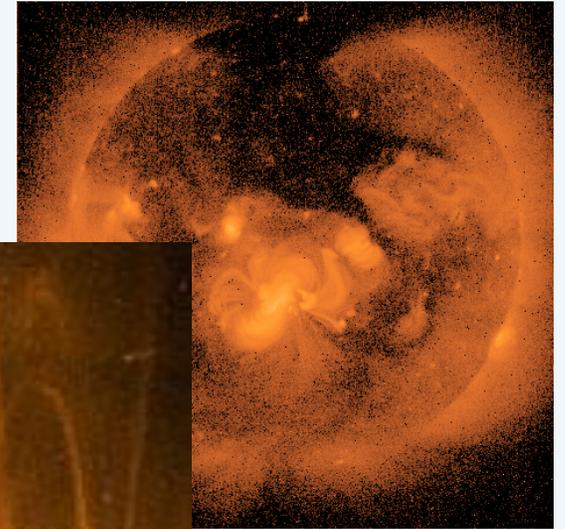


www.geophys.washington.edu/Space/gifs/yokohflscl.gif

After Bhattacharjee, 2005



Solar corona



NASA: [tn_2518_thesunswrongwayroundheat](#)

Stochastic field

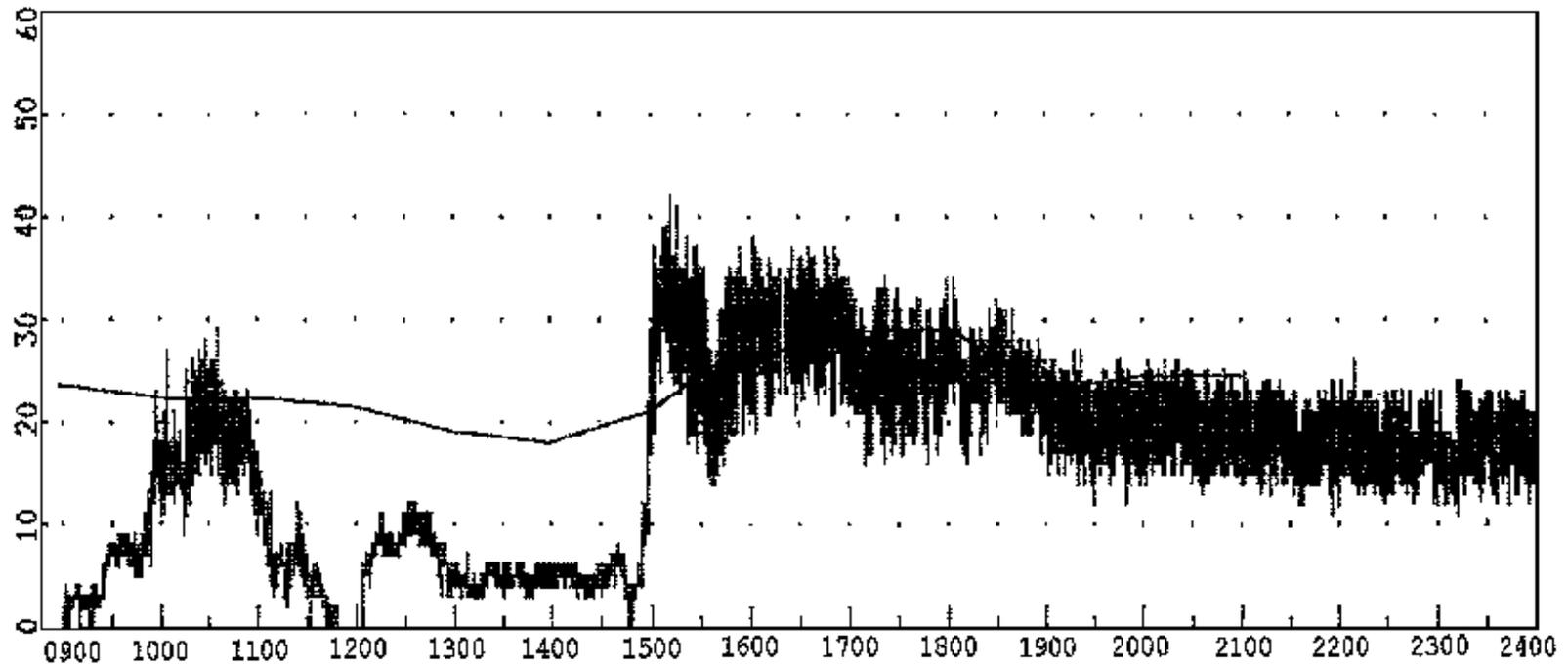


Figure 6. Anemograph trace for Bellambi Point on 26 December 1996 (wind speed in knots), taken from Batt and Leslie (1998), Fig. 7.

Stochastic field

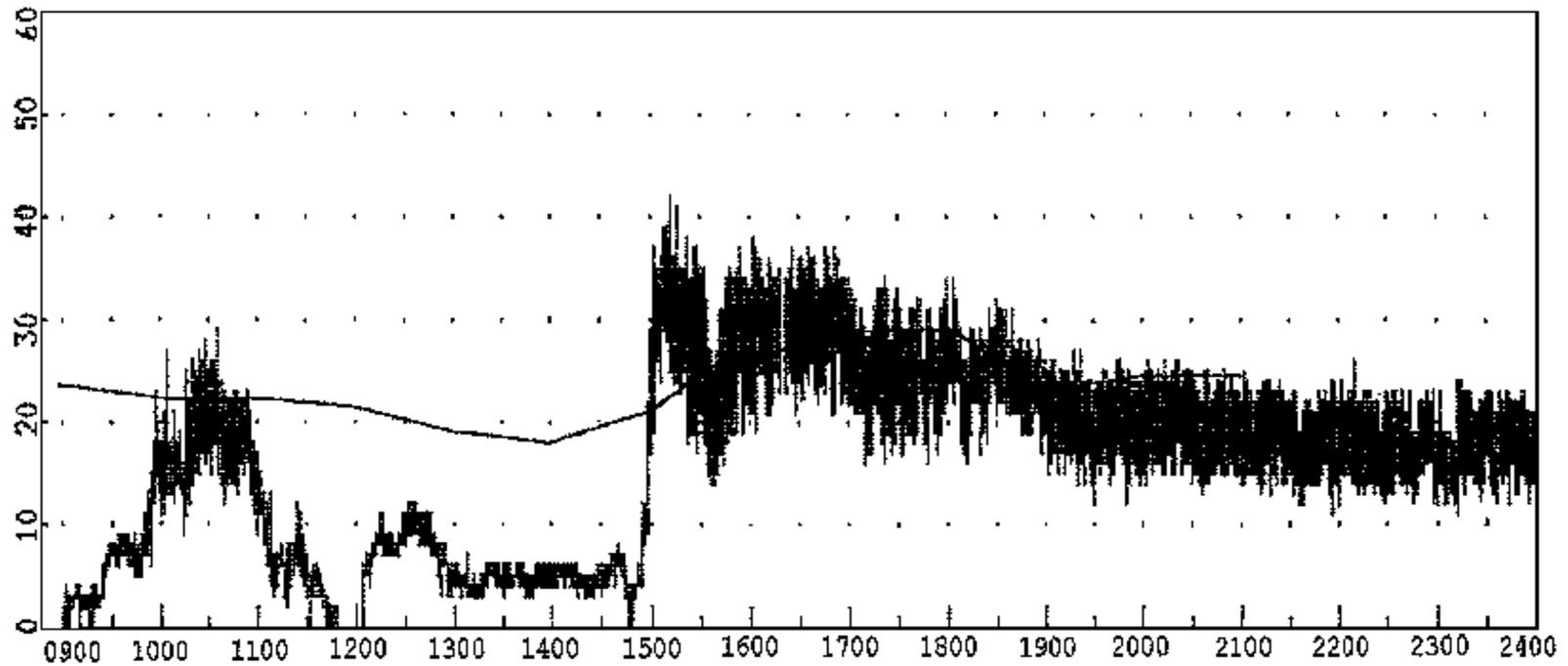


Figure 6. Anemograph trace for Bellambi Point on 26 December 1996 (wind speed in knots), taken from Batt and Leslie (1998), Fig. 7.

Turbulence: Complex fluid motions

Forces due to: Pressure gradients

Rotation

Gravity

Radiation, heating and cooling

Friction and viscous stresses

Supernovae

Magnetic fields

Chemistry, ...

$$\frac{T_{\text{dissipation}}}{T_{\text{nonlinear}}}$$

$$\text{Re} = U_0 L_0 / \nu \gg 1 \quad \textit{Reynolds number}$$

Rossby and Froude numbers, ...

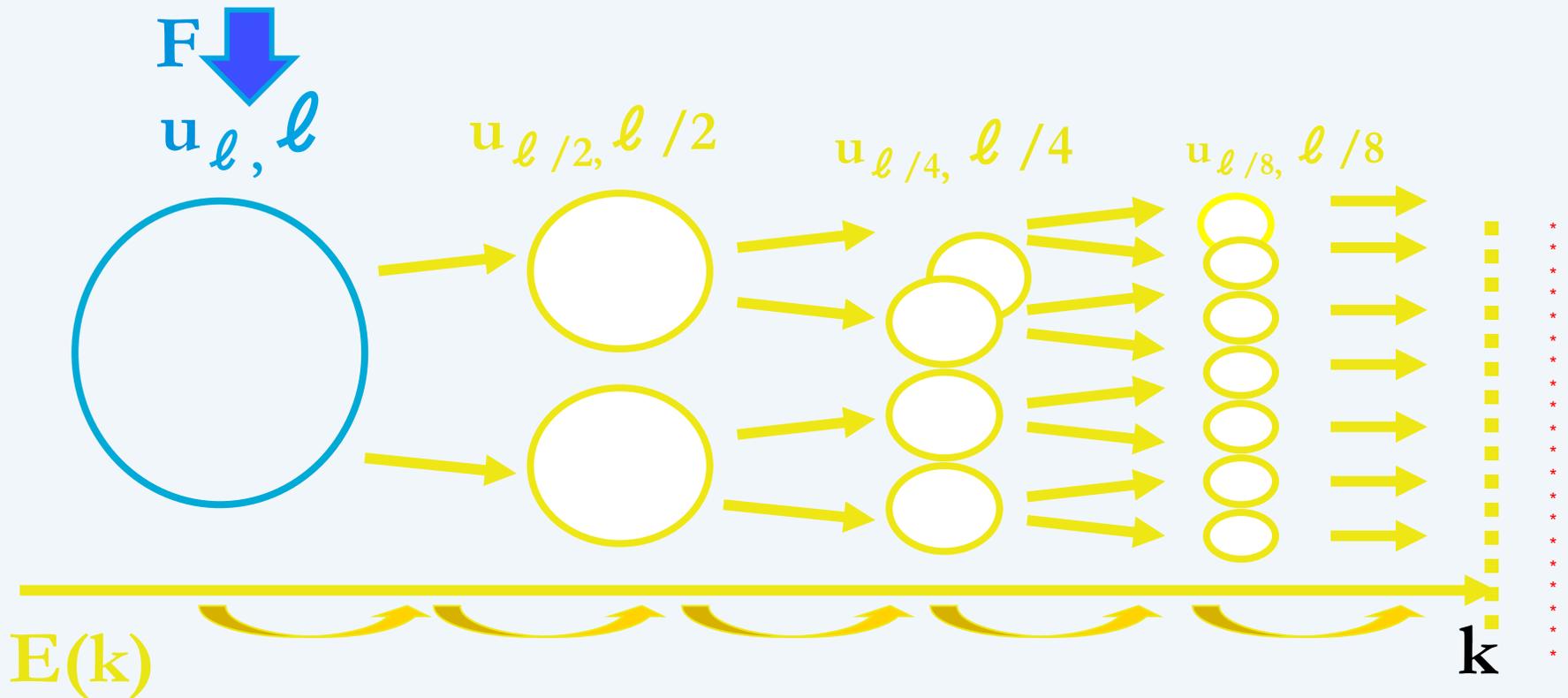
Non-linear term

→ convolution in Fourier space

→ coupling between scales

Modeling through both eddy viscosity & eddy noise

Classical cartoon for turbulence



$\epsilon = dE/dt$: energy dissipation rate

$E \sim kE(k)$ (locality) and $\tau \sim \ell / u_\ell$ (eddy turn-over time),

So: $\epsilon \sim u_\ell^3 / \ell$

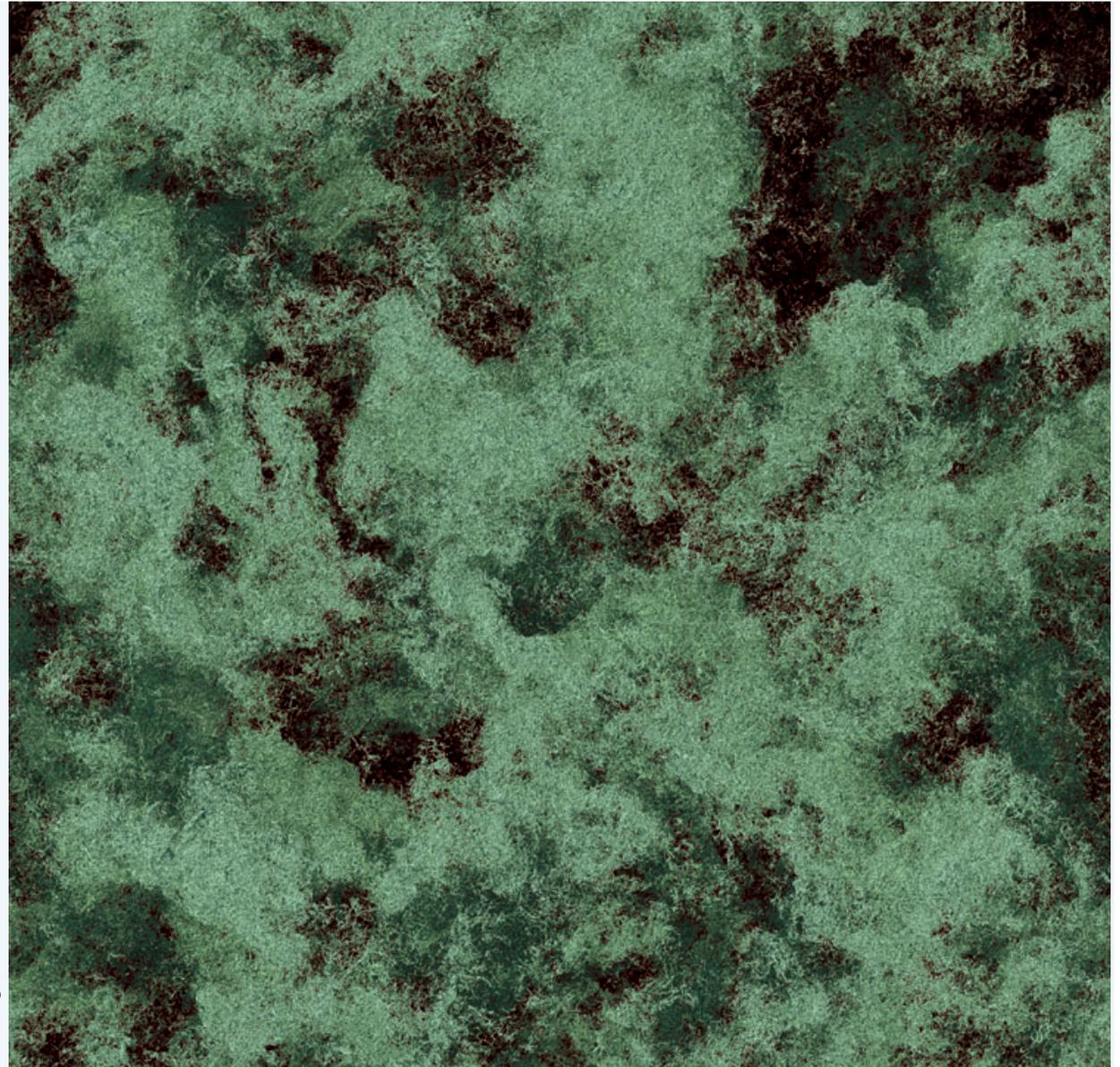
and $E(k) = C_K \epsilon^{2/3} k^{-5/3}$

diss.

What it looks like in the largest *to date* direct numerical simulation of fluid turbulence

*Incompressible, isotropic, 3D
Periodic boundary conditions
No other force but
pressure gradient and dissipation*

64 billion grid points
(4096^3)



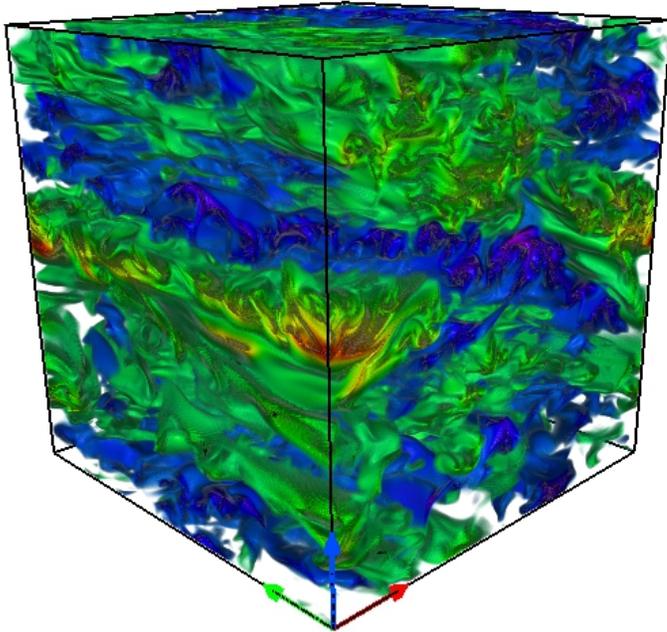
L —————
 10λ ————
 100η -

Ishihara Kaneda 2003, Earth Simulator

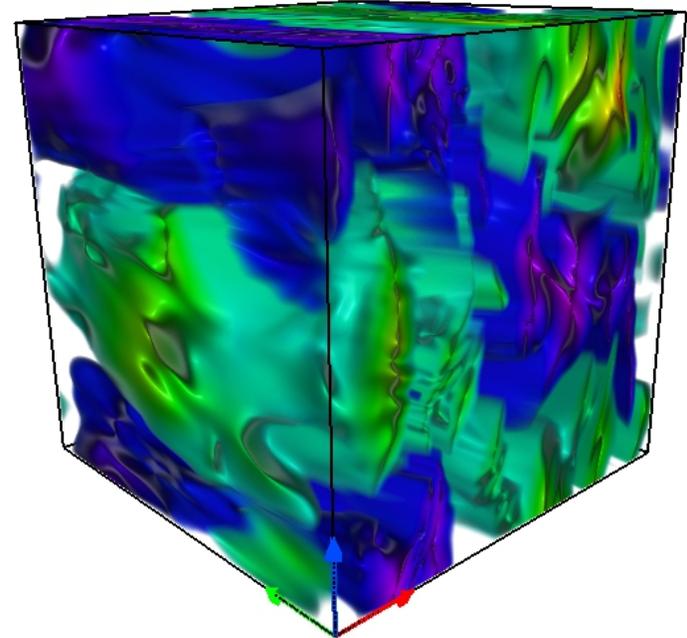
Temperature,

$Re \sim 8000$, 512^3 grids,

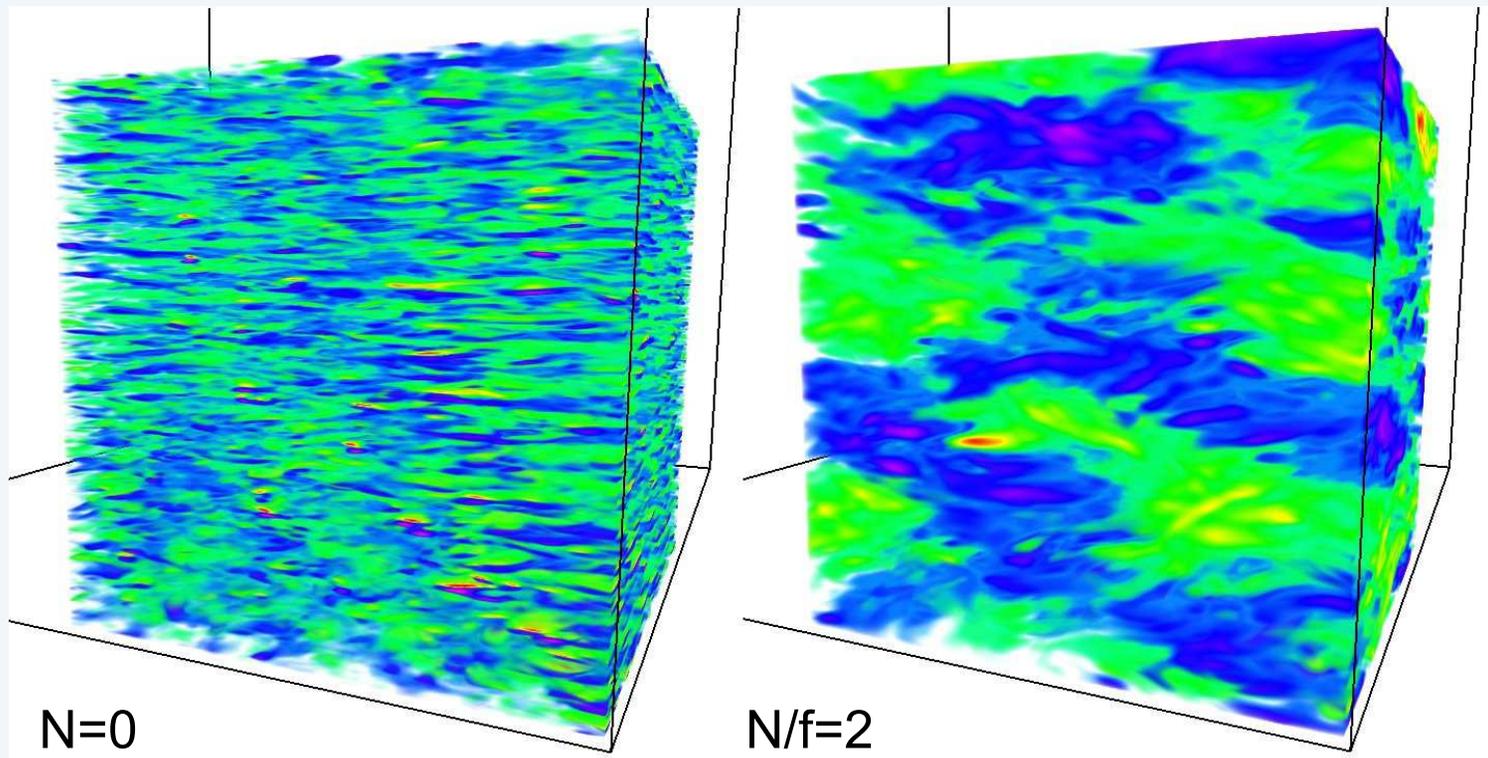
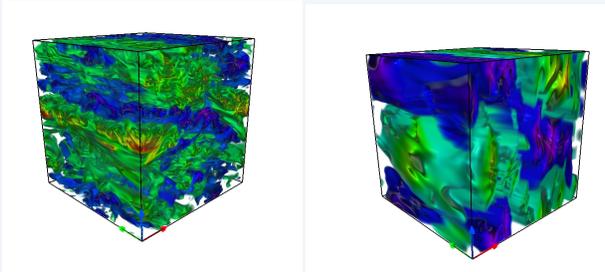
$R_B = ReFr^2$



$Fr \sim 0.11$, $Ro \sim 0.4$,
 $R_B \sim 100$, $N/f \sim 3.6$



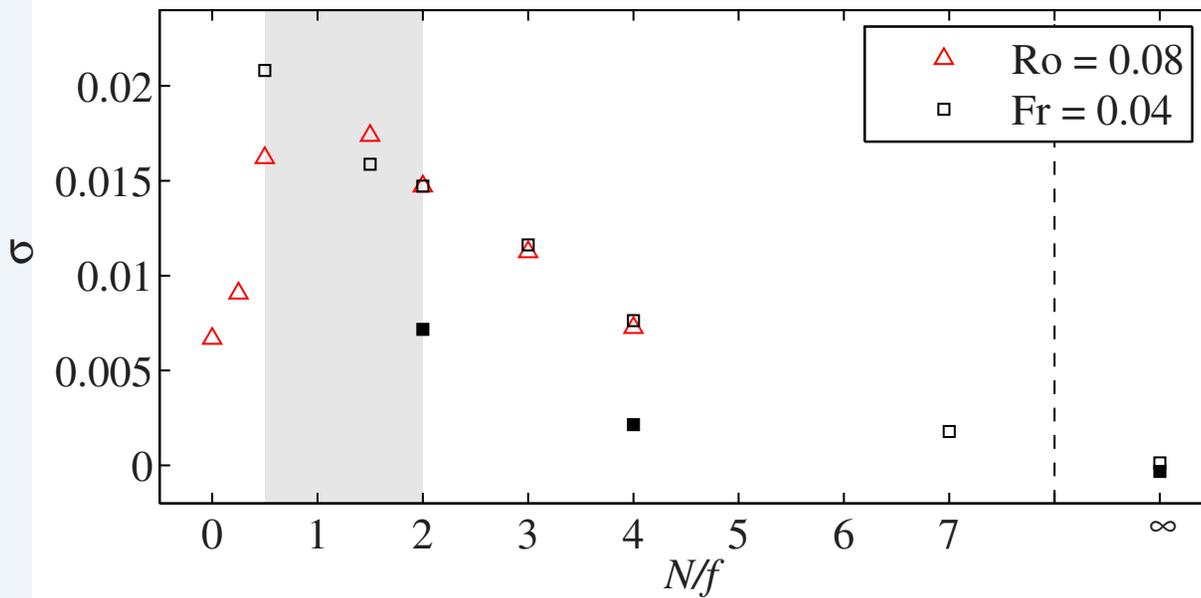
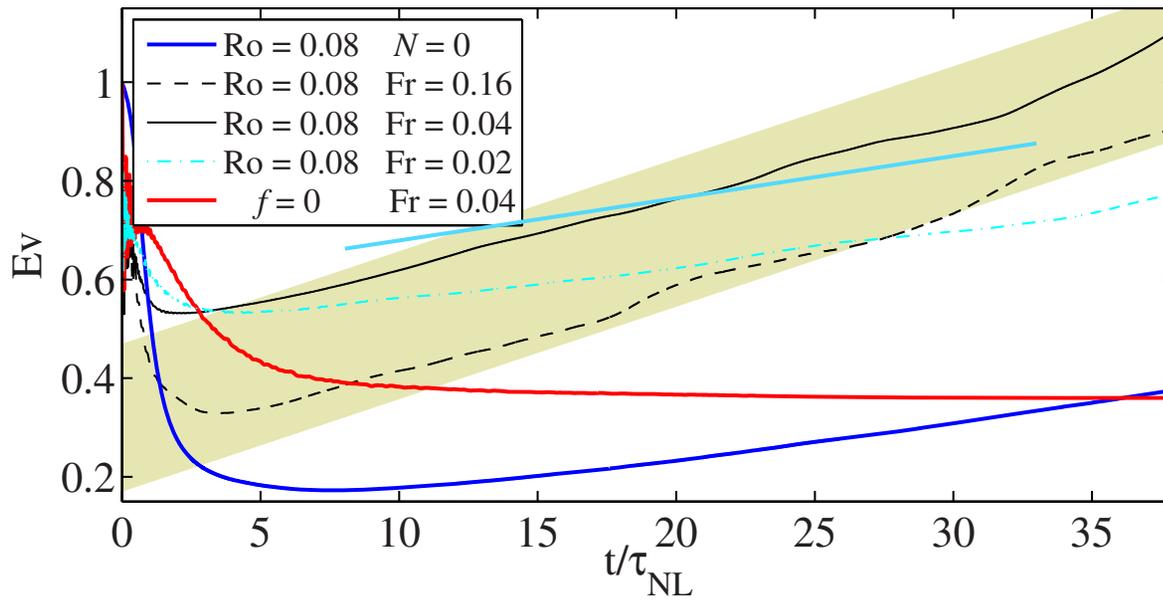
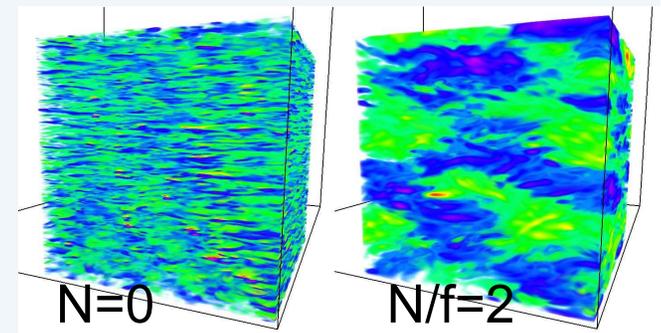
$Fr \sim 0.025$, $Ro \sim 0.05$,
 $R_B \sim 5$, $N/f = 2$



Growth rate of energy

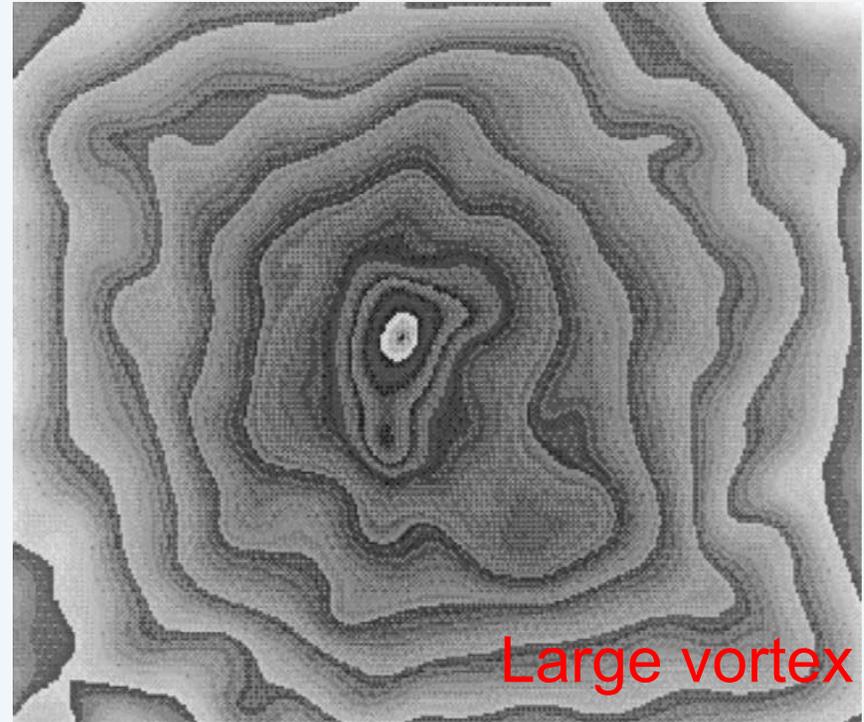
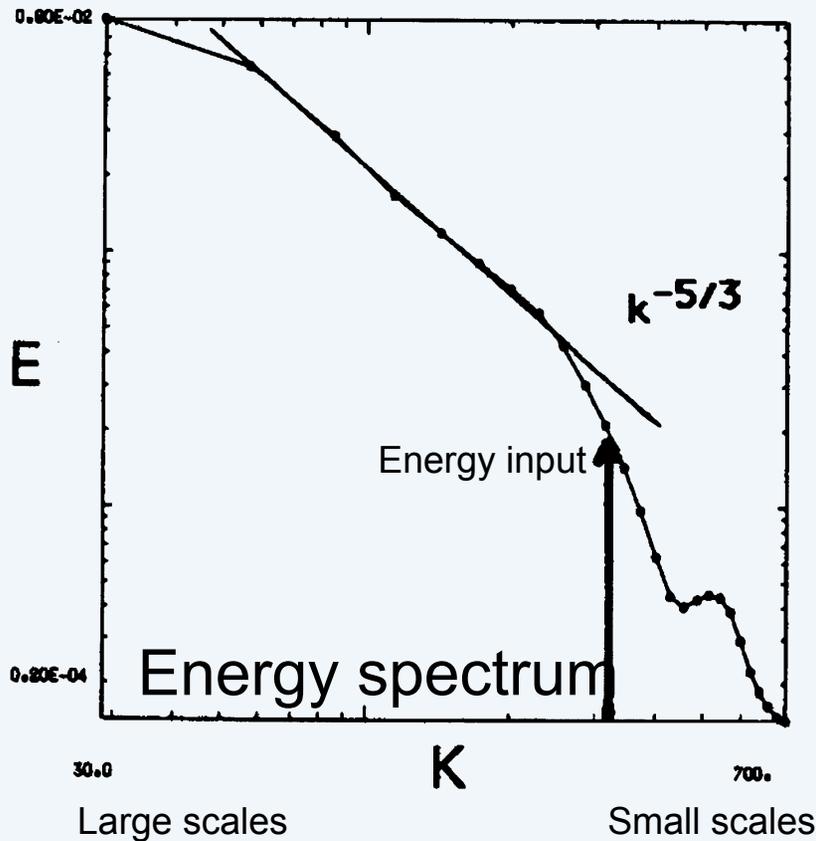
512³ or 1024³ grids
 $k_F=22$ or 40

Re=1000



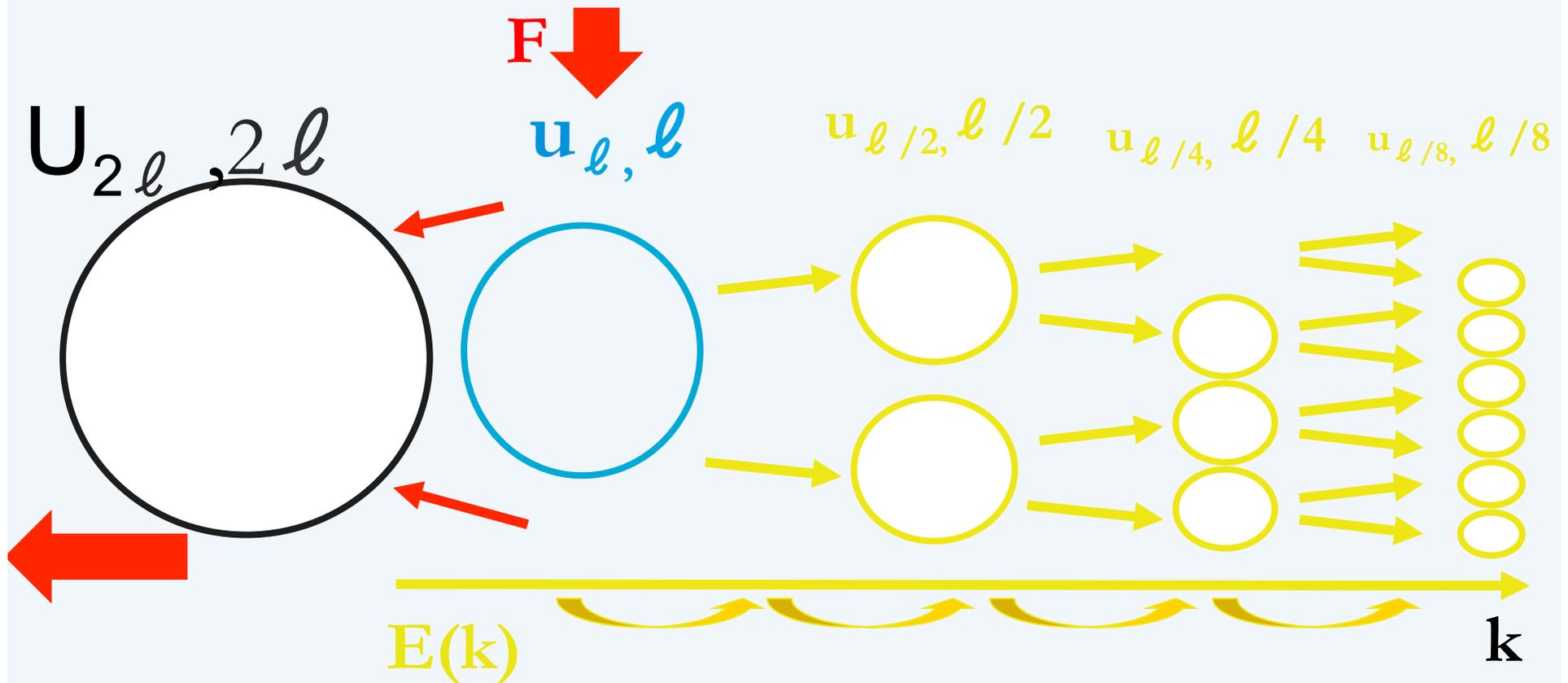
Two dimensional fluid dynamics

Laboratory experiment



Atmosphere, ocean?

Classical cartoon of **2D** turbulence



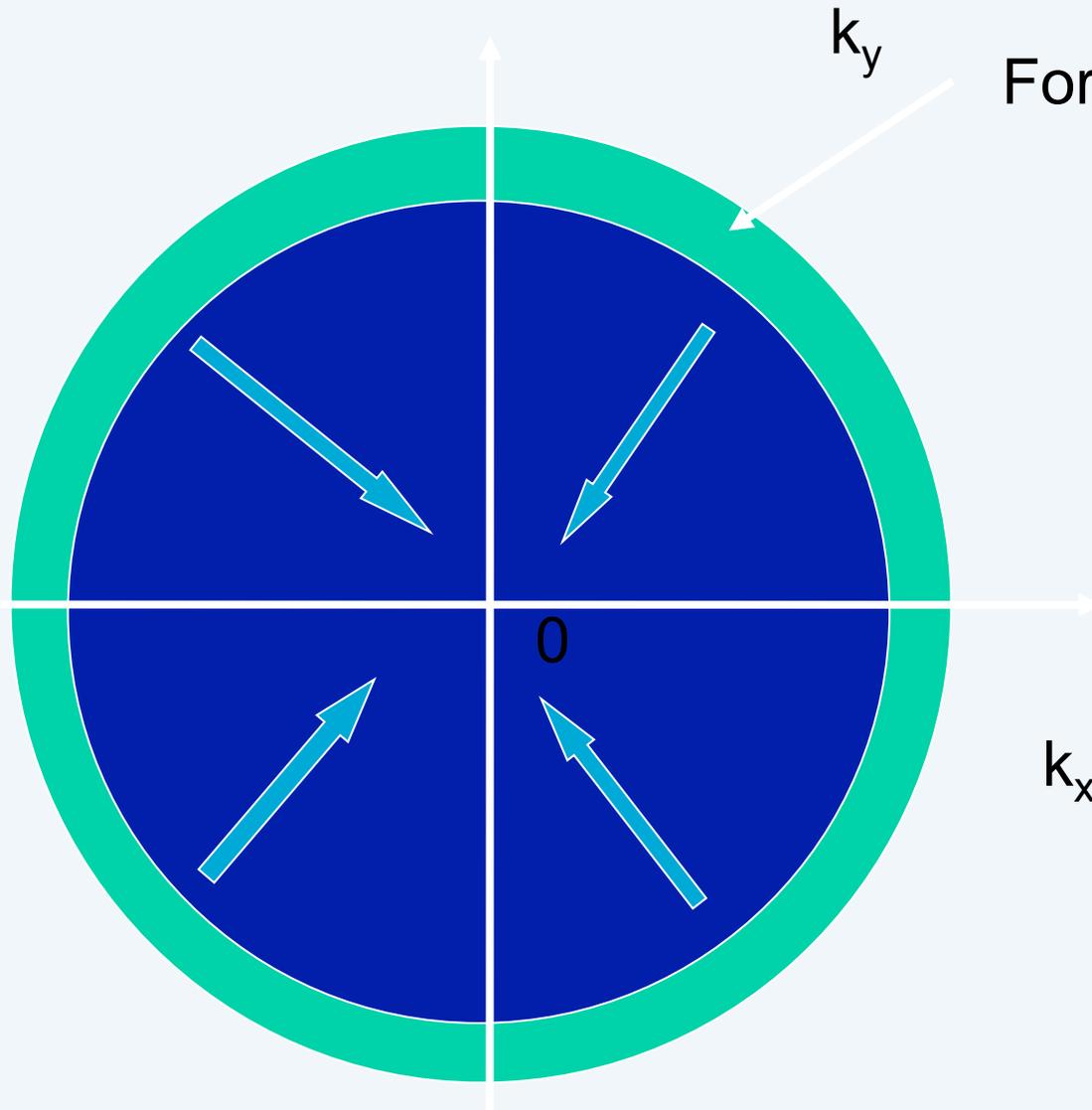
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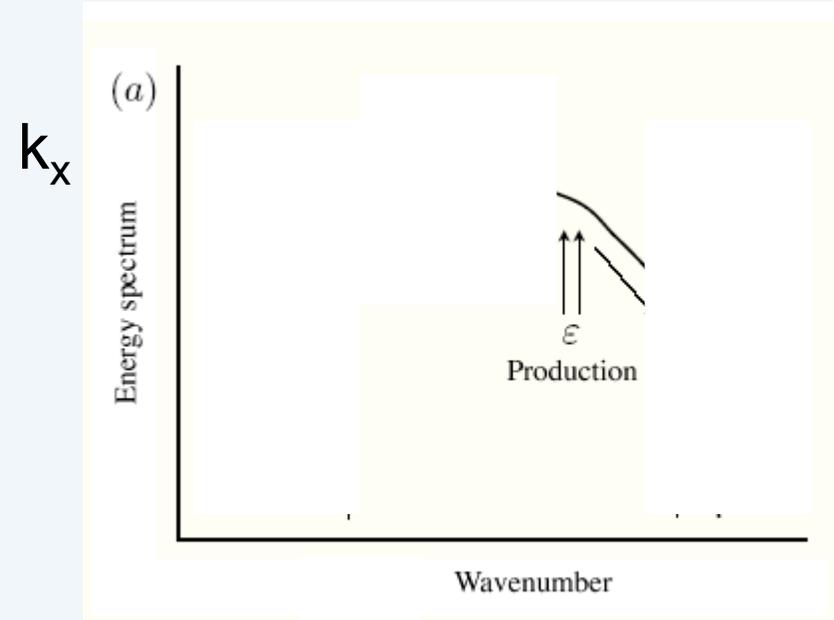
Two-dimensional turbulence

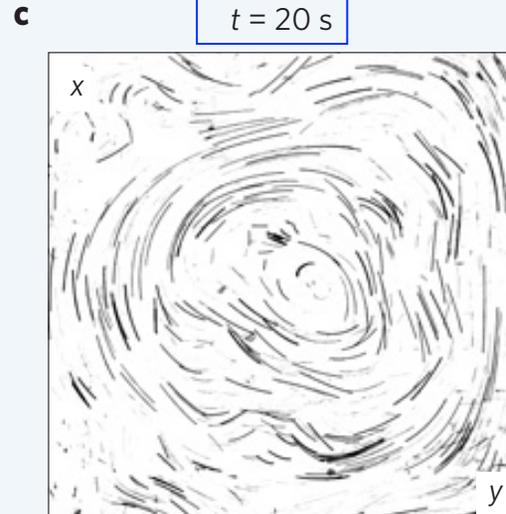
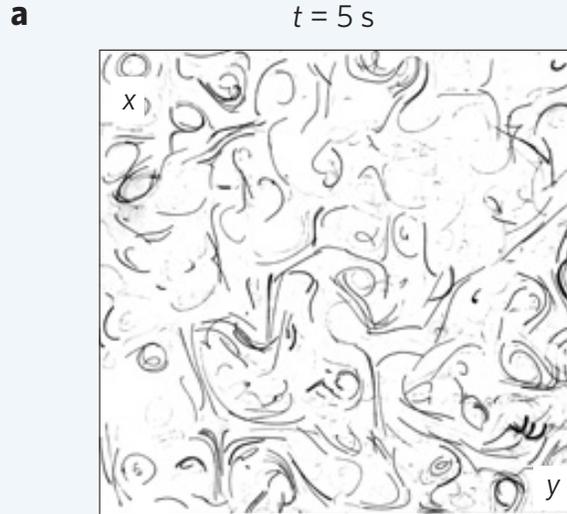


Forcing scale

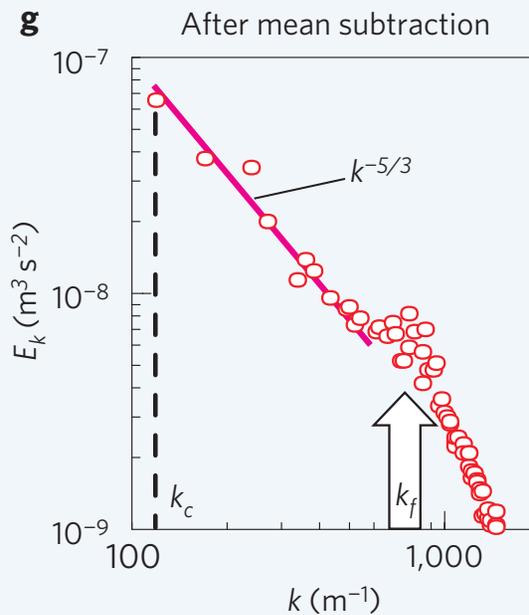
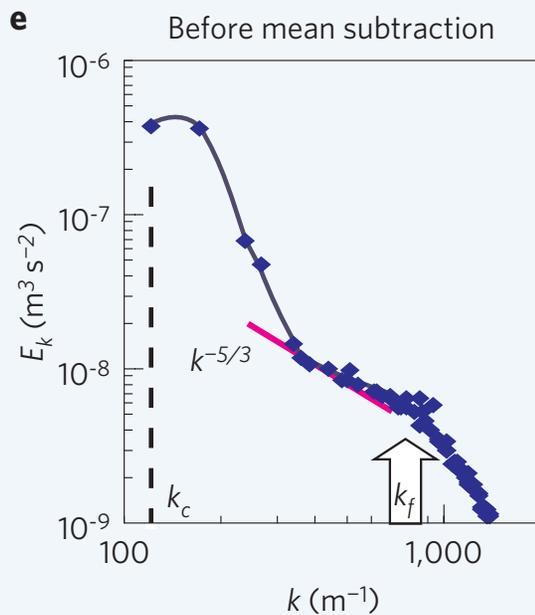
inverse cascade $|k| \rightarrow 0$

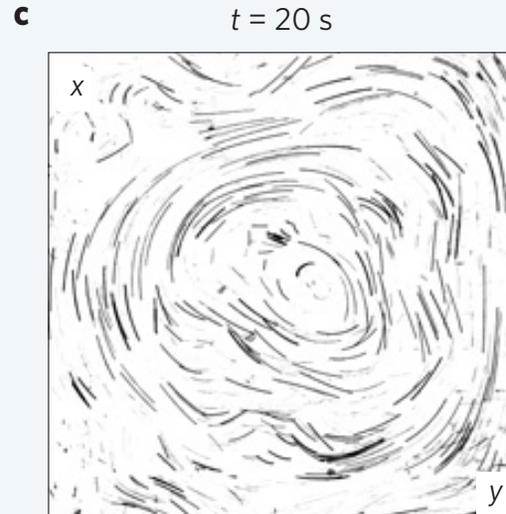
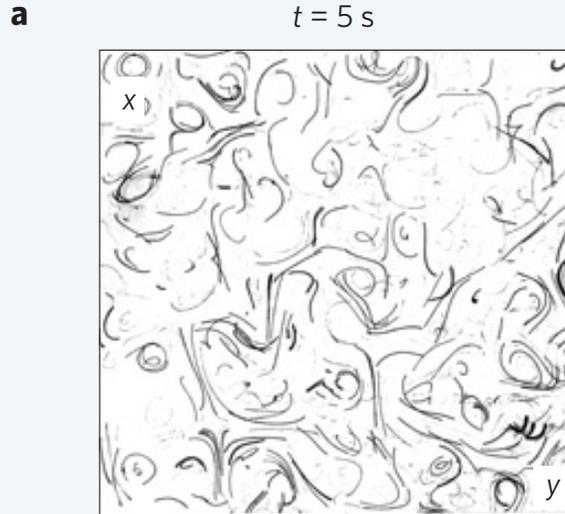
From Bach Lien Hua, Lorenz Lecture, AGU 2006



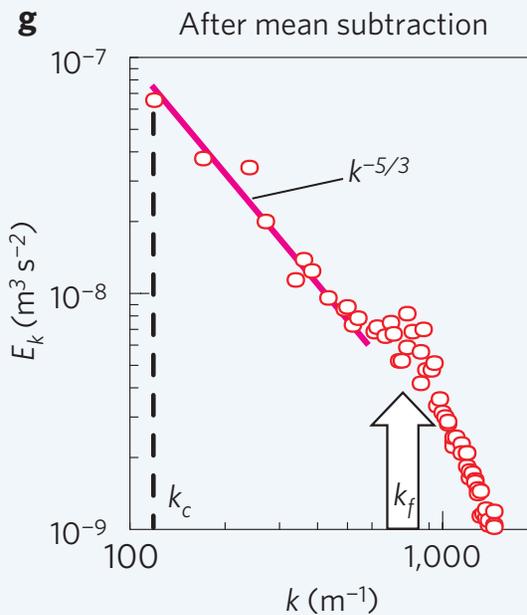
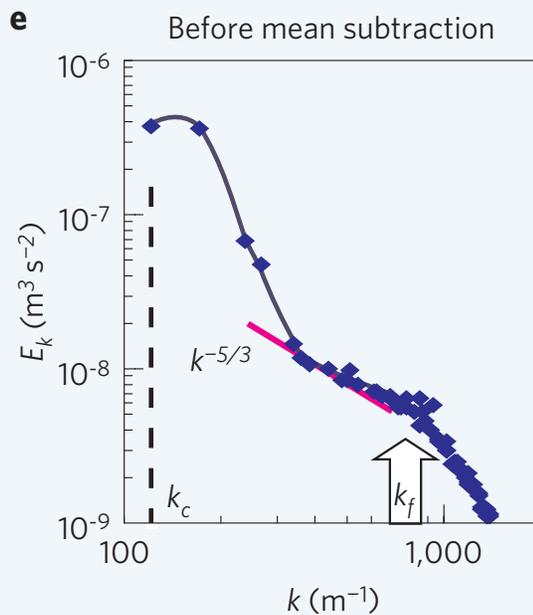


Experimental suppression of vertical motions in thick layers with forcing at small scale: interactions with vertical shear





Experimental suppression of vertical motions in thick layers with forcing at small scale: interactions with vertical shear



Numerically:
various aspect ratio
of a box and 2D forcing:

Progressive apparition of
inverse cascade of energy
(*Celani et al. 2012*)

Also: rotation (*Deusebio et al. 2014*)
Also: stratification (*Sonza et al. 2014*)

Celani et al. (2010), in the context of isotropic turbulence:

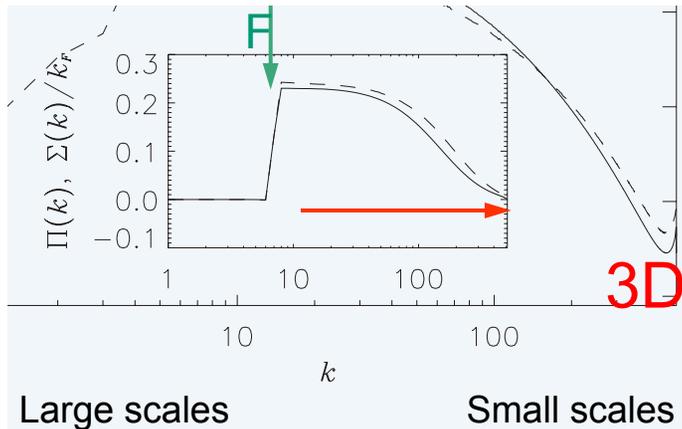
- ... the cascade splitting described above, i.e., coexistence of 3D* and 2D* turbulence, should take place whenever the flow is confined in one direction, be it by material boundaries or by any other physical mechanism of dimensional reduction, e.g., stable stratification *.

** together with rotation*

** 3D: To-small-scale energy flux*

or [exclusive]

2D: to-large-scale energy flux (“cascade”)

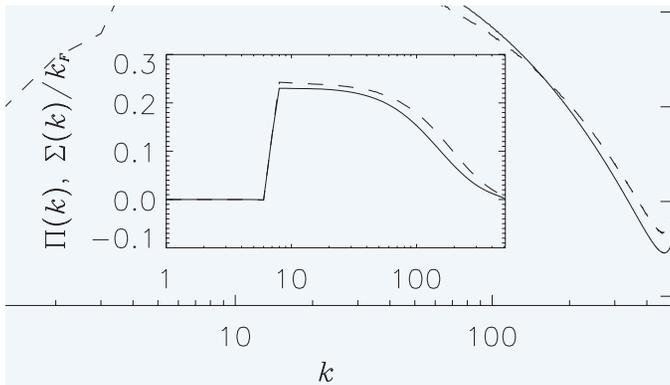


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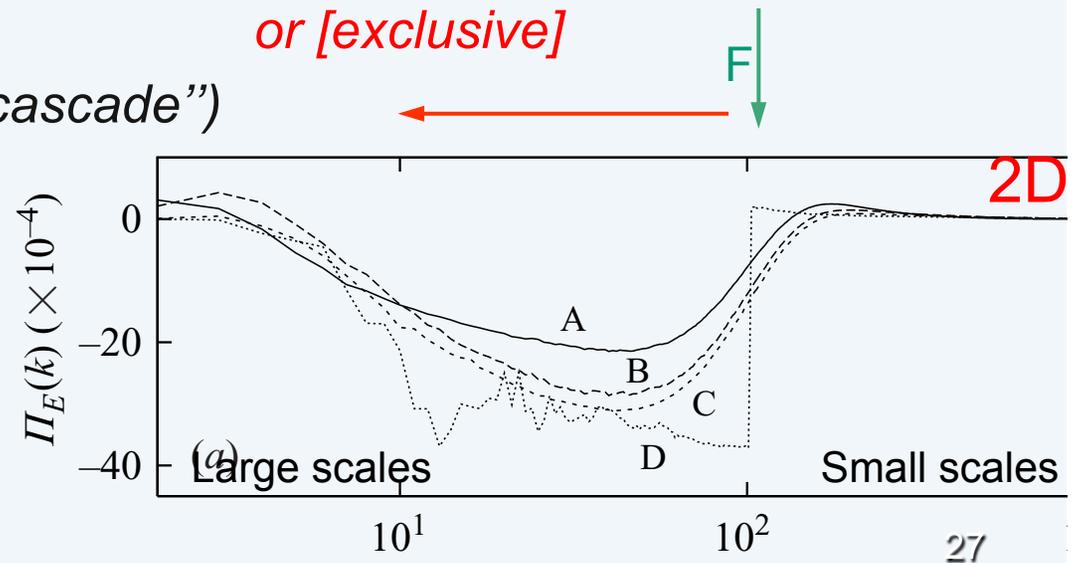
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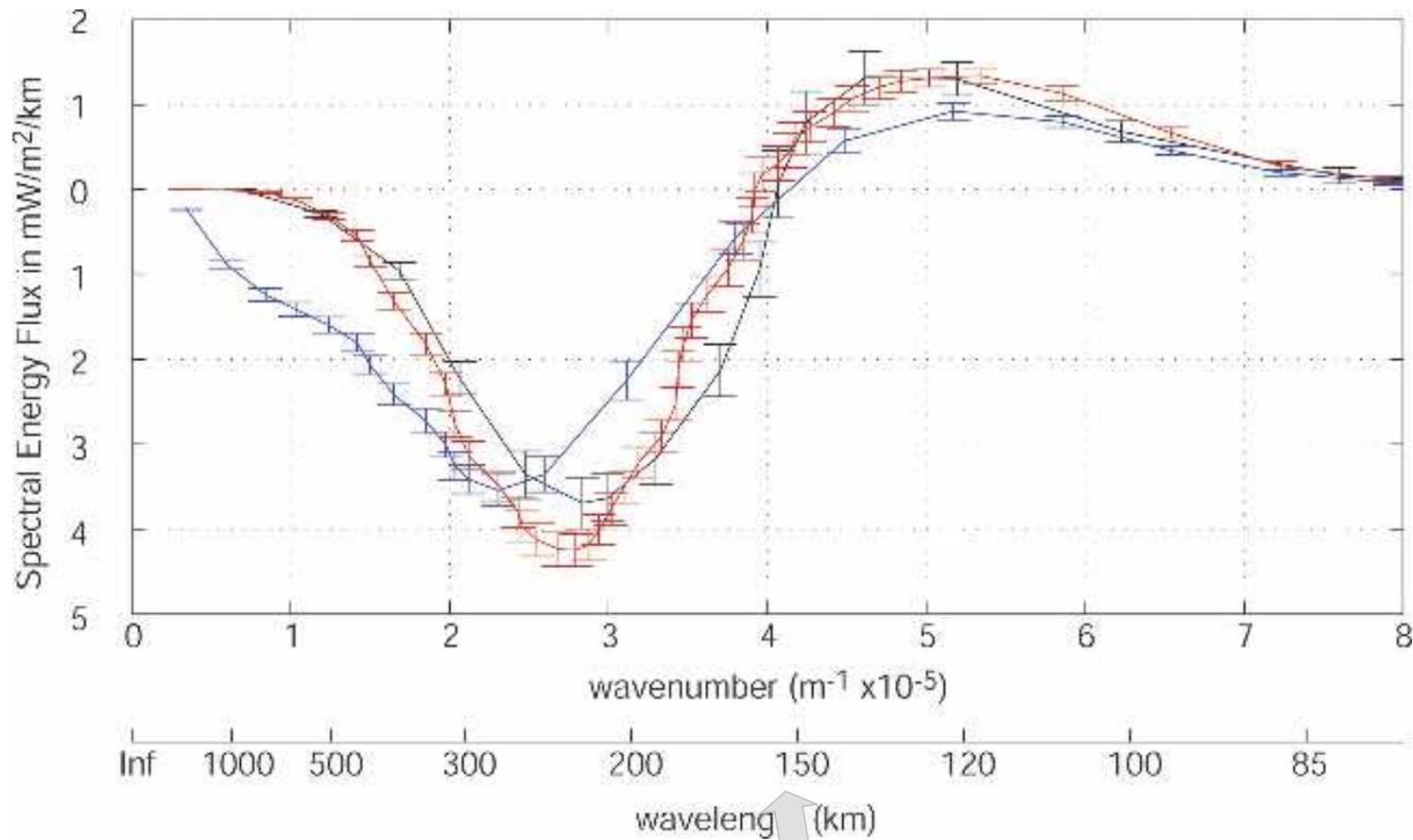
* together with rotation

or [exclusive]



Kinetic energy flux

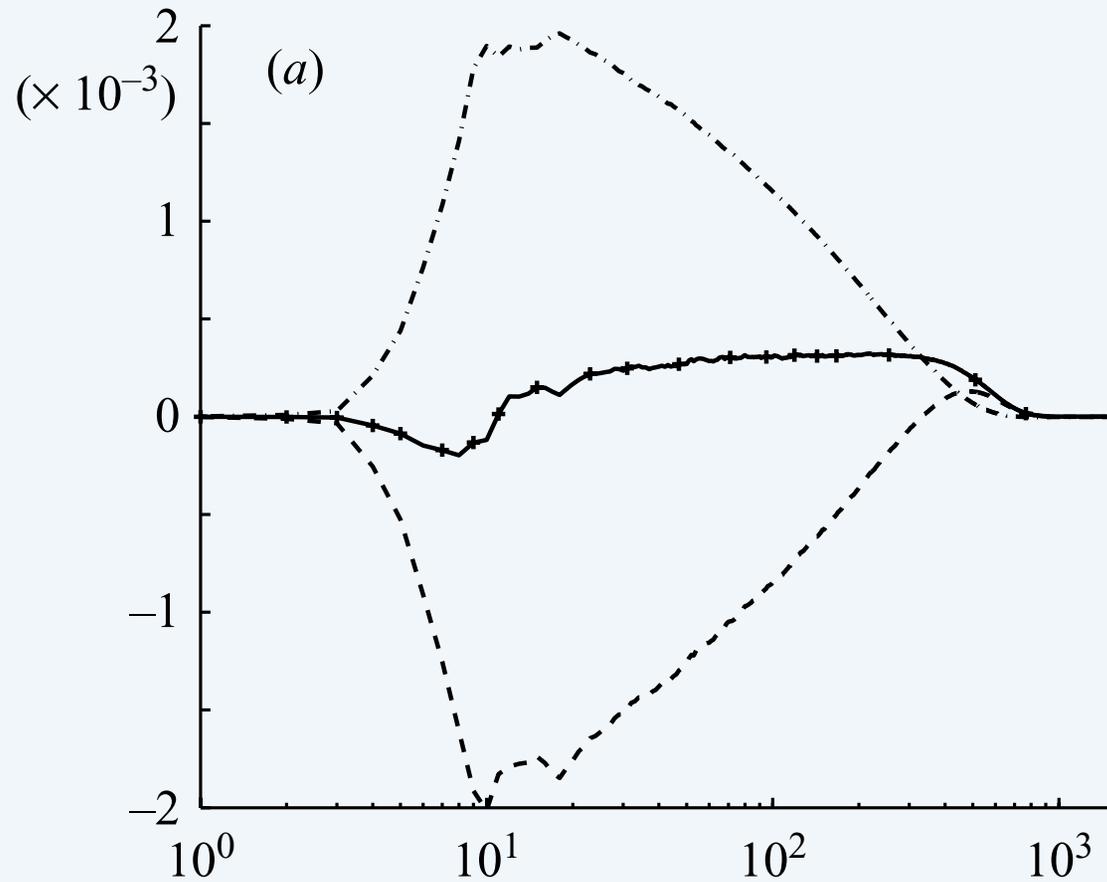
ACC, 10+yrs data every 10 days $\sim T_{NL}$



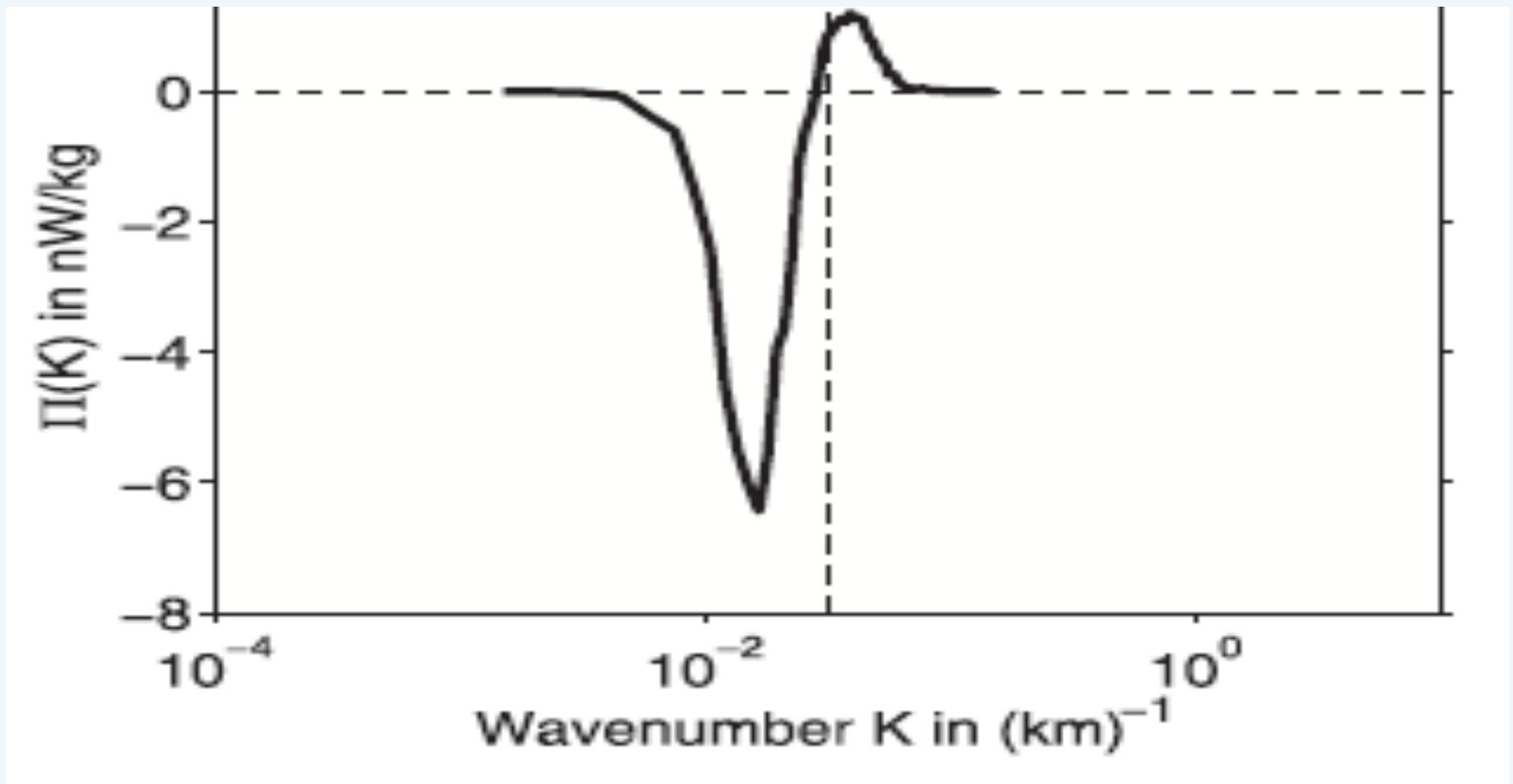
Deformation radius

Kinetic energy flux

SQG



AVISO data (Kuroshio), energy flux



A paradox?

- *Capet et al. (2008c), numerical model (ROMS+KPP):*

... we hesitate to draw any strong conclusions about the efficacy of a mesoscale inverse KE {*Kinetic Energy*} cascade in our solutions, although our results indicate it does occur to some degree ...

- * *Scott et al. (2011), oceanic data analysis:*

despite great effort in studying the ocean's energy budget in the last two decades, the bulk of the dissipation of the most energetic oceanic motions remains unaccounted for.

- * *Arbic et al. (2013), modeling but commenting on data:*

... It is therefore difficult to say whether the forward cascades seen in present-generation altimeter data are due to real physics (represented here by eddy viscosity) or to insufficient horizontal resolution.

Run: MIT-GCM,

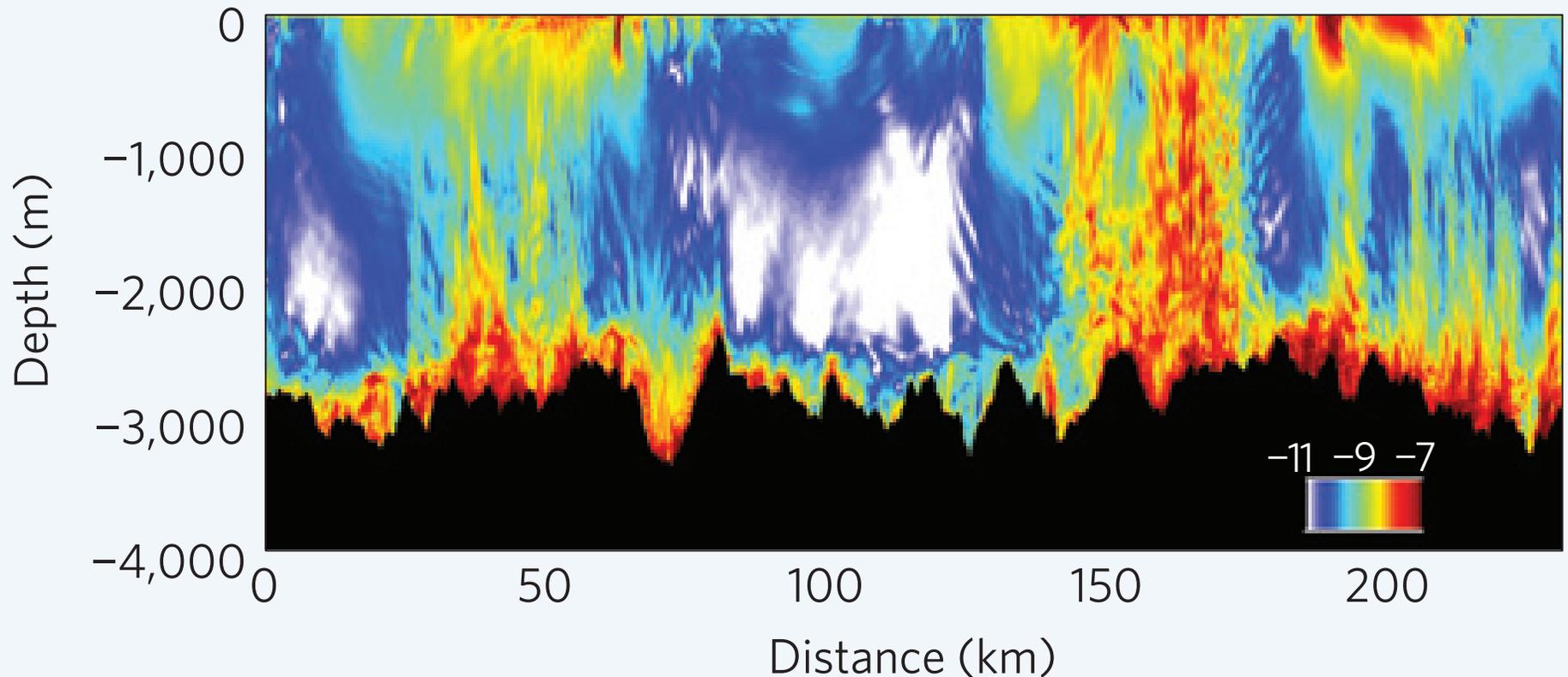
$N/f \sim 4.7$, Grid $\sim 1200^2 \times 200$ points, $230 \times 230 \text{ km}^2 \times 4 \text{ km}$

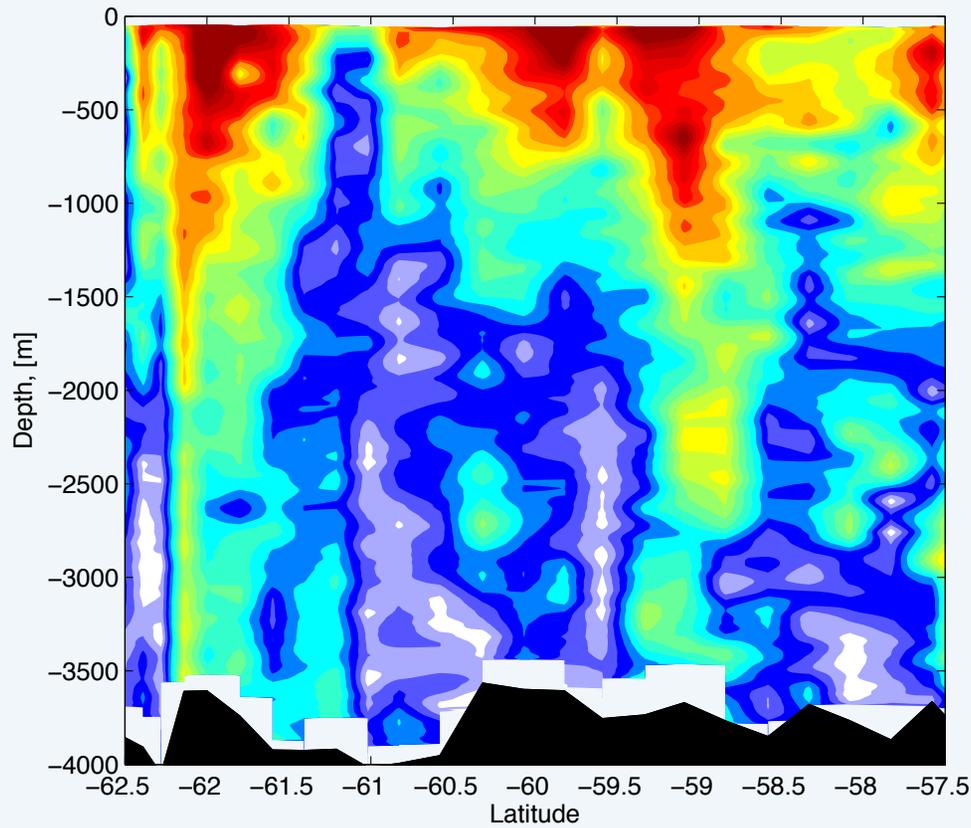
$U \sim 10 \text{ cm/s}$, $N = 7 \times 10^{-4} / \text{s}$, high Prandtl number

$R_{\text{perp}} \sim 7 \times 10^7$, $R_z \sim 7 \times 10^3$

Energy dissipation 10^{-10}

$\rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ W/kg}$





Measurements in in the
Southern Arctic Ocean
(*Drake passage*)

← of flow speed

and of buoyancy
frequency

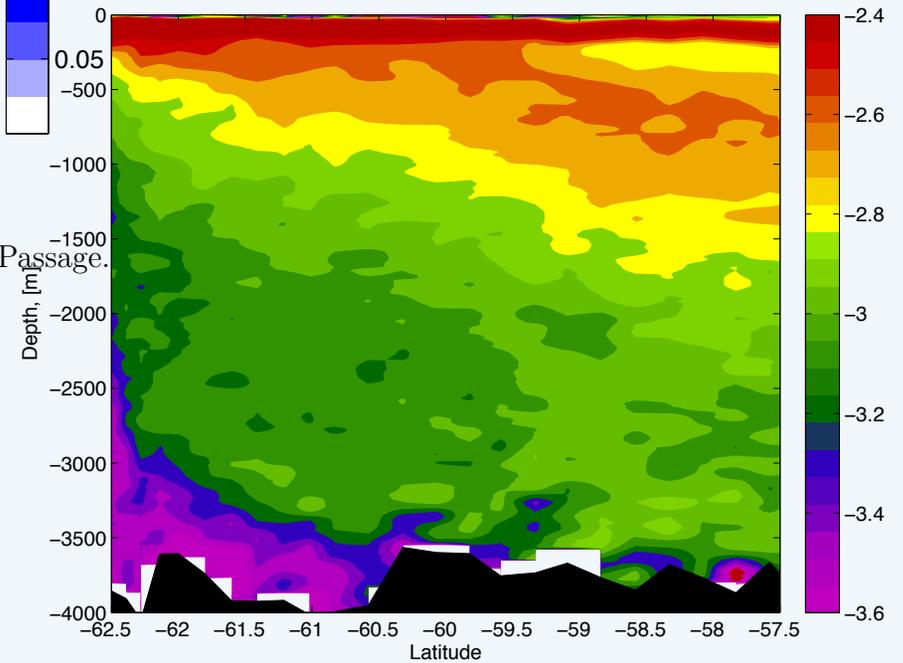
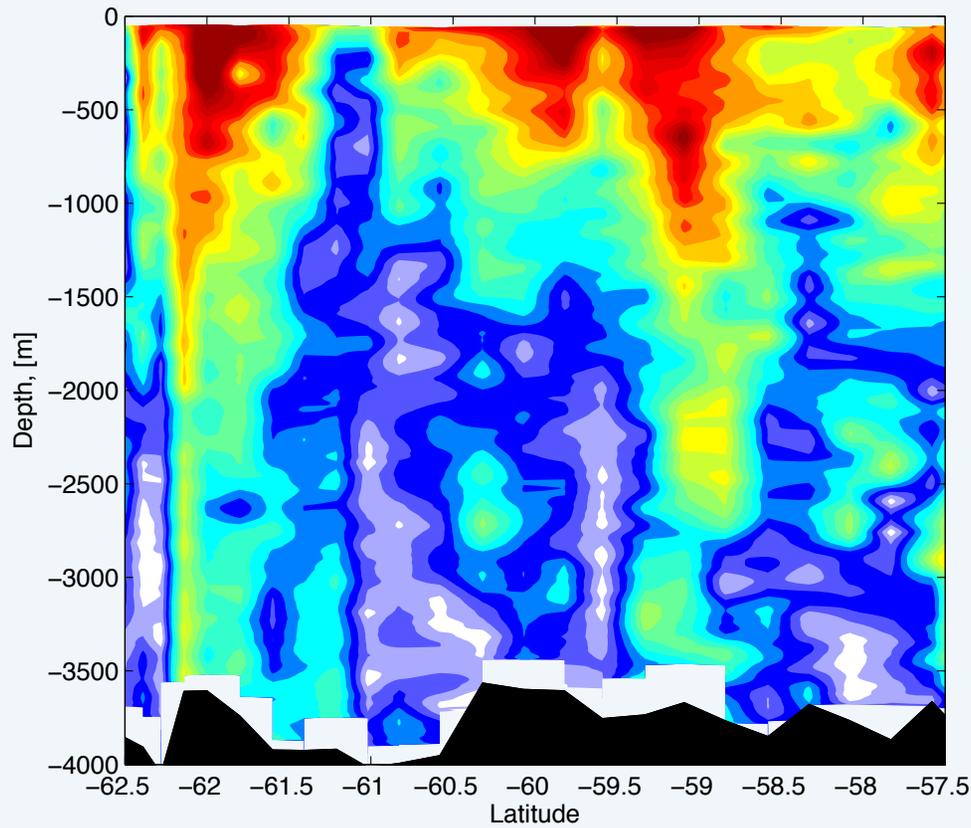


Figure 3-2: Flow speed (m s^{-1}) from the ALBATROSS section, Drake Passage.

Figure 3-1: Buoyancy frequency (s^{-1}) in logarithmic scale from the ALBATROSS section, Drake Passage.

Nikurashin, 2009



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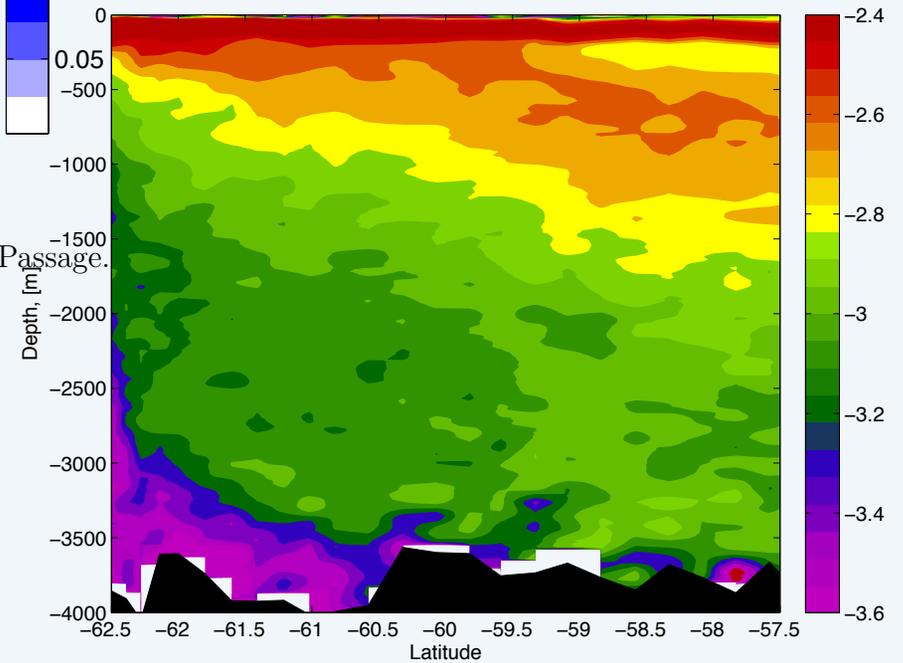


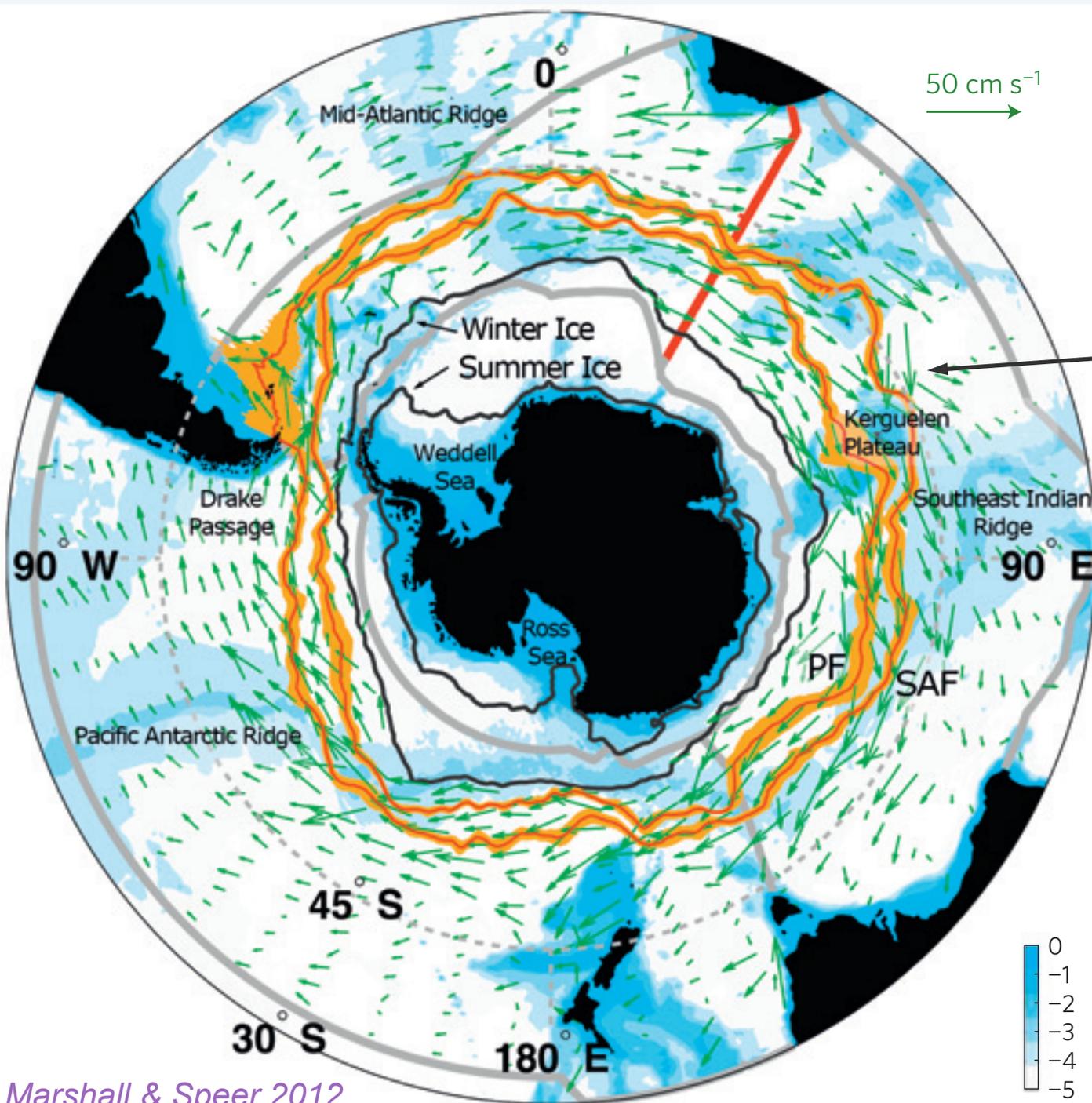
Figure 3-2: Flow speed (m s^{-1}) from the ALBATROSS section, Drake Passage.

→ $U \sim 0.05 \text{ m/s}$

→ $N \sim 0.001 \text{ /s}$

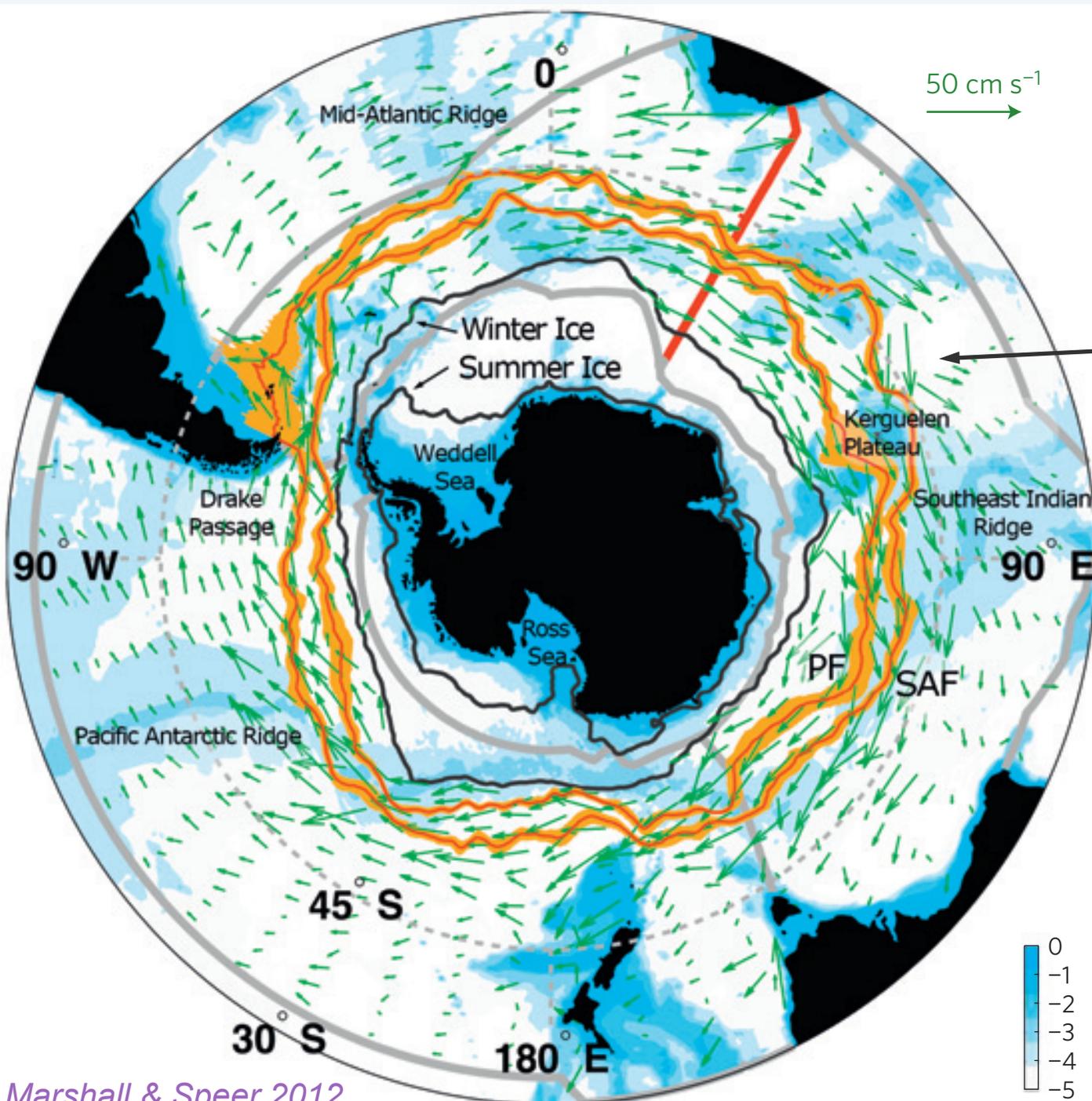
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Nikurashin, 2009



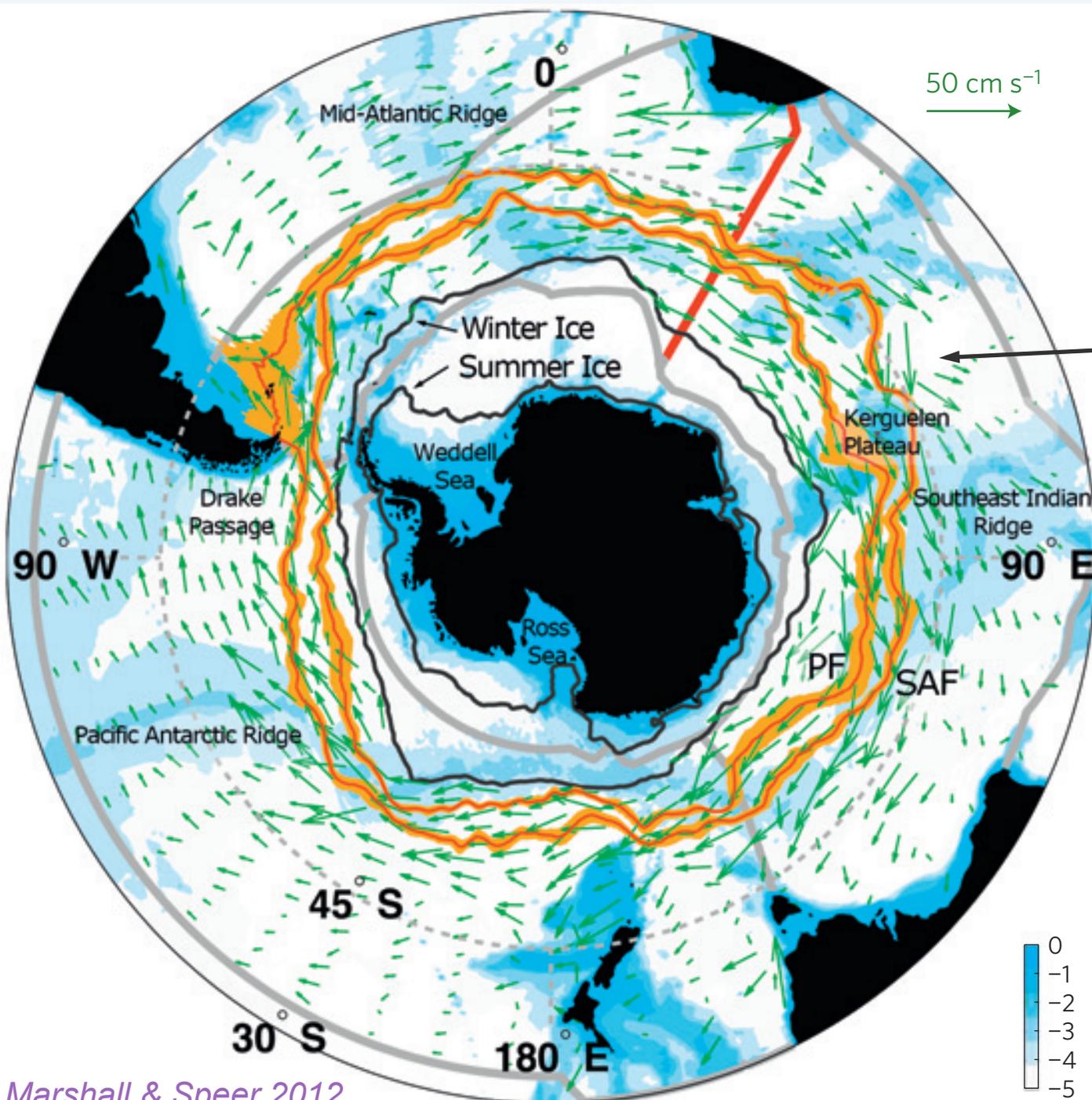
5km^3
 next to
 Kerguelen
 Plateau
 45S, 60E

$L_F \sim 500\text{m}$
 $\nu = 10^{-6}\text{m}^2/\text{s}$



5km^3
 next to
 Kerguelen
 Plateau
 45S, 60E

$L_F \sim 500\text{m}$
 $U \sim 0.04\text{m/s}$
 $N = 0.001 / \text{s}$
 $f = N/10$
 $\nu = 10^{-6} \text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 $Re = 2 \times 10^7$
 $Fr = 0.08$
 $Ro = 0.8$

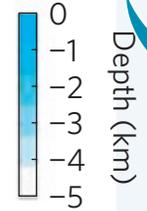


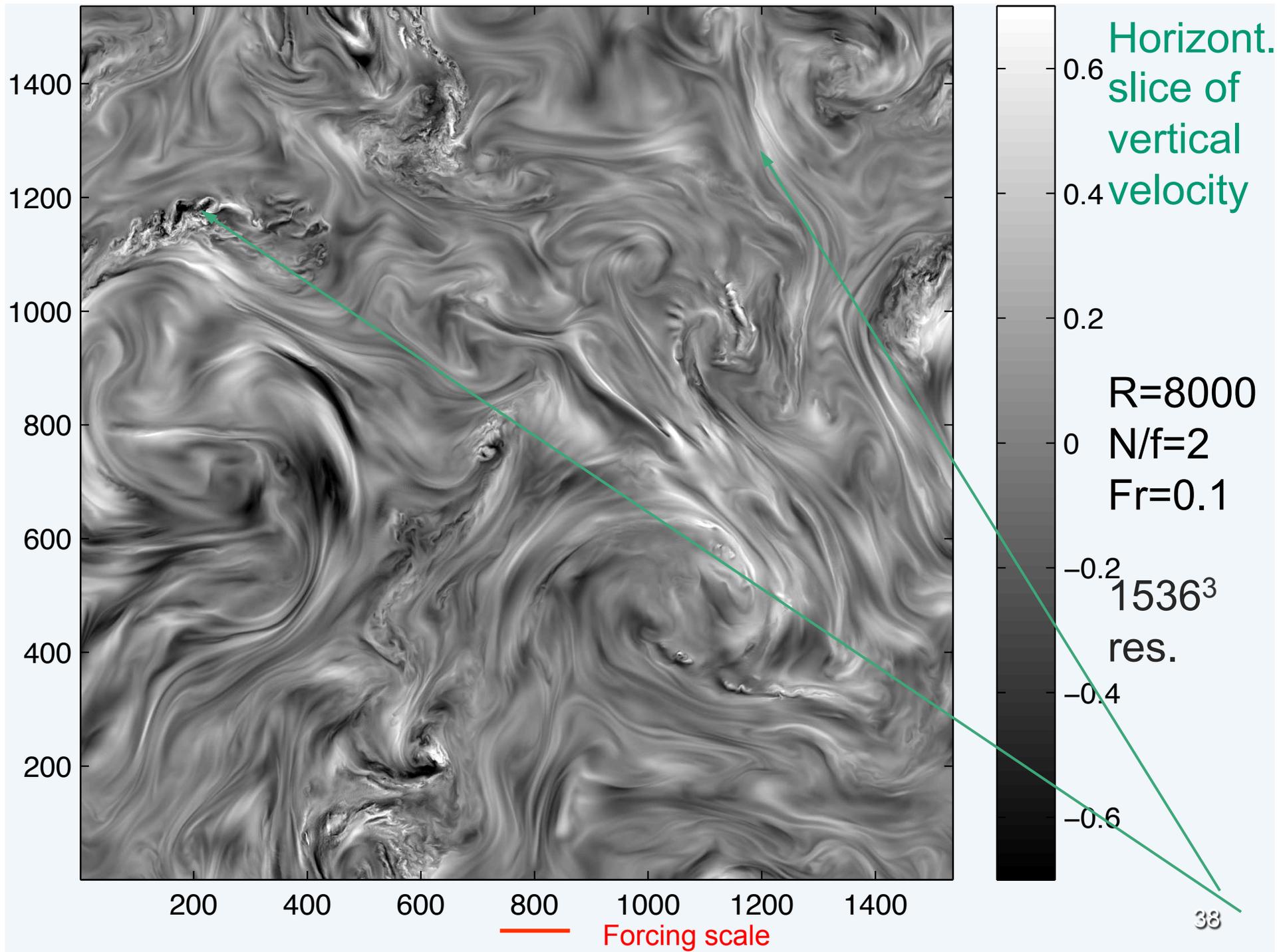
50 cm s⁻¹
→

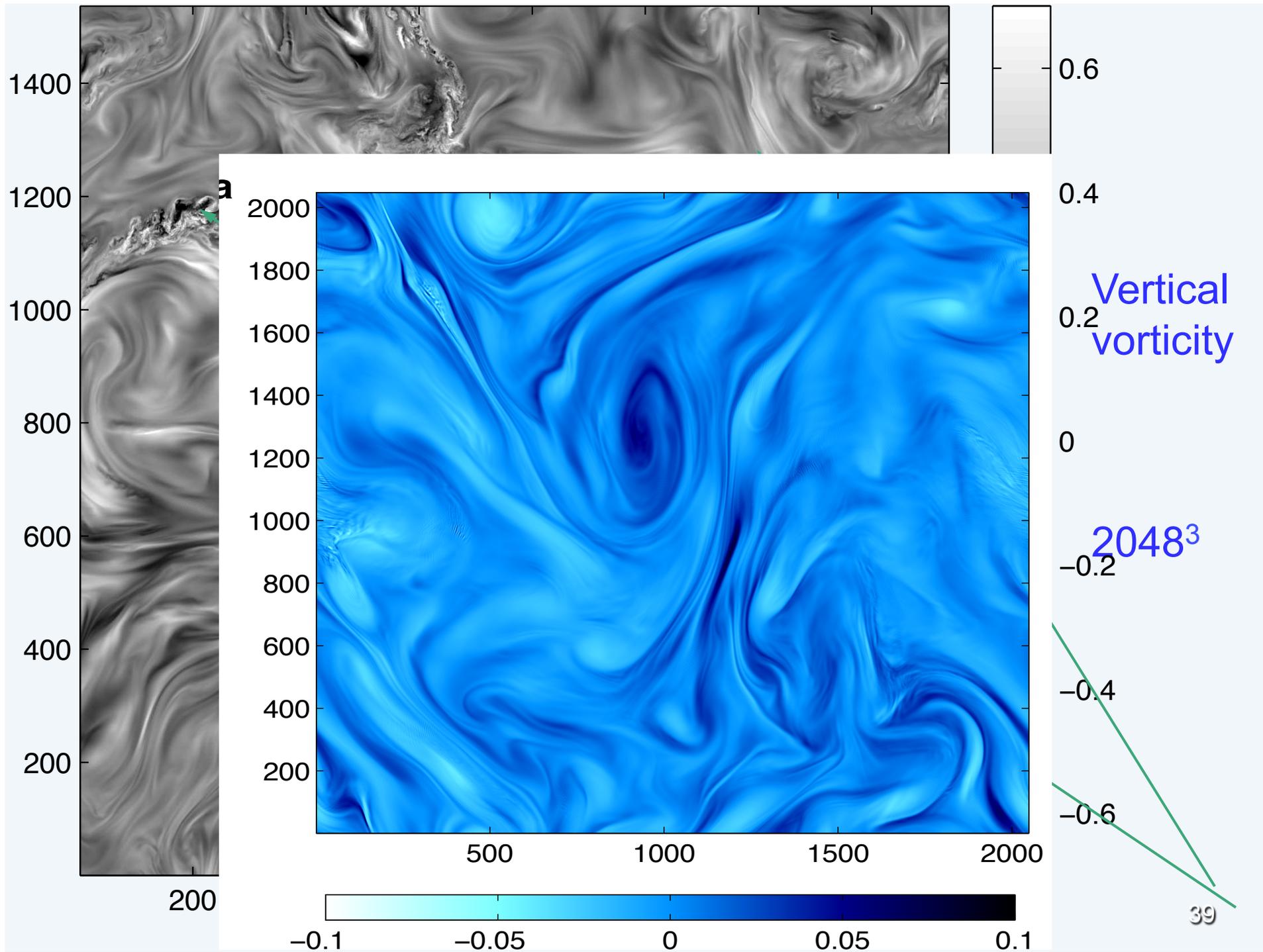
5km^3
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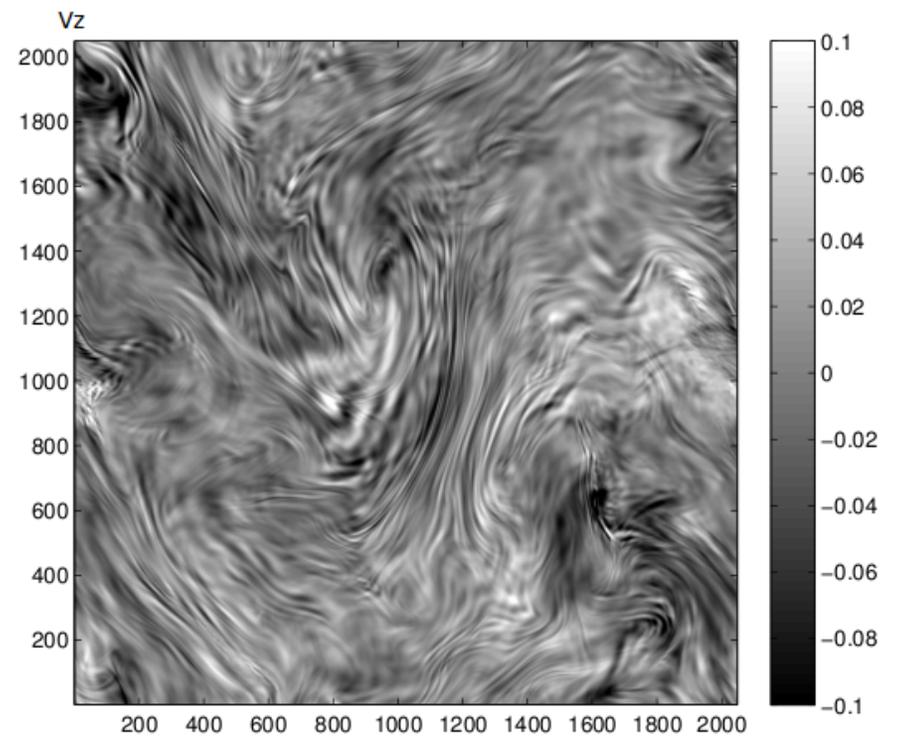
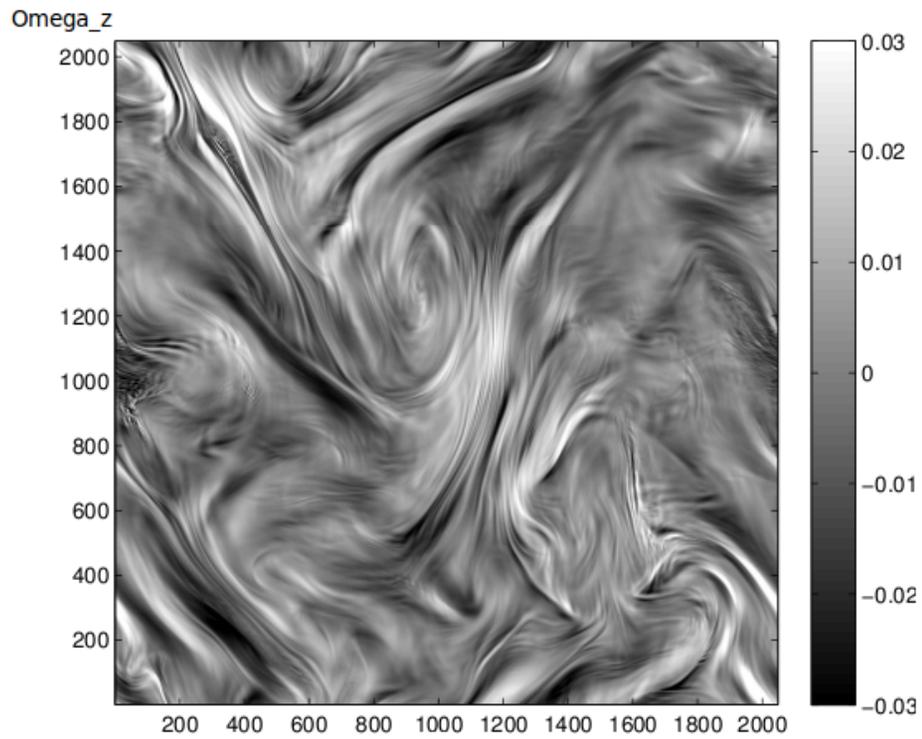
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DNS run
Boussinesq
Up to 2048^3 grid
 $\nu = 8 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2/\text{s}$
 $Re = 24000$









2048³

Grids of 1024^3 , 1536^3 and 2048^3 points, $K_F=[10,11]$

Run	Re	Fr	Ro	N/f	\mathcal{R}_B	R_Π	α
10a	5000	0.020	0.08	4	2.0	5.77	-3.99
10b	5000	0.045	0.18	4	10.1	2.70	-2.93
10c	5000	0.060	0.24	4	18.0	1.36	-2.34
10d	4000	0.040	0.08	2	6.4	9.04	-3.99
10e	5000	0.090	0.18	2	40.5	1.62	-2.12
15a	8000	0.100	0.20	2	80.0	1.08	-1.87

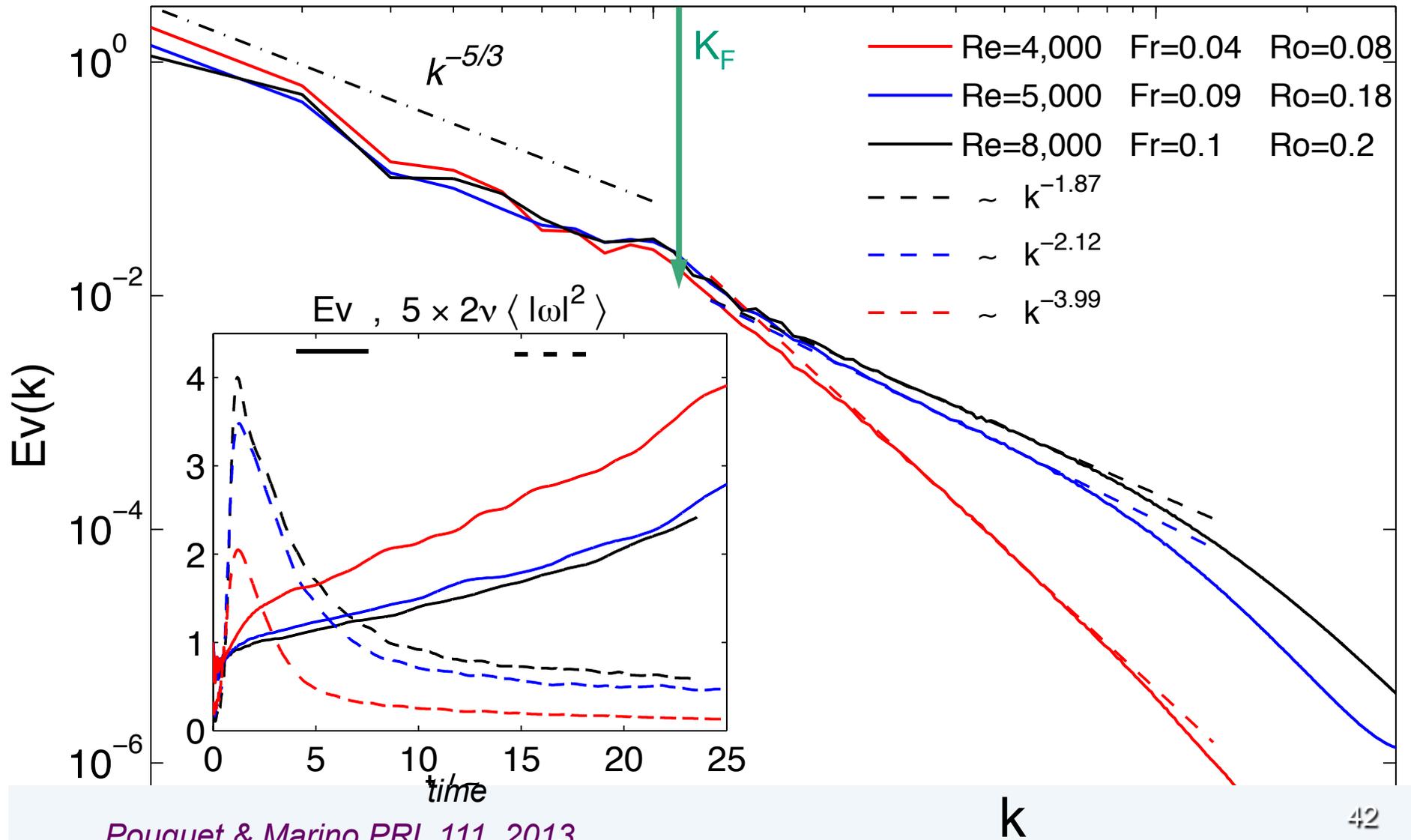
20a 12000 0.1 0.2 2 120 1.05 -1.77

$$Re=UL/\nu, Fr=U/[LN], Ro=U/[Lf]$$

$$R_B=ReFr^2$$

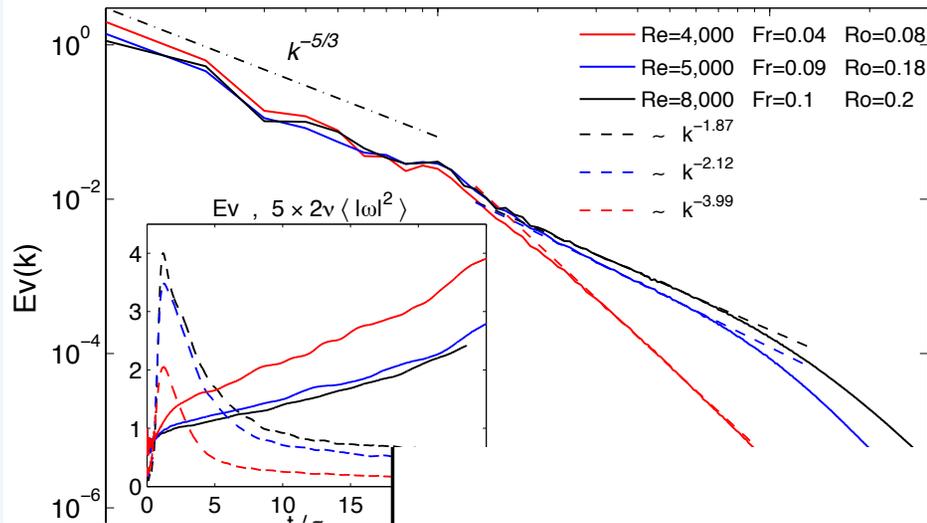
$$R_\pi = \varepsilon_l/\varepsilon_D, E(k) \sim k^{-\alpha}$$

Spectra and temporal evolution, $N/f=2$



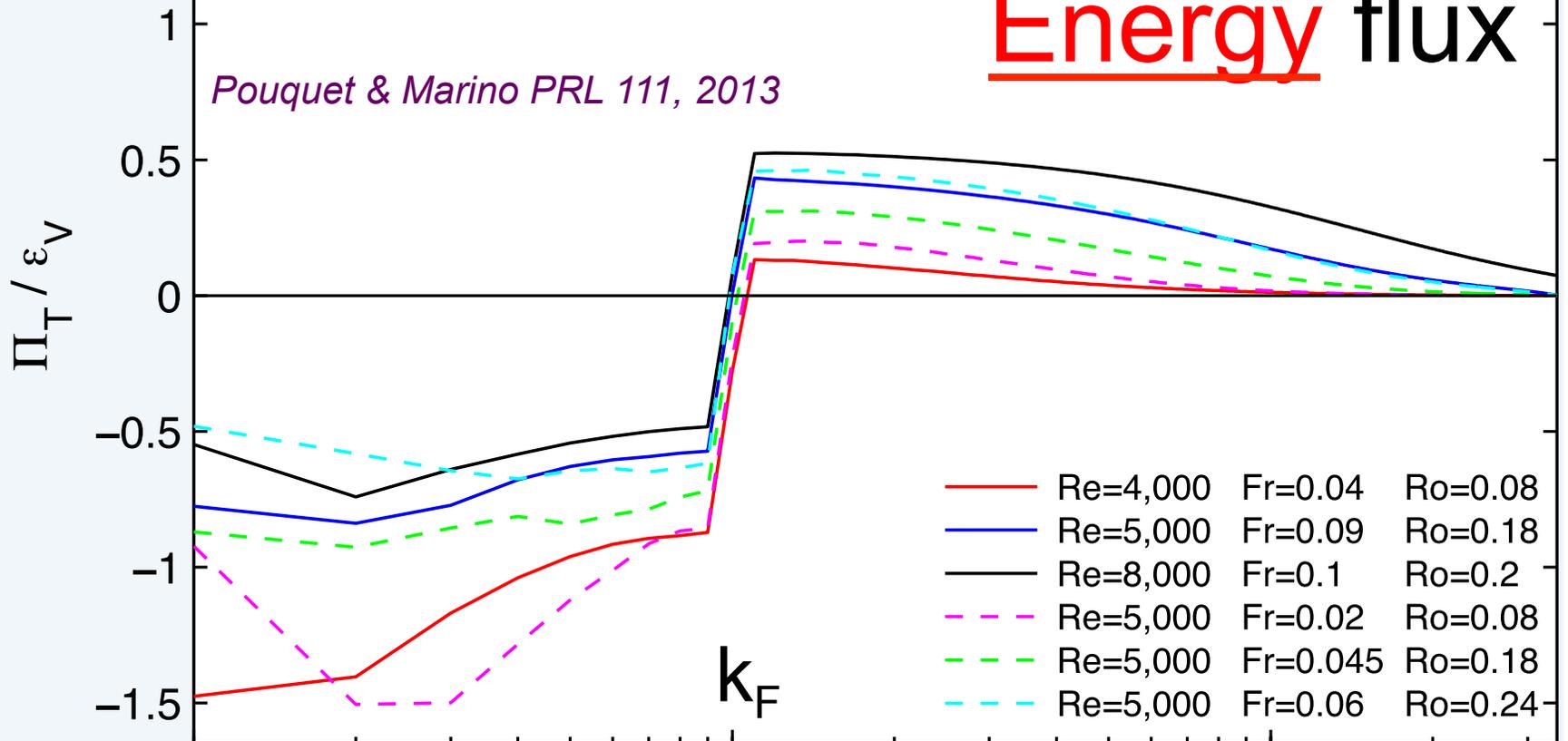
5/3 at large scale.

Evolution towards 5/3 at small scale as R_B grows

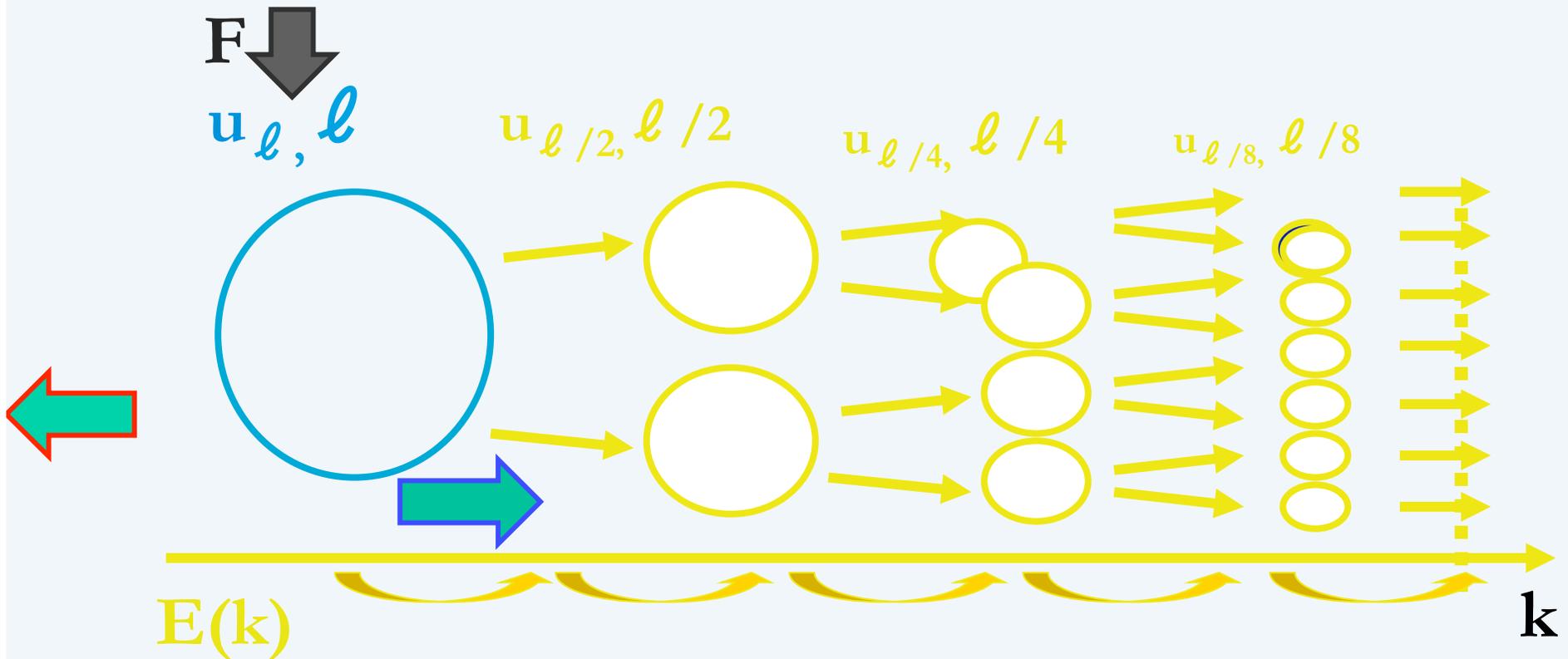


Energy flux

Pouquet & Marino PRL 111, 2013



Less classical picture of **quasi-2D** turbulence



$\epsilon = dE/dt$: energy dissipation rate

$E \sim kE(k)$ (locality) and $\tau \sim l / u_l$ (eddy turn-over time),

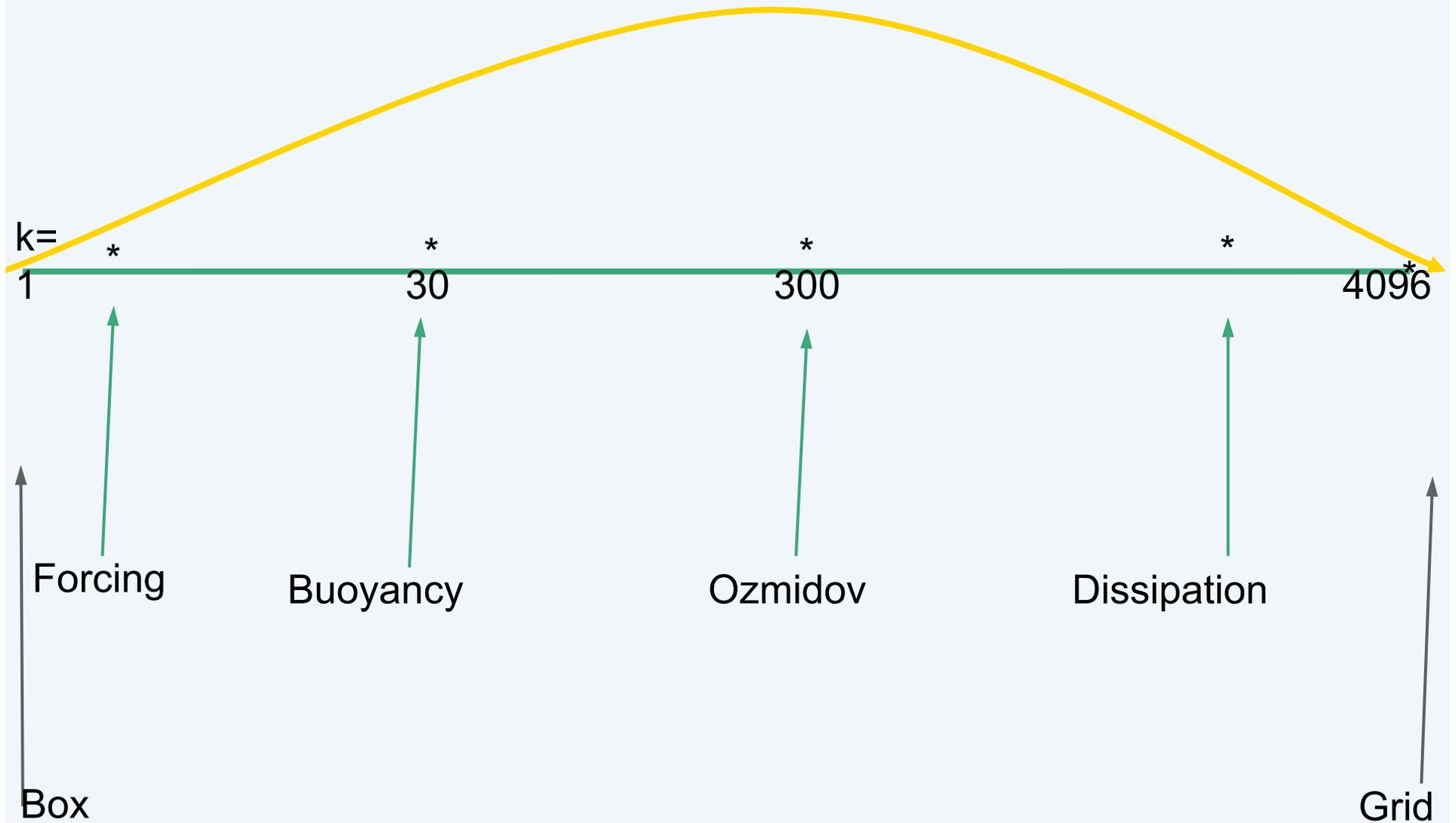
So: $\epsilon \sim u_l^3 / l$

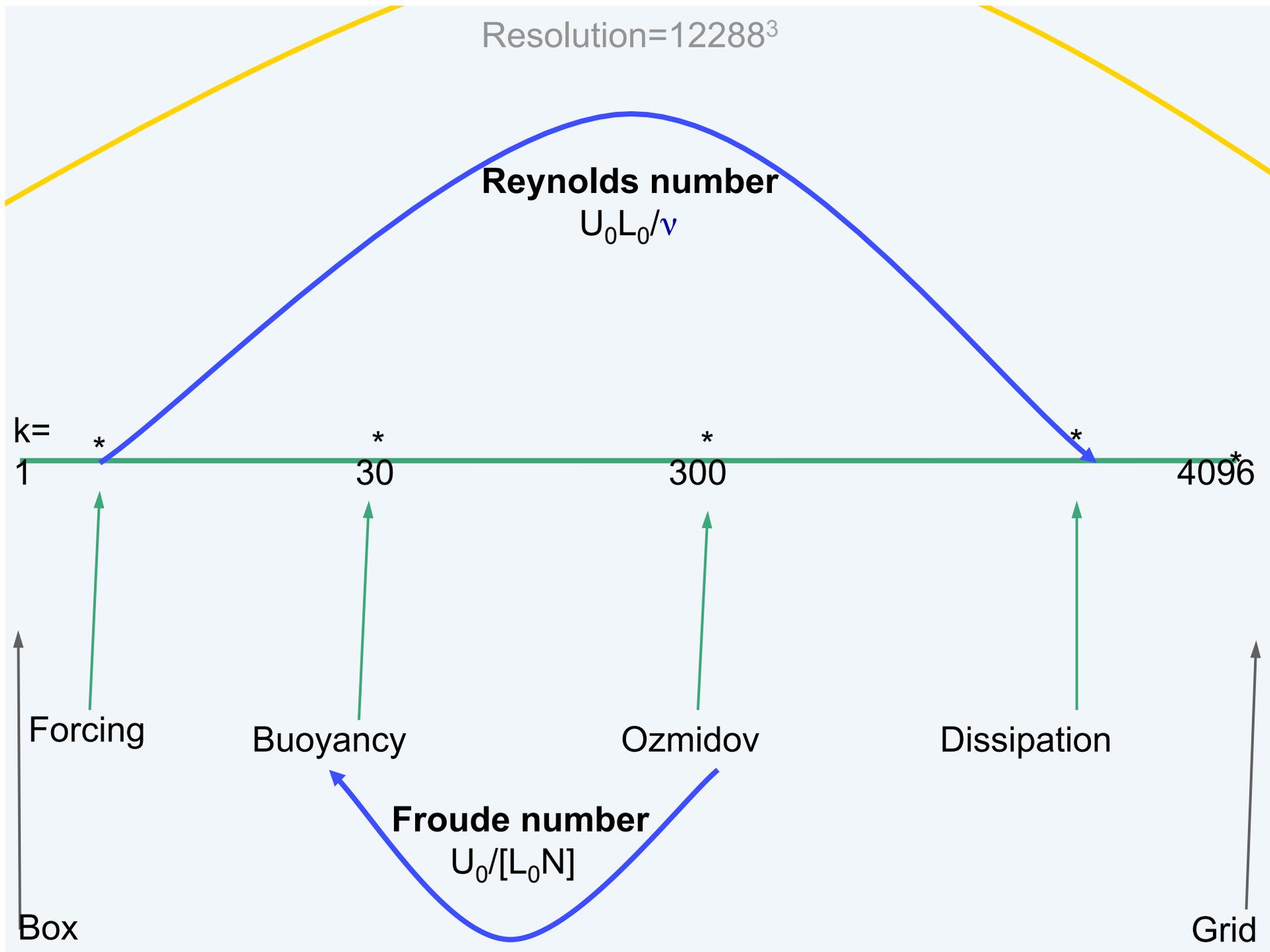
and $E(k) = C_K \epsilon^{2/3} k^{-5/3}$

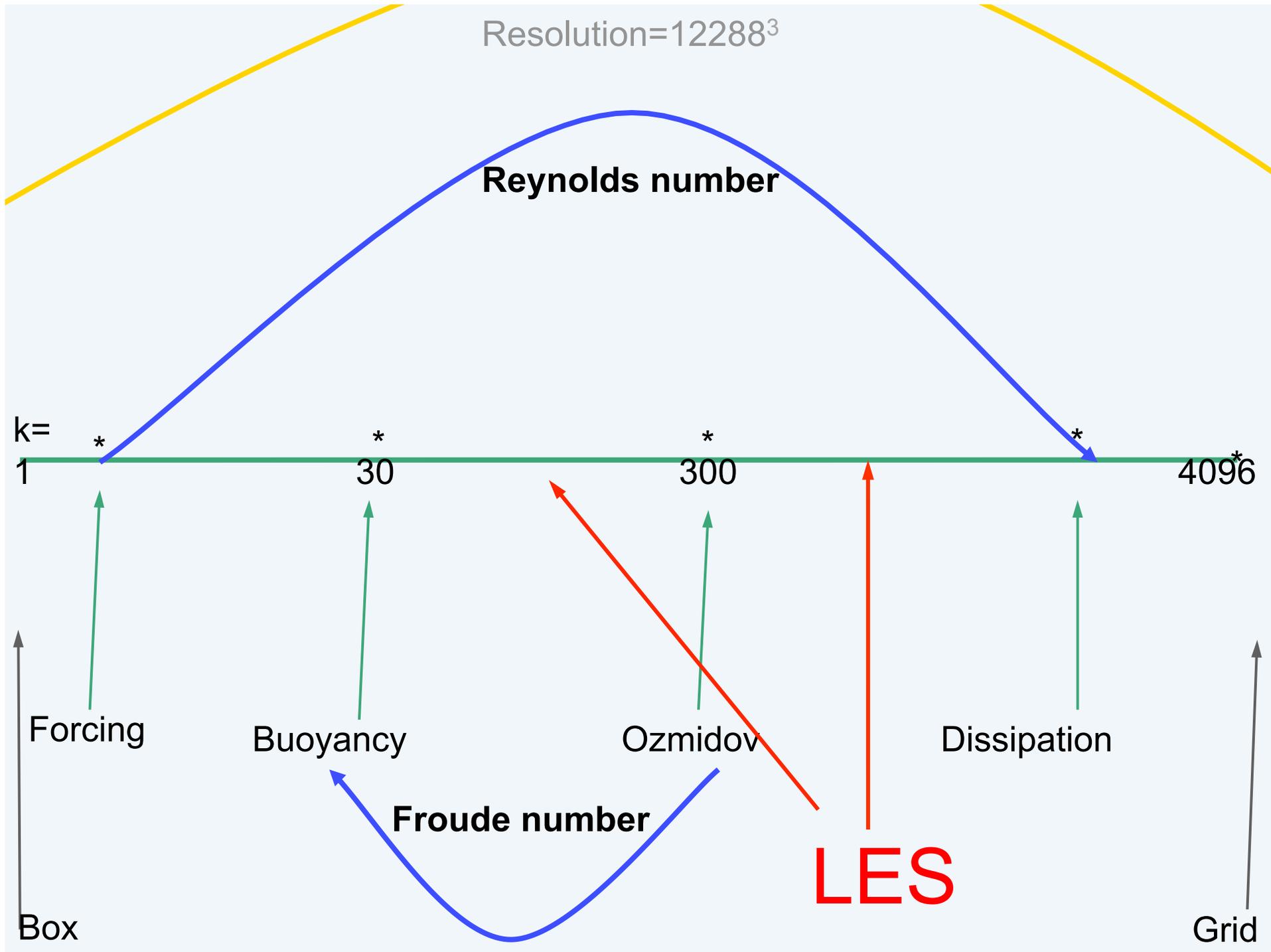
v

- **As a matter of conclusion:**
 - The lack of resolution when there is more than one inertial range: the emergence of two characteristic scales (buoyancy and Ozmidov)
 - *A proposition for what would be a really big run of stratified (and rotating?) turbulence*

Grid of 12288^3 points







Future work and open questions

- Anisotropic analysis and normal-mode analysis
- Higher values of N/f (up to 20+) and Re (up to 2×10^4)
- *Long-time accumulation at $k=1$, & large-scale friction?*
- *Different forcing, e.g. two-dimensional (balanced)*
- *Anisotropic box (cf Deusebio et al. 2014)*
- Role of conservation of potential vorticity?
- Role of non-local interactions? Of over-turning?
- Models of dual energy cascade with stat. mechanics
(Thalabard et al., 2014) **or w.** phase transitions (Sathesanayan et al. 2014)
or w. anisotropic eddy viscosity (>0 , <0)?

■ Thank you for your attention

“In this unfolding conundrum of life and history there is such a thing as being too late ... We may cry out desperately for time to pause in her passage, but time is adamant to every plea and rushes on. Over the bleached bones and jumbled residue of numerous civilizations are written the pathetic words: “Too late”. “

Martin Luther King Jr, 1967

After Clive Hamilton, Utopias in the Anthropocene, American Sociological Association 2012