## **Turbulent Flows**

Stephen B. Pope
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## Solution to Exercise 5.25

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Starting with the definition of  $\varepsilon$  (Eq. (5.128)) we have,

$$\varepsilon \equiv 2\nu \langle s_{ij} s_{ij} \rangle. \tag{1}$$

Using the defintion of  $s_{ij}$  from Eq. (5.130) we have,

$$s_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$s_{ij}s_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right\}$$

$$s_{ij}s_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right\}. \tag{2}$$

Using Eq. (2) in Eq. (1) and using definition of  $\tilde{\varepsilon}$  (Eq. (5.159)) and product rule of differentiation we obtain,

$$\varepsilon = \tilde{\varepsilon} + \nu \left\langle \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right\rangle$$
$$= \tilde{\varepsilon} + \nu \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) - u_i \frac{\partial^2 u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right\rangle.$$

Using the fact that  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$  for a constant property flow and the product rule of differentiation in the above equation,

$$\varepsilon = \tilde{\varepsilon} + \nu \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$= \tilde{\varepsilon} + \nu \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \frac{\partial (u_i u_j)}{\partial x_i} - u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$= \tilde{\varepsilon} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \langle u_i u_j \rangle}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}.$$
(3)

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