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Comparison between passive scalar and velocity fields in a turbulent cylinder wake

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This work compares the enstrophy with the scalar dissipation rate, as well as the passive scalar variance with the turbulent kinetic energy, in the presence of coherent Kármán vortices in the intermediate wake of a circular cylinder. Measurements are made at $x/d = 10$, 20 and 40, where x is the streamwise distance from the cylinder axis and d is the cylinder diameter, with a Reynolds number of 2.5×10^3 based on the cylinder diameter and the free-stream velocity. A probe consisting of eight hot wires (four X-wires) and four cold wires is used to measure simultaneously the three components of the fluctuating velocity and vorticity vectors, as well as the fluctuating temperature gradient vector at nominally the same point in the plane of the mean shear. It is found that the enstrophy and scalar dissipation spectra collapse approximately at all wavenumbers except around the Kármán vortex street wavenumber for $x/d \geqslant 20$. The spectral similarity between the streamwise velocity fluctuation u and the passive scalar θ is better than that between the velocity fluctuation vector $\boldsymbol{q}$ and θ. This is closely related to the highly organized lateral velocity fluctuation v in this flow. The present observations are fully consistent with the expectation that small scales of the velocity and temperature fields are more likely to exhibit a close relationship than scales associated with the bulk of the turbulent energy or scalar variance. The variation across the wake of the time scale ratio between scalar and velocity fields is significantly smaller than that of the turbulent Prandtl number.

Key words: turbulent mixing, wakes

1. Introduction

The mixing of convected contaminants is an essential characteristic of a turbulent flow, in which the large-scale structures play an important role in transporting the passive scalar, while small scales act to mix the scalar with the ambient fluid (Tennekes & Lumley 1972). Small-scale mixing is an important process in several applications, including turbulent combustion, air pollution dissipation, water processing, etc. (e.g. Shraiman & Siggia 2000; Warhaft 2000). An improved

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knowledge of the mean scalar dissipation rate is essential for the comprehension of passive scalar mixing. The mean dissipation rate of a passive scalar (or temperature in the present study) is defined as $\overline{\chi} \equiv \kappa\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ $(= \kappa(\overline{\theta_{,1}\theta_{,1}} + \overline{\theta_{,2}\theta_{,2}} + \overline{\theta_{,3}\theta_{,3}}))$, where an overbar indicates a time-averaged quantity. Here, κ is the thermal diffusivity; θ denotes the temperature fluctuation, and $\theta_{,i} \equiv \partial\theta/\partial x_i$, $i = 1$, 2 and 3 representing the streamwise, lateral and spanwise directions respectively, which are used interchangeably with x, y and z.

The dissipation process of the scalar variance is closely related to that of the turbulent kinetic energy of the transporting velocity field. Antonia *et al.* (1997) generalized Kolmogorov's '4/5 law' and showed that the third-order moments $\overline{\delta u(\delta q)^2}$ and $\overline{\delta u(\delta\theta)^2}$, where $(\delta q)^2 = (\delta u)^2 + (\delta v)^2 + (\delta w)^2$ and $\delta\alpha = \alpha(x_1 + r_1) - \alpha(x_1)$ (α stands for either velocity fluctuations u, v, w or θ, and r_1 is the separation distance in the streamwise direction), have similar forms in the inertial range, i.e. the length scale range of turbulent motions which resides between the energy containing range and the dissipation range (Pope 2001), namely

$$\overline{\delta u(\delta q)^2} = -\tfrac{4}{3}\overline{\epsilon}r_1, \tag{1.1}$$

$$\overline{\delta u(\delta\theta)^2} = -\tfrac{4}{3}\overline{\chi}r_1. \tag{1.2}$$

Here, $\overline{\epsilon}$ is the mean turbulent kinetic energy dissipation rate. In the dissipation range, the transport equations for $\overline{(\delta q)^2}$ and $\overline{(\delta\theta^2)}$ reduce, in the limit of $r_1 \to 0$, to

$$\overline{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x_1}\right)^2} = -\frac{2}{3}\nu\overline{\left(\frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial x_1^2}\right)^2}, \tag{1.3}$$

$$\overline{\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}\left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x_1}\right)^2} = -\frac{2}{3}\kappa\overline{\left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x_1^2}\right)^2}, \tag{1.4}$$

where ν is the kinematic viscosity. The similarity between (1.3) and (1.4) (and also (1.1) and (1.2)), which is underpinned by the Navier–Stokes and heat transport equations as well as experimental results in a plane wake (Antonia *et al.* 1997), implies a possible similarity between the two dissipative processes. Antonia, Djenidi & Danaila (2014) showed that the collapse of the dissipative range on Kolmogorov scales does not require either of the two major assumptions (the Reynolds number is very large and local isotropy is satisfied) in Kolmogorov's first similarity hypothesis. Further, the transport equations of the scalar gradient variance $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ and enstrophy $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ $(\equiv \overline{\omega_1\omega_1} + \overline{\omega_2\omega_2} + \overline{\omega_3\omega_3}$, where ω_i is the vorticity fluctuation in the i direction) are similar in form (Corrsin 1953; Abe, Antonia & Kawamura 2009), where $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ is hereafter referred to as the mean scalar dissipation rate since κ, like ν, is constant and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ is a good surrogate for the turbulent energy dissipation rate since $\nu\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ is a good approximation to the dissipation rate of the turbulent kinetic energy in a plane wake, at least for $x/d \geqslant 20$ (Lefeuvre *et al.* 2014). This surrogacy is exact for homogeneous turbulence (e.g. Antonia, Kim & Browne 1991). Unfortunately, it is a challenge to measure simultaneously the three components of the vorticity vector (Antonia & Rajagopalan 1990; Marasli, Nguyen & Wallace 1993; Wallace & Foss 1995) and especially to capture experimentally this vector simultaneously with the temperature gradient vector. As a result, previous data on the correlation between the enstrophy and the scalar dissipation rate have been obtained mainly numerically. Using direct numerical simulation data, Abe *et al.* (2009) studied the

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correlation between the scalar dissipation field and the vorticity field of a fully developed turbulent channel flow and uncovered a close similarity between different components of $\theta_{,i}$ and ω_i in the inner region of the flow, which results from the almost perfect correspondence between momentum and thermal streaks near the wall. Using the same database, Antonia, Abe & Kawamura (2009) noticed a reasonable similarity between spectra corresponding to the enstrophy and scalar dissipation rate as well as between velocity and temperature spectra; the latter similarity was not unexpected given the importance of the mean velocity and temperature gradients, as in the boundary layer flow first considered by Fulachier & Dumas (1971, 1976).

With the exception of Antonia *et al.* (2009), very little has been reported in the literature on the relationship between the scalar dissipation rate and the enstrophy. This is in contrast to the similarity between the scalar variance and the turbulent kinetic energy, which has drawn considerable attention from researchers. The temperature fluctuation θ is lamellar in nature, while the velocity fluctuation vector $\boldsymbol{q}$ is solenoidal. Therefore, a direct similarity between θ and $\boldsymbol{q}$ may not exist. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to explore the similarity between the scalar variance $\overline{\theta^2}$ and the mean turbulent kinetic energy $\overline{q^2}$, which are both scalar quantities. This similarity should be as plausible as the Reynolds analogy from a physical point of view. Fulachier & Dumas (1971, 1976) first observed the similarity between the θ and $\boldsymbol{q}$ spectra across most of the turbulent flat-plate boundary layer. Fulachier & Antonia (1984) further established that the transport equations for $\overline{\theta^2}$ and $\overline{q^2}$ are formally analogous when the Prandtl number $Pr = 1$, except for the pressure term in the equation for $\overline{q^2}$, and verified this similarity in other turbulent shear flows, including the plane far wake of a cylinder, and nearly homogeneous turbulence with uniform mean velocity and mean temperature gradients. It should be noted that the spectral similarity can provide useful insight into the flow physics. For example, Antonia *et al.* (2009) observed near the wall of a turbulent channel flow that the spanwise wavenumber (k_z) or wavenumber of the peak in both of the spectra $k_z F_q(k_z)$ and $k_z F_\theta(k_z)$, which make the major contributions to $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$, corresponds to a spanwise wavelength of $l_z^\dagger = 104.7$, where $\dagger$ denotes normalization with wall units. This wavelength coincides closely with the averaged spanwise separation, i.e. $\lambda_z^\dagger \approx 100$, between the low-speed streaks (e.g. Tomkins & Adrian 2003). It is worth pointing out that the production of $\overline{\theta^2}$ and $\overline{q^2}$, for example via the interaction between $\overline{uv}$ and $\partial\overline{U}/\partial y$ or between $\overline{v\theta}$ and $\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y$ (Fulachier & Antonia 1984), must be maintained for this spectral similarity to be valid; otherwise, the similarity breaks down, as, for example, in grid turbulence (see chap. 7 of Chassaing *et al.* 2002). In general, the production of $\overline{\theta^2}$ and $\overline{q^2}$ (or 'forcing') at low wavenumbers will allow (1.1) and (1.2) to be valid at lower Reynolds numbers than in the absence of 'forcing' (see, for example, Watanabe & Gotoh 2004 and Antonia & Burattini 2006). One expects a similar behaviour for the spectra. In a boundary layer or a channel flow, the wall, if heated, acts as a source of $\overline{\theta^2}$ and $\overline{q^2}$, and the spectral similarity is well supported (Antonia & Kim 1991; Antonia *et al.* 2009). In free shear flows, such as circular and plane jets and the far wake at some distance away from the centreline, the mean velocity and temperature gradients provide sufficient forcing for the similarity to work reasonably well (e.g. Fulachier & Antonia 1983; Chua & Antonia 1991).

In all previous studies, the similarity between either the small scales $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ or the energy containing scales $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$ has been examined in approximately self-preserving or fully developed turbulent flows (e.g. Fulachier & Dumas 1976; Fulachier & Antonia 1984; Antonia *et al.* 2009). There has been no attempt to date

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to carry out such a study in the turbulent intermediate wake ($10 \leqslant x/d \leqslant 40$) of a circular cylinder of diameter d, which is developing and features the formation, decay and subsequent disappearance of the strong coherent structures (the Kármán vortex street and the streamwise ribs). Thiesset, Danaila & Antonia (2014) revealed that the dynamical influence of these coherent motions is perceptible even at the smallest scales whose energy is enhanced when the coherent strain is maximum. Matsumura & Antonia (1993) showed that heat is mostly contained within the Kármán vortex in the intermediate wake ($x/d = 10$ to 40), which is quite different from the picture of the flow near a wall, in which there is an almost perfect correspondence between velocity and thermal streaks (Abe *et al.* 2009). As such, several fundamental and interesting questions emerge. Is the similarity between $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$, as well as that between $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$, still valid in the present flow? What is the effect of the highly coherent structures on the similarity? How does the quality of the similarity vary as the coherent structures undergo substantial changes as the distance from the cylinder increases? These questions are as yet unanswered. The present work aims at providing answers to these questions, in the context of two types of comparison between the turbulent velocity field and the passive scalar field, one between $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$, representing the small-scale structures, and the other between $\overline{\theta^2}$ and $\overline{q^2}$, mainly due to the large-scale structures. Use is made of a multiple hot wire probe (Zhou, Antonia & Chua 2002*a*; Chen, Zhou & Zhou 2016) to measure simultaneously the three components of velocity and vorticity as well as the full temperature gradient vector at nominally the same point. This allows the scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy to be estimated without assuming isotropy.

The paper is organized as follows. Experimental details are given in § 2. Section 3 introduces the phase-averaging technique used to extract the coherent structures from the flow. The mean velocity and temperature field is shown in § 4. The similarity between the scalar dissipation rate and the enstrophy is examined in both the spectral and physical spaces in § 5, and so is that between the passive scalar variance and the turbulent kinetic energy in § 6. The latter is done by separately considering the contributions from the large-scale coherent structures and those of the remaining scales to $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$, $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ as well as $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$. The ratio of the time scales $\overline{\theta^2}/(\kappa\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}})$ and $\overline{q^2}/(\nu\overline{\omega_i\omega_i})$ associated with the scalar and velocity fields as well as the behaviour of the turbulent Prandtl number Pr_t are examined in § 7, and the major conclusions are outlined in § 8.

2. Experimental details

Experiments were conducted in an open-loop wind tunnel with a working section of 1.2 (width) × 0.8 m (height) and of 2.0 m length. The free-stream longitudinal turbulence intensity was smaller than 0.5 %, and the flow was uniform to within 0.2 % in the working section in the absence of the cylinder. A circular cylinder with a diameter of $d = 12.7$ mm was used to generate the wake. The cylinder was aligned horizontally at the centre of the test section and was supported rigidly by two aluminium sharp edged end plates. The cylinder was made of a 110 cm long smooth brass tube with an outer diameter of 12.7 mm, i.e. with an aspect ratio of approximately 87 and a blockage ratio of 1.6 %. A coiled heating wire with a diameter of approximately 0.5 mm was inserted into a ceramic tube, which was put inside the cylinder as a heating element. The free-stream velocity U_1 was 3.0 m s^{-1}, corresponding to a Reynolds number Re ($\equiv U_1 d/\nu$) of 2.5×10^3. Measurements were conducted within the cylinder mid-span plane at downstream locations of

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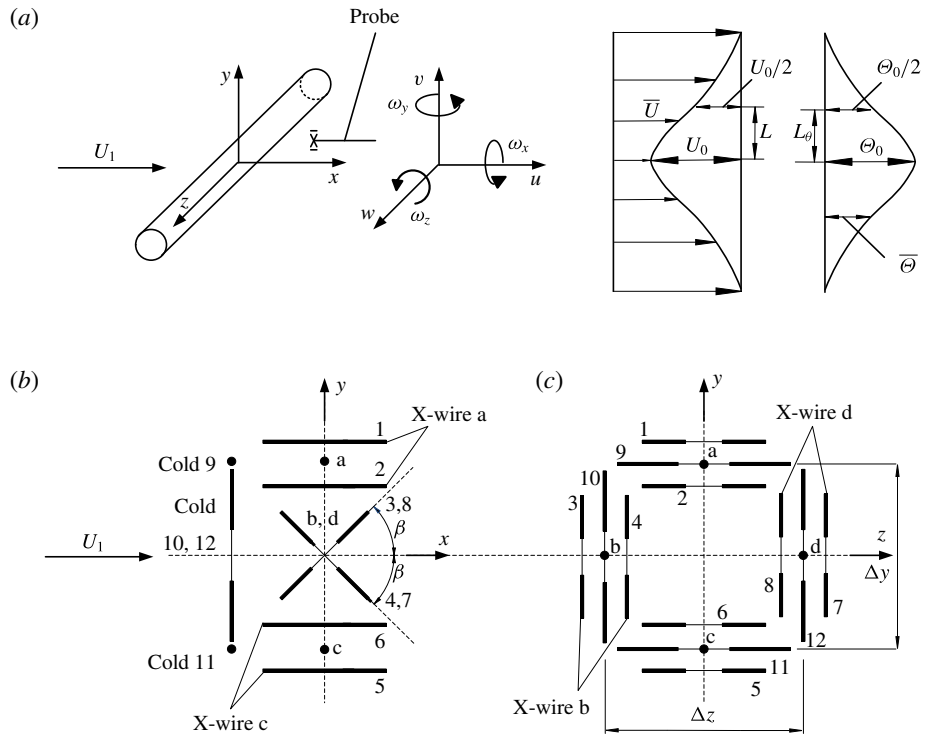


FIGURE 1. (*a*) Experimental arrangement, coordinate system and definition sketch; (*b*) and (*c*) side and front views of the vorticity probe ($\beta = 50°$).

$x/d = 10$, 20 and 40, where x is the streamwise distance from the cylinder axis. The unheated cylinder wake has been shown to be statistically symmetrical about the centreline, e.g. by Zhou *et al.* (2009). As a result, the present measurements were made only on one side of the centreline, i.e. $y/d = -0.2$–2.8 at $x/d = 10$ and 20 and -0.2–4.3 at $x/d = 40$, with a transverse measurement increment of approximately $0.2d$ for all x/d locations, except the region near the free stream at $x/d = 40$ where the increment was $0.4d$. The coordinate system and some symbols are defined in figure 1(*a*). The average temperature of the cylinder surface was estimated to be roughly 28 °C and the maximum mean temperature excess Θ_0, relative to the ambient fluid, was approximately 1.6 °C, 1.5 °C and 1.3 °C on the centreline for $x/d = 10$, 20 and 40 respectively. This excess was small enough to avoid any buoyancy effects, and hence to allow the temperature to be treated as a passive scalar.

A probe consisting of four X-wires (figure 1*b*) and four cold wires was used to measure simultaneously the velocity and temperature fluctuations. Two of the X-wires, b and d, were aligned in the x–y plane and separated by $\Delta z = 2.7$ mm in the z direction; the other two, a and c, were in the x–z plane and separated by $\Delta y = 2.0$ mm in the y direction. Four cold wires were orientated orthogonally to the plane of the cross-wire and placed approximately 1 mm upstream of the vorticity probe. The separations Δy and Δz between the opposite cold wires were 2.5 mm and 2.2 mm respectively. The fluctuations u, v, w and θ captured by this probe may be considered to be obtained at nominally the same point in space.

Both hot and cold wires were etched from Wollaston (Pt–10 % Rh) wires, with active lengths of approximately $200d_w$ and $800d_w$ respectively, where d_w is the

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x^+	$\bar{\epsilon}$ (m^2 s^{-3})	η (mm)	η_B (mm)	$\Delta x/\eta$	$\Delta y/\eta$	$\Delta z/\eta$	$\Delta x_c/\eta_B$	$\Delta y_c/\eta_B$	$\Delta z_c/\eta_B$
10	3.33	0.18	0.22	11.7	11.2	15.1	9.8	11.4	10
20	1.32	0.22	0.26	9.3	8.9	12.0	7.8	9.6	8.4
40	0.35	0.31	0.37	6.9	6.4	8.6	5.8	6.7	5.9

TABLE 1. The energy dissipation rate, Kolmogorov length scale, Batchelor length scale and probe resolution for velocity and temperature on the centreline.

diameter of the wires, namely 2.5 μm for the hot wires and 1.27 μm for the cold wires. The hot wires were operated on constant-temperature circuits, built in-house, at an overheat ratio of 1.5. The cold wires were operated with constant-current (0.1 mA) circuits. The probe was calibrated at the centreline of the tunnel using a Pitot static tube connected to an MKS Baratron pressure transducer. The yaw calibration was performed over ±20°. The output signals from the anemometers were passed through buck and gain circuits and low-pass filtered at a cutoff frequency f_c of 1250 Hz. The filtered signals were subsequently sampled at a frequency of $f_s = 2f_c$ (2500 Hz) using a 16 bit analogue-to-digital converter. The duration of each digital record was approximately 45 s; 4096 data points were used for every spectrum in the present study, leading to a frequency linewidth of approximately 0.61 Hz; the spectra were averaged over at least 20 data sets. Considering the uncertainty in the mean velocity of approximately ±2 %, using a propagation of errors approach, the Strouhal number St ($\equiv f_{shedding}d/U_1$, where $f_{shedding}$ is the vortex shedding frequency, as identified from the most pronounced peak in the v spectrum) was 0.21 with an uncertainty of approximately ±2.5 %.

It is recognized from the outset that there are at least three major types of errors that can affect the velocity and temperature derivatives measured by this probe. One is associated with the frequency response of the 1.27 μm cold wire. At $U_1 = 3.0$ m s^{-1}, the −3 dB response of this wire was estimated to be approximately 1.6 kHz. This is comparable to the Kolmogorov frequency ($\equiv \overline{U}/2\pi\eta$, approximately 1.7 kHz at $x/d = 10$ and 1.3 kHz at $x/d = 40$ at the centreline) and is therefore unlikely to have degraded the measurement of temperature derivatives. The other two major errors are related to the spatial resolution of the probe. The first is caused by the finite wire lengths. The active lengths, l^*_{hot} and l^*_{cold}, of the hot and cold wires range from 2.8 to 1.6 and 5.7 to 3.3 respectively, as x/d increases from 10 to 40, where '$*$' denotes a quantity normalized by the Kolmogorov length scale $\eta \equiv (\nu^3/\bar{\epsilon})^{1/4}$. The estimation of $\bar{\epsilon}$ follows the method of Yiu *et al.* (2004), who assumed transverse (y–z plane) homogeneity of the flow instead of isotropy, and Lefeuvre *et al.* (2014) proved that this method can provide a more accurate estimation of $\bar{\epsilon}$ than that using an isotropic assumption in the intermediate wake. The error related to the active wire length should be small compared with the error associated with the relatively large values of Δy^* and Δz^* (table 1). Zhu & Antonia (1996) investigated the influence of the probe resolution on the spectra of vorticity measured using a four-X-wire probe (no cold wires), with a similar geometry to that used here. They found that the vorticity spectra were attenuated mainly at large wavenumbers (say $k_1^* > 0.3$, where $k_1^* = 2\pi f/U_1\eta$, in which f is the frequency). The attenuation of the temperature derivative spectra exhibits a similar feature (Antonia & Mi 1993). For the vorticity spectra, the attenuation is approximately 15 % $k_1^* = 0.15$, and the attenuation becomes even smaller when $k_1^* < 0.15$ (Zhu & Antonia 1996).

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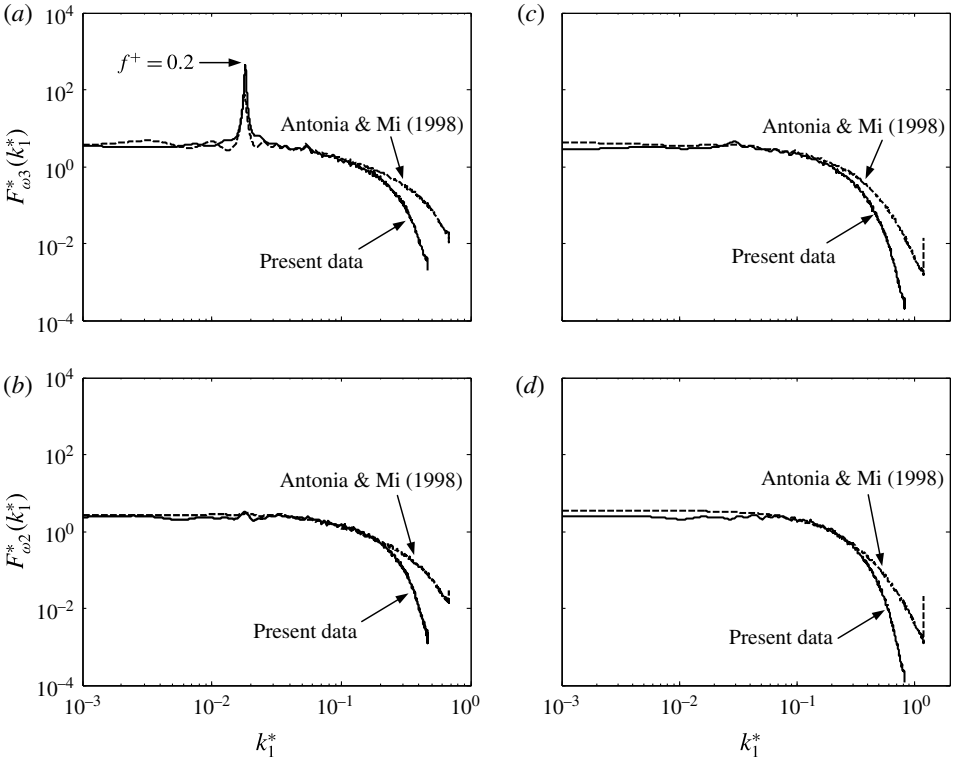


FIGURE 2. Comparison on the centreline between the present spectra (solid line) of ω_3 and ω_2 and those of Antonia & Mi (1998) (dashed line) at (*a*,*b*) $x/d = 10$ and (*c*,*d*) $x/d = 40$.

For the temperature derivative spectra, the attenuation is smaller than 18 % when $k_1^* < 0.2$ (Antonia & Mi 1993). In the present case, the most energetic scale for both vorticity and temperature derivative spectra resides near $k_1^* \approx 0.1$–0.15. We estimate that the attenuation of these spectra at most wavenumbers ($k_1^* < 0.15$) is smaller than 15 % and 18 % respectively. The attenuation of the mean enstrophy $\overline{\omega_i \omega_i}$, which is the sum of the integrals of the spectra of the three vorticity components, is estimated to be approximately 15 %, while the attenuation of the mean scalar dissipation rate $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$, which is the sum of the integrals of the three temperature derivative spectra, is approximately 18 %.

In order to confirm the above spectral attenuation estimates, the present spectra of ω_2 and ω_3 on the centreline at $x/d = 10$ and 40 are compared in figure 2 with the measurements of Antonia & Mi (1998) (only ω_2 and ω_3 were measured by these authors). The spatial resolution of their probe was better than that of the present probe. In their probe, Δy ($= \Delta z$) was approximately 6η and 4η at $x/d = 10$ and 40 respectively (The corresponding present values are 11.2η and 6.4η for Δy, and 15.1η and 8.6η for Δz). The present spectra start to deviate from those of Antonia & Mi (1998) at $k_1^* \approx 0.18 (x/d = 10)$ and $k_1^* \approx 0.22 (x/d = 40)$. The spectral comparison of figure 2 confirms our earlier estimation that the attenuation of the present spectra occurs at wavenumbers larger than those that contribute most significantly to the mean enstrophy. Since the spatial resolution of temperature derivatives is better than that

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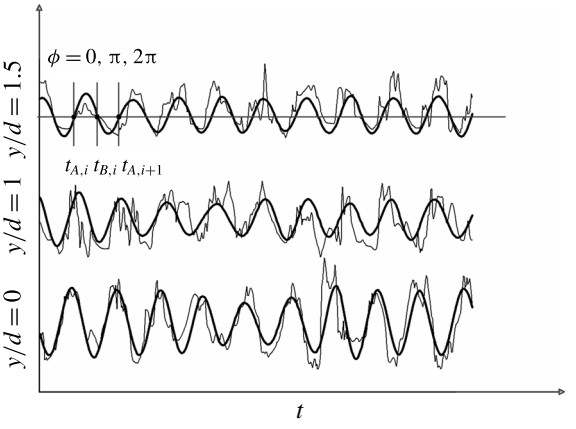


FIGURE 3. Comparison of the measured signal v (the thin line) and the shifted filtered signal v_f' (the thicker line) at $x/d = 10$.

of the vorticity probe (the smallest scale of the scalar field, i.e. the Batchelor scale $\eta_B \equiv (\nu\kappa^2/\epsilon)^{1/4} = \eta/Pr^{1/2}$, is slightly larger than η for $Pr = 0.7$), it is reasonable to assume that the attenuation of the scalar derivative spectra is, at worst, comparable to that of the vorticity spectra.

3. Phase and structural averaging

3.1. *Phase averaging*

A phase-averaging technique is used to extract the coherent structures. The technique is an improvement over that used by Zhou, Zhang & Yiu (2002*b*) and Zhou & Yiu (2006). Briefly, the transverse velocity fluctuation signal v, which is used as the reference phase, from the probe at each lateral measurement location is filtered using a fourth-order Butterworth filter with the centre frequency set at $f_{shedding}$. A cross-correlation between the measured signal v and the filtered signal v_f is carried out to determine the average phase shift between v_f and the measured v. This shift is then applied to v_f and a new reference signal v_f' is formed. Figure 3 illustrates the v signals at three typical lateral locations at $x/d = 10$ and the corresponding shifted v_f' signals.

Two phases of particular interest are identified on v_f', namely

$$\text{phase A: } v_f' = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}v_f'}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0, \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$\text{phase B: } v_f' = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}v_f'}{\mathrm{d}t} < 0. \tag{3.2}$$

The two phases correspond to instants $t_{A,i}$ and $t_{B,i}$ respectively. The origin of time is arbitrary. The phase of the measured fluctuation signals is then determined as

$$\phi = \pi \frac{t - t_{A,i}}{t_{B,i} - t_{A,i}}, \quad t_{A,i} < t < t_{B,i} \tag{3.3}$$

and

$$\phi = \pi \frac{t - t_{B,i}}{t_{A,i+1} - t_{B,i}} + \pi, \quad t_{B,i} < t < t_{A,i+1}. \tag{3.4}$$

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The interval between phases A and B is made equal to $0.5T_s = 0.5/f_s$ by compressing or stretching and is further divided into 20 equal intervals. The total number of detections is approximately 1980, 1700 and 1050 for $x/d = 10, 20$ and 40 respectively.

The instantaneous quantity Γ may be viewed as the sum of the time-averaged component $\overline{\Gamma}$ and the fluctuating component β, which can be further decomposed into a coherent fluctuation $\widetilde{\beta}$ and a remainder β_r, namely

$$\beta = \widetilde{\beta} + \beta_r. \tag{3.5}$$

The coherent part $\widetilde{\beta} \equiv \langle\beta\rangle$ reflects the effect from the large-scale coherent structures, while the remainder β_r reflects largely the random incoherent motions in the flow. After multiplying (3.5) by $\gamma = \widetilde{\gamma} + \gamma_r$, we obtain

$$\beta\gamma = \widetilde{\beta}\widetilde{\gamma} + \widetilde{\beta}\gamma_r + \widetilde{\gamma}\beta_r + \beta_r\gamma_r. \tag{3.6}$$

By phase averaging (3.6) and assuming a zero correlation between coherent and remainder fluctuations, i.e. $\langle\widetilde{\beta}\gamma_r\rangle = 0$ and $\langle\widetilde{\gamma}\beta_r\rangle = 0$, we obtain

$$\langle\beta\gamma\rangle = \widetilde{\beta}\widetilde{\gamma} + \langle\beta_r\gamma_r\rangle, \tag{3.7}$$

where β and γ represent either u_i, θ, ω_i or $\theta_{,i}$.

3.2. *Structural averaging*

Once the coherent components are extracted from the examined quantities, the averaged coherent contributions to the products of fluctuating components within one period can be given in terms of the structural average. The conditionally averaged structure begins at n_1 samples (corresponding to $\phi = -\pi$) before $\phi = 0$ and ends at n_2 samples (corresponding to $\phi = \pi$) after $\phi = 0$. The structural average, denoted by a double overbar, is defined by

$$\overline{\overline{\widetilde{\beta}\widetilde{\gamma}}} = \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2 + 1} \sum_{-n_1}^{n_2} \widetilde{\beta}\widetilde{\gamma}. \tag{3.8}$$

4. Time-averaged mean velocity and temperature

Figure 4 shows the time-averaged mean velocity defect $1 - \overline{U}^+$ and temperature $\overline{\Theta}^+$ distributions measured at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40, where the '+' indicates normalization by U_1, d and Θ_0. This normalization is used only for convenience since the velocity and temperature fields in the present flow are not self-preserving. Table 2 lists the maximum mean velocity defect U_0^+, temperature excess Θ_0, mean velocity half-width L^+ and mean temperature half-width L_θ^+ extracted from figure 4, along with the convection velocity U_c^+ of vortices, which is estimated as $\overline{U} + \widetilde{u}$ at the phase-averaged vortex centre, as used by Zhou & Antonia (1992). Here, U_0^+ is 0.27, 0.22 and 0.18 at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40 respectively. These values are slightly larger than their counterparts (0.22, 0.19, 0.16) reported by Antonia & Mi (1998) at $Re = 3000$. The non-dimensional momentum thickness δ_M/d ($\equiv \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U/U_1(1 - U/U_1)\,\mathrm{d}y$, e.g. Tennekes & Lumley 1972) at $x^+ = 40$ is 0.49, which is quite close to that estimated by Antonia & Rajagopalan (1990), approximately 0.45 at $Re = 5600$. The spanwise vortices decay downstream. So does their ability to retain heat (e.g. Matsumura & Antonia 1993). As a result, Θ_0 diminishes. The mean velocity half-width L^+ is

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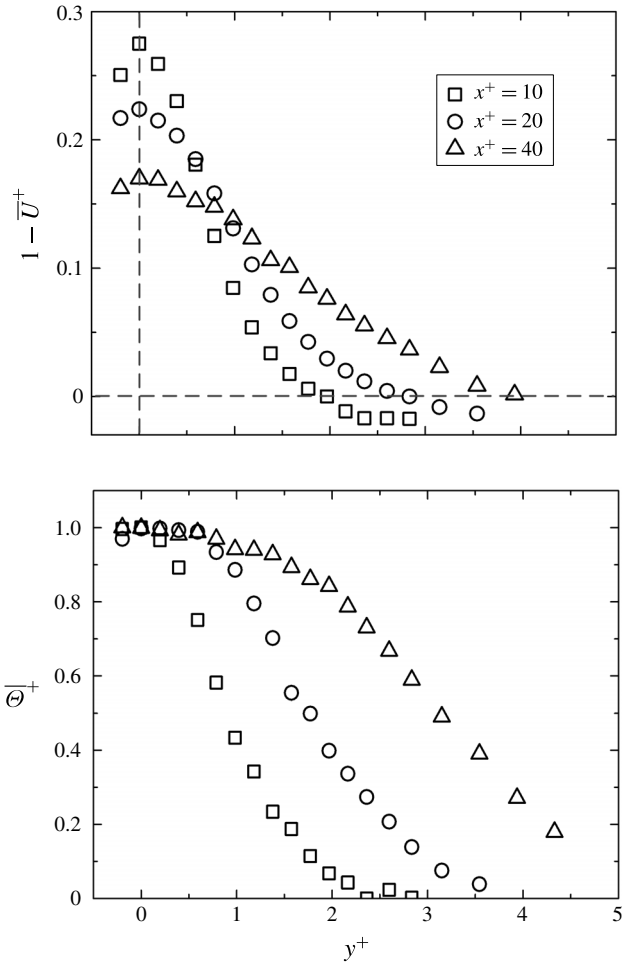


FIGURE 4. Distribution of mean streamwise velocity and temperature at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40. Dashed lines are drawn in the mean velocity plot to mark out the positions $y^+ = 0$ and $1 - \overline{U}^+ = 0$ respectively.

x^+	U_0^+	Θ_0 (°C)	L^+	L_θ^+	U_c^+
10	0.27	1.6	0.73	1.07	0.87
20	0.22	1.5	1.10	1.90	0.87
40	0.18	1.3	1.87	3.12	0.90

TABLE 2. Maximum mean velocity defect, mean temperature excess, mean velocity half-width, mean temperature half-width and vortex convection velocity.

smaller than L_θ^+, suggesting a more efficient transport of heat than momentum. The ratio L^+/L_θ^+ is 0.68, 0.58 and 0.60 at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40 respectively, in reasonable agreement with their counterparts (0.76, 0.56, 0.56) reported by Zhou *et al.* (2002*b*) at $Re = 5800$.

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5. Similarity between scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy

5.1. *Spectral similarity between enstrophy and scalar dissipation rate*

Corrsin (1953) was the first to point out the similarity between the transport equations for the mean enstrophy $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and the mean scalar dissipation rate $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$, which underpins a possible similarity between $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ in either spectral or physical space. The similarity in spectral space is examined in this section, while the similarity in physical space will be considered in the next section.

The power spectrum density function of a quantity α is defined such that $\int_0^\infty E_\alpha(k)\,\mathrm{d}k = \overline{\alpha^2}$, i.e. the area under the curve $E_\alpha(k)$ represents the variance $\overline{\alpha^2}$. It should be noted that $kE_\alpha(k)$ is plotted using a linear scale along the ordinate and log k along the abscissa so that the area under the curve is still proportional to $\overline{\alpha^2}$, and thus the wavenumber corresponding to the peak of the spectrum is related to the most energetic scale. Following Fulachier & Dumas (1976), Fulachier & Antonia (1984) and Antonia *et al.* (2009), we use the normalized spectra such that $\int_0^\infty F_\alpha(k)\,\mathrm{d}k = \int_0^\infty E_\alpha(k)/\overline{\alpha^2}\,\mathrm{d}k = 1$.

The spectra of $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ are defined as

$$F_\omega = (\overline{\omega_1\omega_1}/\overline{\omega_i\omega_i})F_{\omega_1} + (\overline{\omega_2\omega_2}/\overline{\omega_i\omega_i})F_{\omega_2} + (\overline{\omega_3\omega_3}/\overline{\omega_i\omega_i})F_{\omega_3} \tag{5.1}$$

and

$$F_\chi = (\overline{\theta_{,1}\theta_{,1}}/\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}})F_{\theta,1} + (\overline{\theta_{,2}\theta_{,2}}/\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}})F_{\theta,2} + (\overline{\theta_{,3}\theta_{,3}}/\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}})F_{\theta,3}, \tag{5.2}$$

where $F_{\omega i}$ and $F_{\theta,i}$ are the power spectral density functions of the i components of $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ respectively, and are normalized to a unity integral, i.e. $\int_0^\infty F_{\omega i}\,\mathrm{d}k_1^* = 1$ and $\int_0^\infty F_{\theta,i}\,\mathrm{d}k_1^* = 1$.

The distributions of $k_1^*F_\omega$ and $k_1^*F_\chi$ (figure 5) follow each other closely at all three typical transverse positions, i.e. $y/L = 0$, 1 and 2, especially at $x^+ = 20$ and 40. The departures at small wavenumbers, particularly evident at $x^+ = 10$ and 20, are related to the organized Kármán vortices that occur at the Strouhal number $St = 0.21$. At $x^+ = 10$, F_ω displays a pronounced peak at f^+ $(\equiv fU_1/d) = St$. However, the most pronounced peak in F_χ occurs at a wavenumber corresponding to $f^+ = 2St$. It will be shown and discussed later that the $\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+$ contours are characterized by twin peaks caused by the entrainment of cold fluid into the heated wake from both sides of the free stream. As a result, the predominant frequency of F_χ is twice that of F_ω. At $x^+ = 20$, a peak is still evident at $f^+ = St$ for F_ω when $y/L \leqslant 1$, although it is much less pronounced than at $x^+ = 10$. However, the peak at $f^+ = 2St$ is hardly discernible in F_χ at $f^+ = 2St$. By $x^+ = 40$, the peaks $f^+ = 0.21$ or 0.42 have virtually disappeared in both F_χ and F_ω, and the two spectra follow each other more closely than at $x^+ = 10$ or 20. The streamwise evolution of the spectra at low wavenumbers suggests that the contribution from the coherent structures to $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ plays a crucial role in degrading the spectral similarity. This is, in fact, substantiated by F_χ and F_ω at $y/L = 2$, where the coherent motion is rather weak and there is no evident peak at either $f^+ = 0.21$ or 0.42 even for $x^+ = 10$ and 20. As such, F_χ and F_ω follow each other well at low wavenumbers.

The similarity between F_χ and F_ω is more tenable at $y/L = 1$ than at $y/L = 0$ or 2 over the high-wavenumber range. This is especially evident at $x^+ = 20$ and 40. Antonia *et al.* (2009) found that in the outer region of a channel flow the spectral similarity between $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ is not as good as near the wall due to the higher mean velocity and temperature gradients in this region. This improved similarity at $y/L = 1$ (figure 5*b–c*) suggests that the higher mean shear at $y/L = 1$ may act to promote

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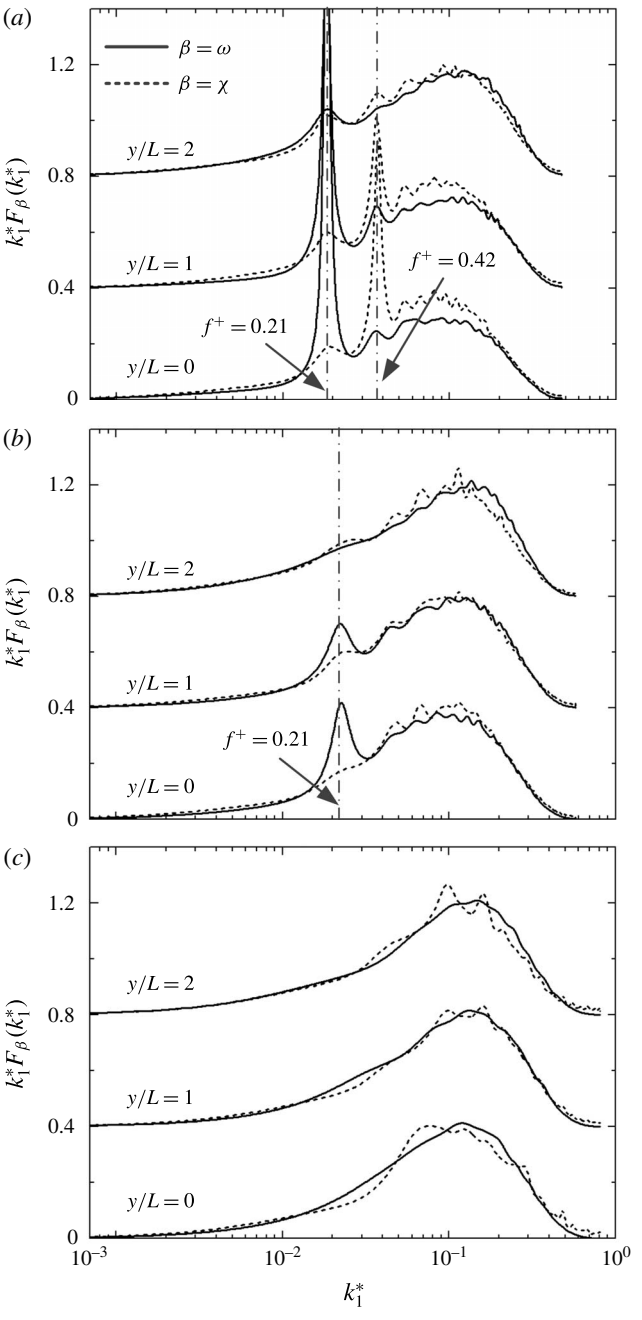


FIGURE 5. Spectral density functions, multiplied by k_1^*, of ω and χ measured at $y/L = 0$, 1 and 2, where L is the wake half-width: (*a*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*) 20, (*c*) 40. It should be noted that the origins for the spectra at $y/L = 1$ and 2 are shifted by 0.4 and 0.8 for the ordinate respectively.

the similarity between F_χ and F_ω. This effect is more evident at high wavenumbers since the influence of the coherent motion may overwhelm that due to $\partial\overline{U}/\partial y$ and

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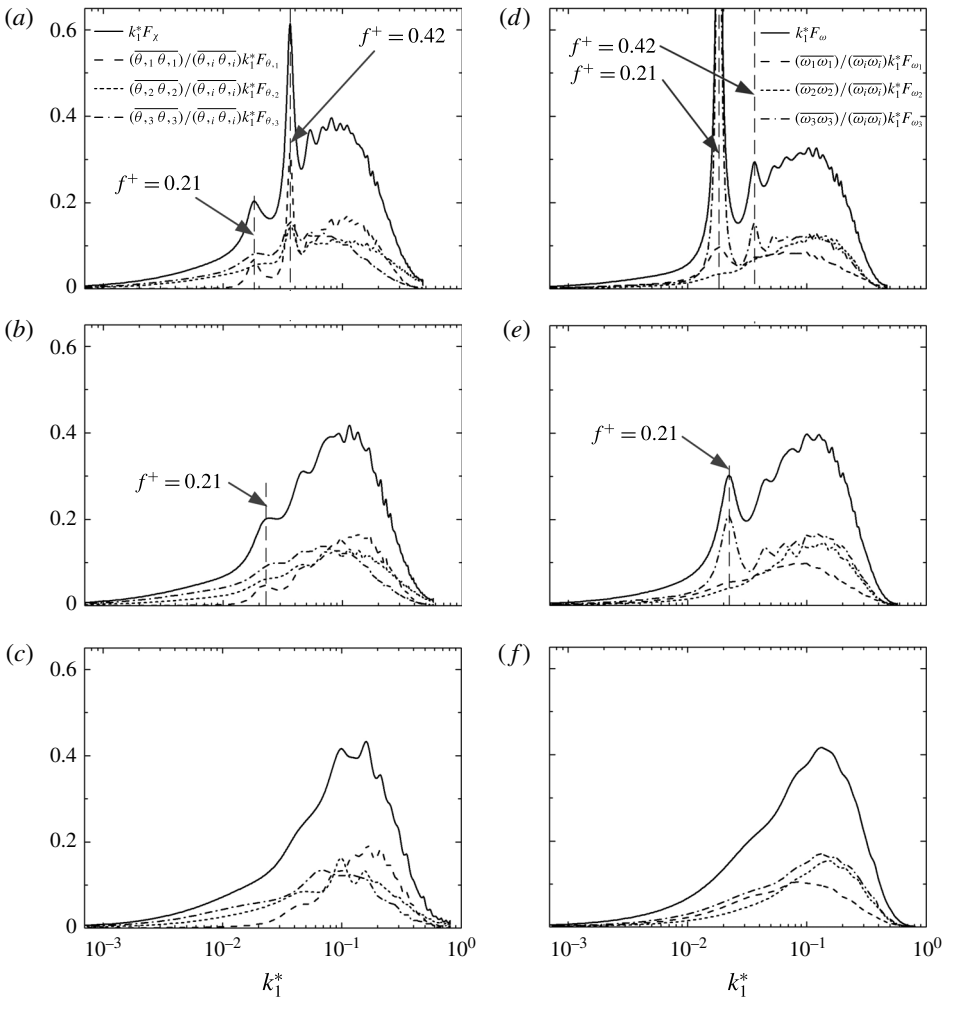


FIGURE 6. Spectral density functions, multiplied by k_1^*, of χ, ω, and their components at $y/L = 1$: (*a*,*d*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*,*e*) $x^+ = 20$, (*c*,*f*) $x^+ = 40$.

$\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y$ at low wavenumbers. One way of quantifying the similarity between spectra is to calculate the ratio of the two spectra. For wavenumbers that contribute most to $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$ and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$, F_χ/F_ω is approximately 1 within an error of approximately $\pm 10\,\%$ at $y/L = 1$ at $x^+ = 20$ and 40.

Figure 6 presents the spectra of the scalar dissipation rate, the enstrophy and their components. The peak at $f^+ = St$ in F_ω results mainly from the contribution of the spanwise vorticity component, i.e. from $F_{\omega 3}$, while that at $f^+ = 0.42$ in F_χ is mostly contributed by $F_{\theta,1}$. Since none of the components of F_χ or F_ω can be neglected, the spectral similarity is a reflection of the summation of all three components. There is a difference between the contribution of $F_{\theta,i}$ to F_χ and that of F_{ω_i} to F_ω. The most energetic wavenumbers, excluding the most pronounced peak, of $F_{\theta,2}$ and $F_{\theta,3}$ are comparable but lower than those of $F_{\theta,1}$; however, the most energetic wavenumbers of $F_{\omega 2}$ and $F_{\omega 3}$ are higher than those of $F_{\omega 1}$. The difference is especially evident at $x^+ = 40$. Antonia *et al.* (2009) made a similar observation

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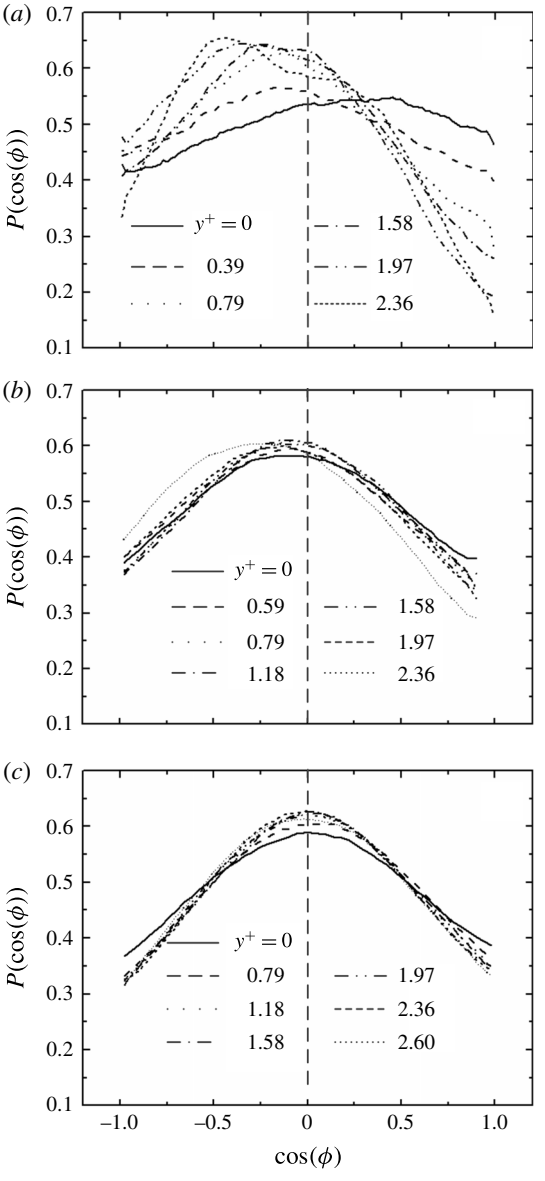


FIGURE 7. Probability density function of $\cos(\phi)$, where ϕ is the angle between the vorticity vector $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ and the scalar gradient vector $\nabla\theta$, and $\cos(\phi) = \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla\theta/(|\boldsymbol{\omega}||\nabla\theta|)$: (*a*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*) $x^+ = 20$, (*c*) $x^+ = 40$.

in the outer region of a turbulent channel flow and suggested that this difference in the occurrence of the most energetic wavenumbers between F_{ω_i} and F_{θ_i} is linked to the different structures between the scalar dissipation rate and the enstrophy, i.e. the tubular structures in the enstrophy field and the sheet-like structures in the scalar dissipation rate field. The same explanation applies here. The presence of sheet-like structures in this flow is corroborated by the probability density function (p.d.f.) of $\cos(\phi)$ $(= \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla\theta/(|\boldsymbol{\omega}||\nabla\theta|))$ (figure 7). In the presence of sheet-like structures in

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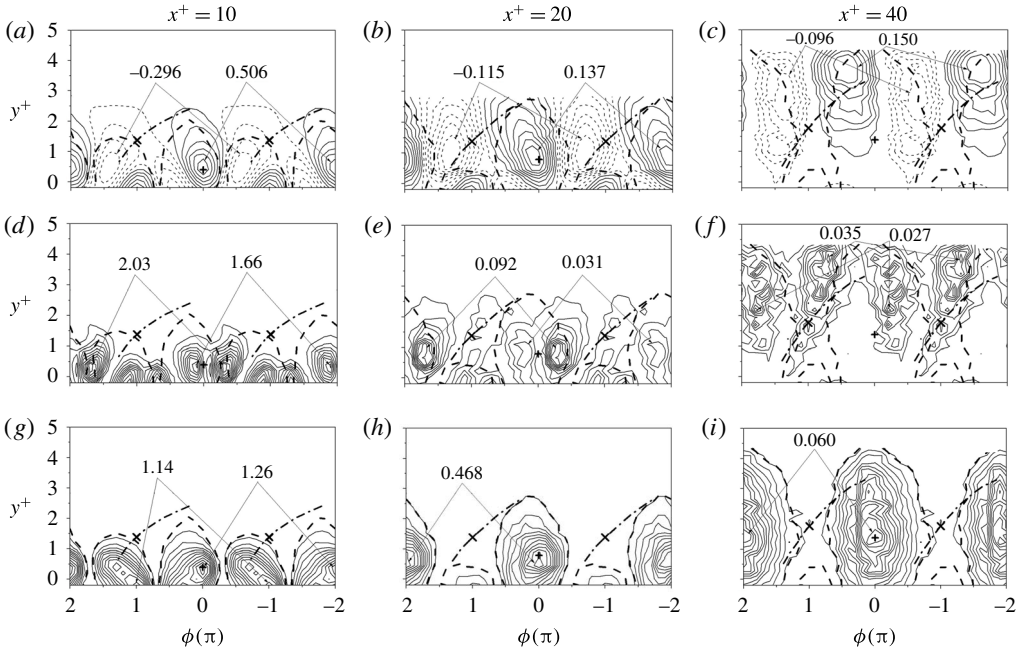


FIGURE 8. Isocontours of phase-averaged (*a–c*) coherent temperature (contour intervals = 0.089, 0.018, 0.020), (*d–f*) scalar dissipation rate (0.18, 0.010, 0.004) and (*g–i*) enstrophy (0.11, 0.043, 0.005). Hereafter, + indicates centres of vortices and × indicates saddle points. The thicker dashed lines denote the periphery of the coherent spanwise vorticity $\widetilde{\omega}_z^+$. The dash-dotted line through the saddle point represents the diverging separatrix. The flow is from left to right.

χ, the vorticity and scalar gradient vectors tend to be aligned with the directions of the intermediate and compressive principal rates of strain respectively (Abe & Antonia 2009; Antonia *et al.* 2009). Then, one may expect that $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ and $\nabla\theta$ should be statistically orthogonal to each other, as is shown in figure 7(*b*,*c*), where the peaks in the p.d.f.s of $\cos(\phi)$ occur almost at $\cos(\phi) = 0$ for $x^+ = 20$ and 40. The p.d.f. of $\cos(\phi)$ displays significant scatter at $x^+ = 10$ across the wake, suggesting that the scalar at this location does not yet feel the strain associated with the velocity field. This is not surprising since heat is mostly contained within the Kármán vortex rollers at $x^+ = 10$, as observed by Matsumura & Antonia (1993) and confirmed by the present phase-averaged data (figure 8*a*), while the maximum strain rate occurs near the saddle points along the divergent separatrix (Hussain & Hayakawa 1987; Thiesset, Danaila & Antonia 2013). This is also internally consistent with the earlier observations from the spectra; that is, the mean shear has little effect in promoting the similarity between F_ω and F_χ at $x^+ = 10$, and the departure between F_χ and F_ω is larger at $x^+ = 10$ than $x^+ = 20$ or 40. Evidently, when the passive scalar is more stretched due to the rate of strain at $x^+ = 40$, ω and $\nabla\theta$ are statistically orthogonal to each other (figure 7*c*) and the similarity between F_ω and F_χ is also best (figure 5*c*). Observation indicates that the more the passive scalar is stretched, or more effectively mixed by the rate of strain, the better the similarity between F_ω and F_χ will be.

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5.2. *Phase-averaged scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy*

5.2.1. *Coherent scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy*

The intermediate wake is associated with strong anisotropic coherent structures, in distinct contrast to the weak large-scale coherent structures in the far wake. Significant physical insight may be gained by understanding the topological features of the structures associated with the enstrophy and scalar dissipation rate. To this end, the isocontours of their phase-averaged quantities and remainders (§ 3) will be examined and discussed, along with their contributions to the Reynolds-averaged quantities. Hereafter, in all of the isocontour figures, the phase ϕ in the range -2π to 2π will be interpreted in terms of a longitudinal distance, with $\phi = 2\pi$ corresponding to the averaged vortex wavelength. The same scale is used for the longitudinal and lateral directions in the contour plots in an effort to minimize any possible distortion in the physical space. The symbols '+' and '×' denote the centres and saddle points respectively. The thick dashed lines give an approximate idea of the periphery of the spanwise vortex, defined rather arbitrarily by a contour level corresponding to approximately 25 % of the maximum value of $\widetilde{\omega}_z^+$. The dash-dotted line through the saddle point represents the diverging separatrix.

The isocontours of $\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+$ and $\widetilde{\omega}_i^+\widetilde{\omega}_i^+$ (figure 8*d–i*) exhibit a significant difference from each other, conforming to the departures at the low wavenumbers in F_ω and F_χ. Two concentrations of $\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+$ occur about each vortex centre, evident at $x^+ = 10$ and 20 (figure 8*d*,*e*), originating from the temperature gradients between the free-stream cold fluid engulfed by the coherent motion and the warm fluid in the central region of the wake. Specifically, as may be inferred from the $\widetilde{\theta}^+$ contours (figure 8*a–c*), the downstream concentration within one structure results from an interaction between the warm fluid in the wake and the cold fluid engulfed from the free stream on the same side of the vortex, while the upstream concentration is due to an interaction between the warm fluid in the wake and the cold fluid from the free stream on the other side of the vortex. In contrast, the concentration of $\widetilde{\omega}_i^+\widetilde{\omega}_i^+$ (figure 8*g–i*) is closely linked to the vortex, and thus its contours resemble those of the coherent spanwise vorticity (cf. figure 11 in Zhou, Zhou & Yiu 2003) and the maximum coincides with the vortex centre. These differences between the coherent structures of the scalar dissipation rate and the enstrophy underpin our earlier assertion that it is the coherent motion of the flow that degrades the similarity between F_ω and F_χ at low wavenumbers. It should be noted that some elongated sheet-like structures of $\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+$ occur along the divergent separatrix at $x^+ = 20$ and 40 (figure 8*e*,*f*) but not at $x^+ = 10$ (figure 8*d*), corroborating our suggestion, based on figure 7, that the scalar is not yet fully stretched at $x^+ = 10$ by the strain rate imposed by the velocity field, and the presence of sheet-like structures is not evident until $x^+ = 20$.

5.2.2. *Incoherent scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy*

The contours of the remainders $\langle\theta_{r,i}^+\theta_{r,i}^+\rangle$ and $\langle\omega_{ri}^+\omega_{ri}^+\rangle$ (figure 9) are closely similar to each other, in distinct contrast to the difference between $\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+\widetilde{\theta}_{,i}^+$ and $\widetilde{\omega}_i^+\widetilde{\omega}_i^+$. At $x^+ = 10$ and 20, the concentrations of $\langle\theta_{r,i}^+\theta_{r,i}^+\rangle$ and $\langle\omega_{ri}^+\omega_{ri}^+\rangle$ occur mostly within the spanwise vortex, and their maxima almost coincide with the vortex centre. The result is consistent with the observation that the maximum incoherent turbulent intensity coincides with the spanwise vortex centre (Hussain & Hayakawa 1987), and the scalar dissipation process is highly correlated with the turbulent motions or small-scale vorticity (Warhaft 2000). The similar behaviour between $\langle\theta_{r,i}^+\theta_{r,i}^+\rangle$ and $\langle\omega_{ri}^+\omega_{ri}^+\rangle$ provides an explanation for the relatively good similarity between F_χ and

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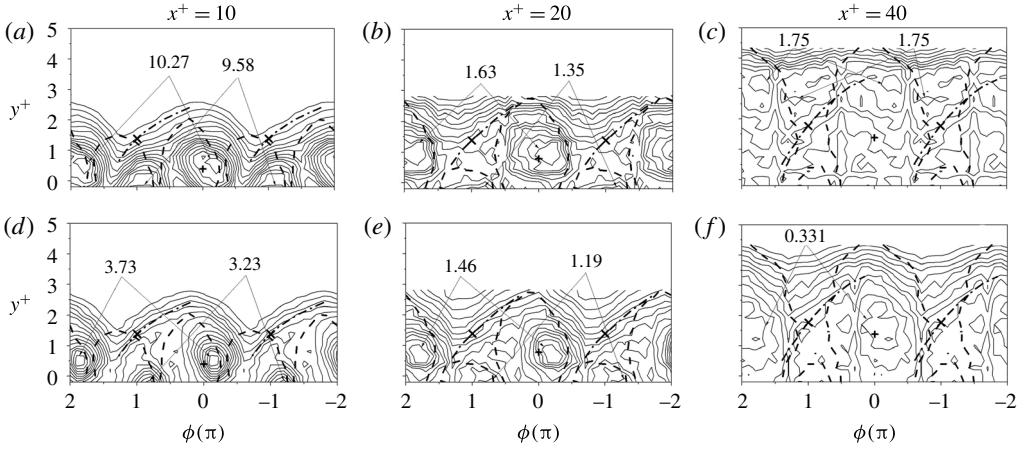


FIGURE 9. Isocontours of the remainder of (*a–c*) the scalar dissipation rate (contour intervals $= 0.68,\ 0.09,\ 0.15$) and (*d–f*) the enstrophy (0.25, 0.09, 0.029).

x^+	10			20			40		
$\beta\gamma$	S_c	S_g	α (%)	S_c	S_g	α (%)	S_c	S_g	α (%)
$\omega_i\omega_i$	0.714	4.52	15.8	0.26	2.7	9.7	0.068	1.05	6.5
$\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}$	0.863	12.5	6.91	0.053	3.3	1.6	0.039	6.17	0.63

TABLE 3. Averaged contributions from the coherent structures to the mean enstrophy and the mean scalar dissipation rate. The percentages are all calculated based the values of the corresponding S_c and S_g before they are rounded.

F_ω at the high wavenumbers (figure 5). It should be noted that the similarity between $\langle\theta^+_{r,i}\theta^+_{r,i}\rangle$ and $\langle\omega^+_{ri}\omega^+_{ri}\rangle$ deteriorates at $x^+ = 40$ since heat has been transported out of the spanwise vortex, as indicated by the $\widetilde{\theta}^+$ contours (figure 8*a–c*), and consequently the maximum of $\langle\theta^+_{r,i}\theta^+_{r,i}\rangle$ moves away from the vortex centre towards the free stream.

5.2.3. *Coherent contribution to the scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy*

The contributions from the coherent motion to the Reynolds-averaged quantities may be quantified by comparing the Reynolds and structural averages of $\theta^+_{,i}\theta^+_{,i}$ and $\omega^+_i\omega^+_i$. In order to quantify the coherent contribution to the scalar dissipation rate and enstrophy across the wake, we follow Matsumura & Antonia (1993) and define the coherent contribution to the Reynolds-averaged quantity as

$$\alpha = S_c/S_g, \tag{5.3}$$

where $S_c = \int_0^y |\widetilde{\overline{\beta}}\,\widetilde{\overline{\gamma}}|\,\mathrm{d}y$, $S_g = \int_0^Y |\overline{\beta\gamma}|\,\mathrm{d}y$ and Y is the position at which $|\overline{\beta\gamma}|$ is nearly zero. The following observations can be made from the values of α in table 3. First, the coherent contribution to the scalar dissipation rate is smaller than that to the enstrophy, regardless of x^+, and decreases more rapidly with increasing x^+. From $x^+ = 10$ to 40, the value of α drops by a factor of 2.4 for $\overline{\omega^+_i\omega^+_i}$ but 11 for $\overline{\theta^+_{,i}\theta^+_{,i}}$, suggesting that the structures of the temperature dissipation rate break up into small scales more rapidly downstream than the enstrophy. Second, the coherent contributions to $\overline{\omega^+_i\omega^+_i}$ and $\overline{\theta^+_{,i}\theta^+_{,i}}$ never exceed 20 %, irrespective of x^+, implying

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that both the scalar dissipation rate and the enstrophy reside mostly in small-scale turbulent structures.

It is worth pointing out that a close correspondence between spectra does not necessarily mean a large correlation coefficient. Despite a good similarity between F_χ and F_ω (figure 5), the correlation coefficients between vorticity components (ω_i) and temperature derivatives ($\theta_{,i}$) are generally quite small, with a maximum magnitude of -0.2 between ω_z and $\theta_{,1}$ at $x/d = 10$. This is mainly because the correlation between u_i and θ in the present flow is not as good as that, for example, in the flow near a wall, where the almost perfect correspondence between thermal streaks (θ) and velocity streaks (u_1) results in a correlation coefficient of almost 1 between $\omega_z\,(\approx -u_{1,2})$ and $\theta_{,2}$ or $\omega_y\,(\approx u_{1,3})$ and $\theta_{,3}$ (Abe *et al.* 2009). In fact, the phase-averaged θ-contours show that the θ concentration lies mostly within the Kármán vortex, at least for $x^+ = 10$ and 20 (figure 8*a*,*b*), which is consistent with the observation of Mi & Antonia (1994) that the theoretical distributions of vorticity and temperature are almost identical in a diffusing line vortex. This is why the correlation coefficient between θ and ω_z is larger, approximately -0.3 to 0.4 at $x^+ = 10$ and 20, than that between ω_i and $\theta_{,i}$, even though the correlation coefficient between θ and ω_z could be underestimated since the entrained cold fluid ($\theta < 0$; see the dashed-line contours in figure 8*a–c*) can act to partially cancel or reduce the correlation coefficient.

6. Similarity between turbulent kinetic energy and temperature variance

6.1. *Spectral similarity*

The similarity between turbulent kinetic energy and temperature variance is explored in both the spectral and phase-averaged physical domains. The spectrum of q is defined following Fulachier & Dumas (1976), Fulachier & Antonia (1984) and Antonia *et al.* (2009), namely

$$F_q = \overline{u^2}/\overline{q^2}F_u + \overline{v^2}/\overline{q^2}F_v + \overline{w^2}/\overline{q^2}F_w, \tag{6.1}$$

where $q^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$ is the turbulent kinetic energy, and F_u, F_v and F_w are the power spectral density functions of u, v and w respectively, which are normalized so that $\int_0^\infty F_{u_i}\,\mathrm{d}k_1^* = 1$. Fulachier & Antonia (1984) studied the similarity between F_q and F_θ in a turbulent far wake, where a comparison between F_u and F_θ was also included as a reference. The similarity between F_q and F_θ in the far wake is better than that between F_u and F_θ. We also include F_u in order to allow a comparison between the present results in the intermediate wake and the results in the far wake.

Figure 10 shows distributions of $k_1^*F_q$, $k_1^*F_u$ and $k_1^*F_\theta$ at $y/L = 0$, 1 and 2 for $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40. A pronounced peak occurs at a wavenumber close to $St = 0.21$ in all of the spectra for $x^+ \leqslant 20$. At $x^+ = 40$, as the Kármán vortices break up, the peaks corresponding to $St = 0.21$ almost disappear in $k_1^*F_u$ and $k_1^*F_\theta$ but are discernible in $k_1^*F_q$, which is largely due to the contribution from $k_1^*F_v$. It should be noted that a rather pronounced peak occurs at a wavenumber corresponding to $f^+ = 2St = 0.42$ in $k_1^*F_\theta$ at $x^+ = 10$. This is because heat is associated with both positive and negative vortices, which occur alternately near the centreline (figure 8*a–c*). When advected downstream, the vortices move away from the centreline; the peak at $f^+ = 0.42$ is weak at $x^+ = 20$ and cannot be detected at $x^+ = 40$.

It should be noted that the comparison between $k_1^*F_\theta$ and $k_1^*F_q$ is not particularly good, with $k_1^*F_\theta$ following $k_1^*F_u$ more closely than $k_1^*F_q$ almost everywhere, except

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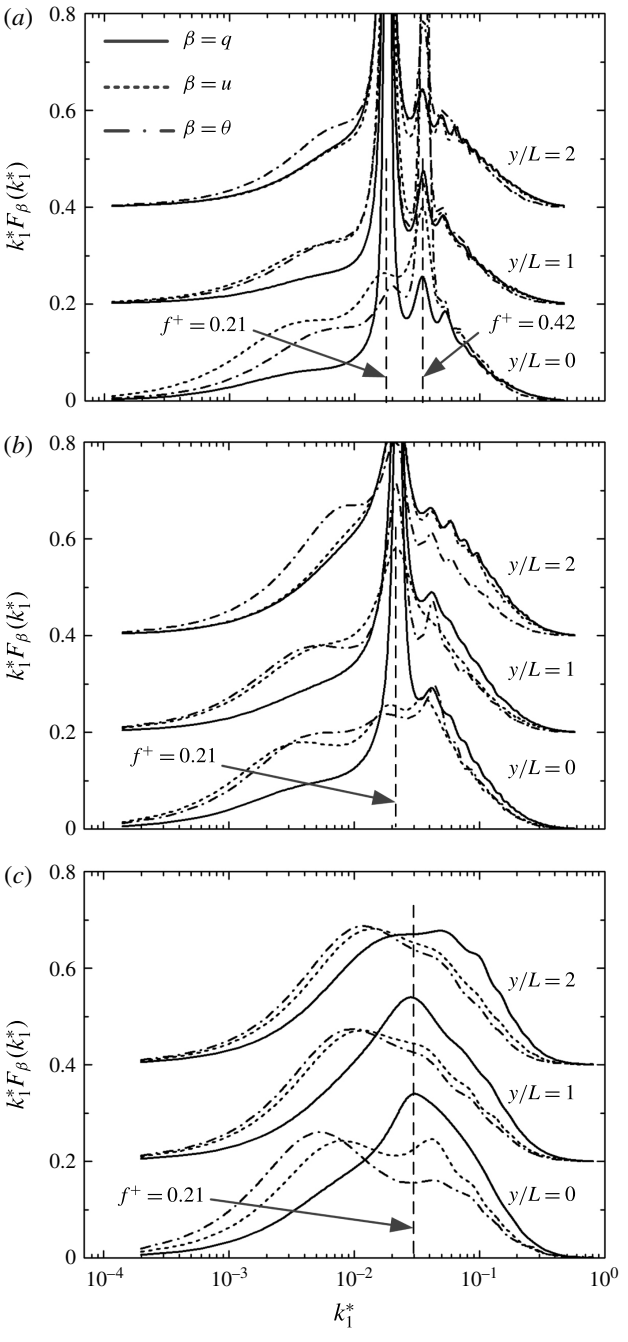


FIGURE 10. Spectral density functions, multiplied by k_1^*, of $\boldsymbol{q}$, u and θ measured at $y/L =$ 0, 1, and 2: (*a*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*) $x^+ = 20$, (*c*) $x^+ = 40$.

near $y/L = 2$ at $x^+ = 10$ and 20. Further, $k_1^* F_\theta$ exhibits a closer similarity to $k_1^* F_u$ at $y/L = 1$ than at $y/L = 0$, independently of x^+, due to the larger mean gradients of both velocity and temperature near $y/L = 1$. Observation suggests that the mean shear acts

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x^+	10			20			40		
$\beta\gamma$	S_c	S_g	α (%)	S_c	S_g	α (%)	S_c	S_g	α (%)
qq	0.071	0.170	42	0.019	0.102	19	0.0040	0.052	7.8
vv	0.060	0.093	64	0.017	0.040	42	0.0033	0.015	23
uu	0.011	0.048	22	0.0018	0.031	5.8	0.00022	0.018	1.2
$\theta\theta$	0.103	0.424	24.3	0.012	0.147	8.1	0.012	0.412	2.8

TABLE 4. Averaged contributions from the coherent structures to the mean turbulent kinetic energy, variances of velocity fluctuations and scalar variance. The percentages are all calculated based the values of the corresponding S_c and S_g before they are rounded.

to enhance the spectral similarity between $k_1^*F_\theta$ and $k_1^*F_u$. The mean shear, however, does not affect to a significant extent the similarity between $k_1^*F_\theta$ and $k_1^*F_q$. As x^+ increases from 10 to 40, the difference between $k_1^*F_\theta$ and $k_1^*F_u$ diminishes over almost the entire range of wavenumbers, especially near k^+ corresponding to $f^+ = 0.42$; on the other hand, the difference between $k_1^*F_\theta$ and $k_1^*F_q$ grows at high wavenumbers. In figure 11, we plot the spectra of q at the three x^+ positions together with the weighted spectra of u, v and w. At $x^+ = 10$ and 20, both F_u and F_v show a pronounced peak at or near $St = 0.21$. As x^+ reaches 40, the peak in F_u retreats, as observed in the far wake (Fulachier & Antonia 1984). The peak of F_v (also F_w) remains at $St = 0.21$. As a result, the spectra of q show a peak at $St = 0.21$ (figure 10*a–c*) (It should be noted that the value of k_1^* corresponding to $St = 0.21$ for all spectra increases from $x^+ = 10$ to 40, due to the normalization of the wavenumber ($k_1^* = 2\pi f/U_1\eta$), where η increases for larger x^+.) The similarity between F_θ and F_u indicates that the scalar variance in this flow is dictated by u, which is different from the far wake, where the velocity vector dictates the behaviour of the scalar fluctuation (Fulachier & Antonia 1984).

6.2. *Coherent turbulent kinetic energy and temperature variance, and remainders*

Figure 12 displays the coherent turbulent kinetic energy $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$, streamwise velocity fluctuation variance $\widetilde{u}^{+2}$ and temperature variance $\widetilde{\theta}^{+2}$ at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40. At each x^+, $\widetilde{v}^{+2}$ overwhelms the other two components of $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$. As a consequence, the contours of $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$ largely reflect those of $\widetilde{v}^{+2}$ (not shown), and the maximum concentration of $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$ is almost the same as that of $\widetilde{v}^{+2}$, as also suggested by the most pronounced peak in F_q and F_v at a wavenumber corresponding to $St = 0.21$ (figure 11). For both $\widetilde{\theta}^{+2}$ and $\widetilde{u}^{+2}$, the maximum concentrations are at $\phi = 0$ or $\pm 2\pi$ (e.g. figures 12*d*,*g* and 12*e*,*h*), where the minimum concentrations occur for $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$ (figure 12*a*,*b*). As x^+ increases, the concentrations of both $\widetilde{\theta}^{+2}$ (figure 12*g–i*) and $\widetilde{u}^{+2}$ (figure 12*d–f*) drift away, following the Kármán vortices, from the centreline. On the other hand, the contours of $\widetilde{q}^{+2}$ (figure 12*a–c*) remain symmetrical about the vortex centre for all x^+. The above observations imply a closer connection between θ and u than between θ and q.

The coherent contributions to the turbulent kinetic energy and scalar variance are compared in table 4. A number of observations can be made. First, the coherent contribution α to $\overline{u^{+2}}$ or $\overline{\theta^{+2}}$ is small, compared with that to $\overline{v^{+2}}$. Second, the coherent contribution to $\overline{q^{+2}}$ greatly exceeds that to $\overline{\theta^{+2}}$ because of the highly organized v component. Finally, α across the wake of $\overline{u^{+2}}$ is comparable to that of $\overline{\theta^{+2}}$, which explains at least partially why F_θ follows F_u closely, rather than F_q.

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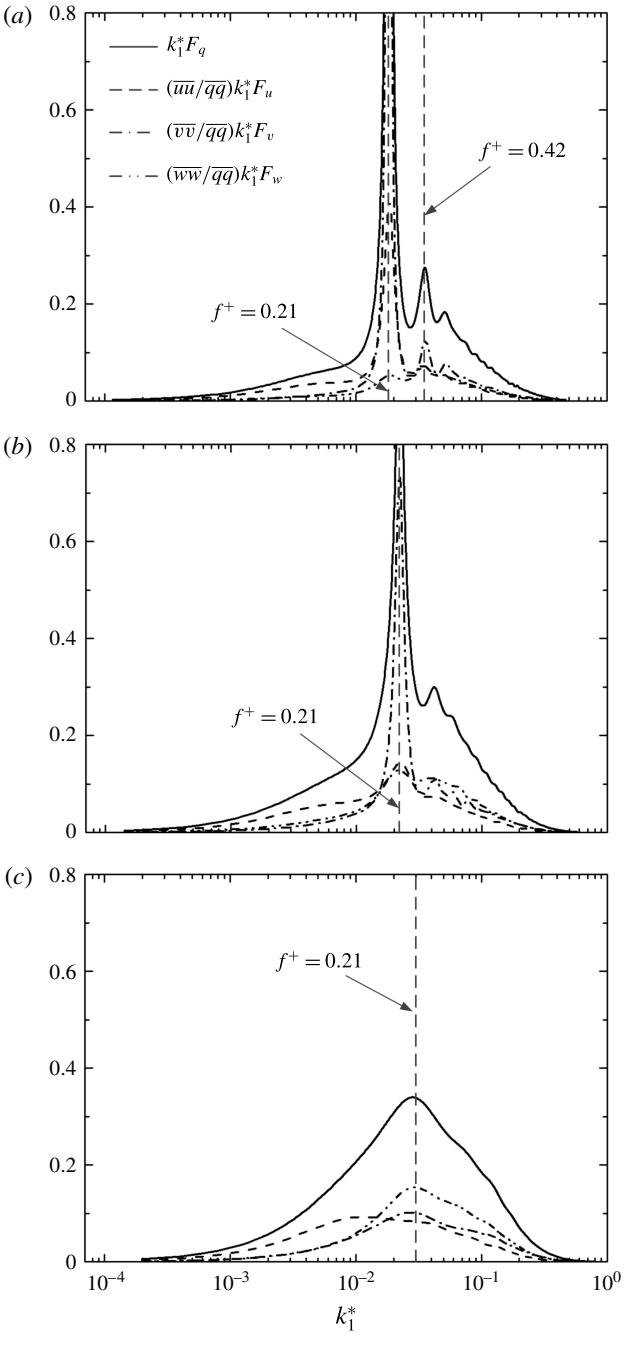


FIGURE 11. Spectral density functions, multiplied by k_1^*, of q and its three components at $y/L = 1$: (*a*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*) $x^+ = 20$, (*c*) $x^+ = 40$.

7. Relationship between turbulent kinetic energy and temperature variance

Two important parameters associated with the temperature and velocity fields are considered in this section, i.e. the dissipation time scale ratio R and the turbulent

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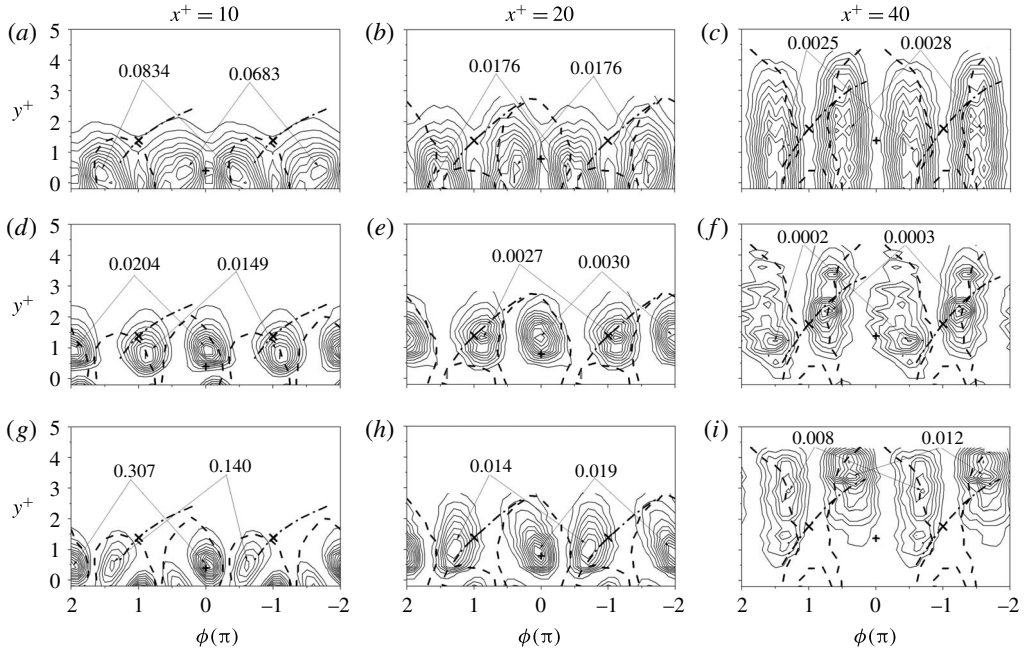


FIGURE 12. (*a–c*) Isocontours of the phase-averaged coherent turbulent kinetic energy $\widetilde{q}^+\widetilde{q}^+$ (contour intervals: 0.0076, 0.0016, 0.0003), (*d–f*) variance of the velocity fluctuations $\widetilde{u}^+\widetilde{u}^+$ (0.0020, 0.0003, 0.00003) and (*g–i*) scalar variance $\widetilde{\theta}^+\widetilde{\theta}^+$ (0.028, 0.002, 0.001).

Prandtl number Pr_t. The quantity $\tau_\theta = \overline{\theta^2}/(\kappa\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}})$ defines a characteristic time scale of the passive scalar field. Similarly, $\tau_q = \overline{q^2}/(\nu\overline{\omega_i\omega_i})$ is a characteristic time scale of the velocity field. The ratio R of these time scales is given by

$$R = \frac{\tau_\theta}{\tau_q} = \frac{\overline{\theta^2}}{\overline{q^2}}\frac{\nu\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}}{\kappa\overline{\theta_{,j}\theta_{,j}}}. \tag{7.1}$$

Clearly, this ratio features all four quantities $\overline{\theta^2}$, $\overline{q^2}$, $\overline{\theta_{,j}\theta_{,j}}$ and $\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$, which have been examined in detail in §§ 5 and 6 in terms of their distributions in the spectral domain. The degree of similarity between these spectra therefore has a bearing on how their corresponding integrals, over all wavenumbers, will affect the way in which R changes, with respect to both x^+ and y^+. The constancy of R, if present, indicates a proportional relationship between the dissipation of the scalar variance and that of the turbulent kinetic energy, and avoids involving the transport equation of the mean scalar variance dissipation rate (Newman, Launder & Lumley 1981; Antonia *et al.* 2009; Berajeklian & Mydlarski 2011). Here, Pr_t is the ratio between the turbulent momentum diffusivity $\overline{\varepsilon}_M$ $(\equiv -\overline{uv}/(\partial\overline{U}/\partial y))$ and the thermal diffusivity $\overline{\varepsilon}_H$ $(\equiv -\overline{\theta v}/(\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y))$, defined by

$$Pr_t = \frac{\overline{\varepsilon}_M}{\overline{\varepsilon}_H} = \frac{\overline{uv}}{\overline{v\theta}}\frac{\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y}{\partial\overline{U}/\partial y}. \tag{7.2}$$

The distributions of R and Pr_t at all three x^+ positions are shown in figure 13. Because $y^+ = 0$ is a singular point of Pr_t, the centreline values are not shown.

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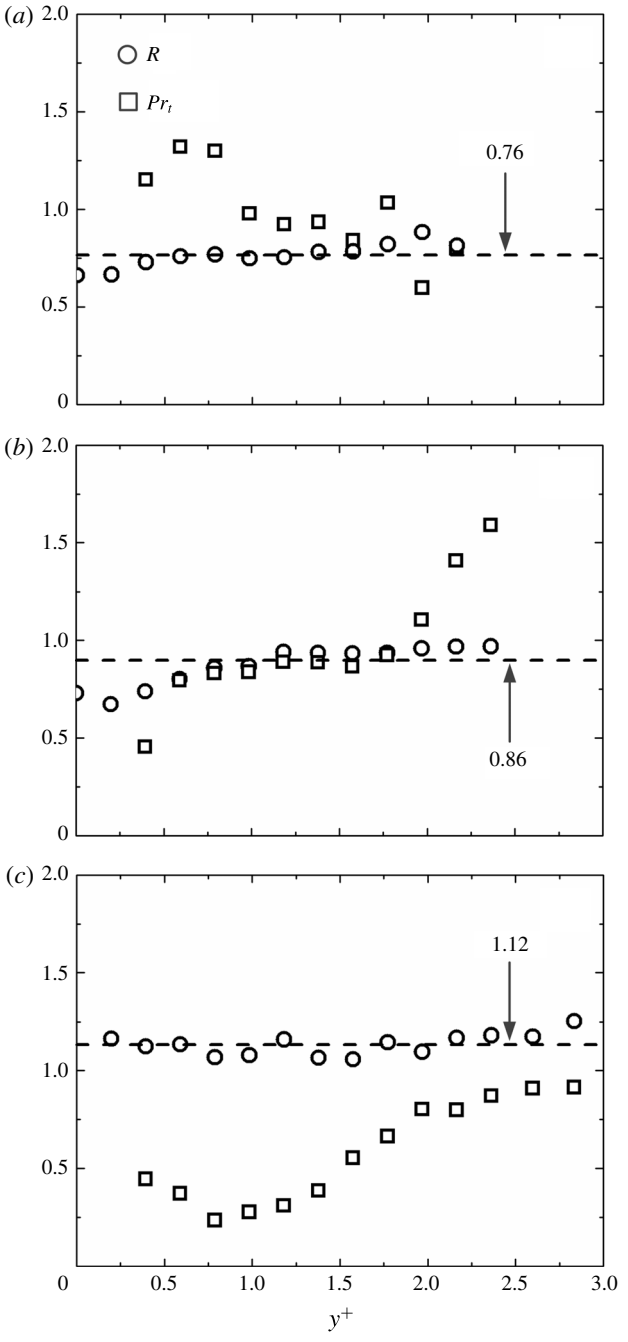


FIGURE 13. Distributions of R and Pr_t: (*a*) $x^+ = 10$, (*b*) $x^+ = 20$, (*c*) $x^+ = 40$.

Here, Pr_t is of the order of one at $x^+ = 10$, as reported by Antonia, Zhou & Matsumura (1993) and Zhou *et al.* (2000*b*) for the same flow. Further downstream, the value of Pr_t drops. By $x^+ = 40$, Pr_t shows more variation in the range of 0.20–0.75, which is consistent with Reynolds' (1976) and Antonia *et al.*'s (1993)

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observations. The streamwise decrease in Pr_t is mainly due to the fact that $\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y$ diminishes more rapidly than $\partial\overline{U}/\partial y$ (Zhou *et al.* 2000*b*), which is also evident in figure 4. This is also in agreement with Matsumura & Antonia's (1993) observation that Kármán vortices transport heat more effectively than momentum. It should be noted that Pr_t is also Re-dependent and increases with increasing Re (Reynolds 1976). That is why Berajeklian & Mydlarski (2011) observed a larger Pr_t (ranging from 0.74 to 1.4) at $x^+ = 40$ of a cylinder wake, as their Re is as high as 24 300.

Relative to Pr_t, R does not vary appreciably across the wake, having an approximate mean value of 0.76, 0.86 and 1.12 at $x^+ = 10$, 20 and 40 respectively. Béguier *et al.* (1978) reported a value of $R \approx 0.5$ in a self-preserving far wake, based on the isotropic mean scalar dissipation rate $\overline{\epsilon}_\theta = 3\kappa\overline{(\partial\theta_1/\partial x_1)^2}$ and the isotropic mean turbulent kinetic energy dissipation rate $\overline{\epsilon} = 15\nu\overline{(\partial u_1/\partial x_1)^2}$. The assumed isotropy may account for the difference in R between the intermediate and far wakes. Under the effect of the large-scale coherent motions, the present flow is far from isotropic in the context of both $\overline{\varepsilon}$ and $\overline{\chi}$ for both the enstrophy and the scalar dissipation rate. In particular, the scalar dissipation field is largely anisotropic even in the far wake. Antonia & Browne (1986) demonstrated that the departure of the scalar dissipation rate from isotropy is in the range 50 %–100 % between the centreline and the free stream in the self-preserving far wake. Analytically, the time scale of a passive scalar fluctuation destroyed by the molecular motion in the fine scale is

$$T_\theta = \frac{\eta_B^2}{\kappa}, \tag{7.3}$$

and is equal to the time scale of the turbulent kinetic energy dissipated in the smallest scale,

$$T_q = \frac{\eta^2}{\nu}, \tag{7.4}$$

since

$$\frac{T_\theta}{T_q} = \frac{\eta_B^2\nu}{\eta^2\kappa} = \frac{(\nu\kappa^2/\overline{\epsilon})^{1/2}\nu}{(\nu^3/\overline{\epsilon})^{1/2}\kappa} = 1. \tag{7.5}$$

This is fully consistent with the observation that R approaches unity between $x^+ = 10$ and 20, and then slightly exceeds unity at $x^+ = 40$, as the mixing between the shedded warm fluid and the entrained cold fluid is continuously improved, as is the homogeneity of the temperature field (e.g. figure 4 in Matsumura & Antonia (1993)) between $x^+ = 10$ and $x^+ = 40$. One may expect that R will reach unity provided that heat is homogeneously mixed, as observed in homogeneous grid turbulence by Yeh & Atta (1973), Warhaft & Lumley (1978) and Zhou *et al.* (2000*a*).

8. Conclusions

The similarity between the enstrophy and the temperature dissipation rate, as well as that between the turbulent kinetic energy and the passive scalar variance, have been examined in the turbulent intermediate wake of a circular cylinder at a Reynolds number of 2.5×10^3, in both spectral and physical spaces. Three major conclusions can be drawn from this investigation.

(i) There is a reasonably close similarity between F_χ and F_ω, especially at $x^+ = 20$ and 40. Departures between the two spectra occur mainly at or near the wavenumber corresponding to the Kármán vortex frequency, namely $St = 0.21$. These departures, clearly caused by the Kármán vortices, diminish as y/L increases from 0 to 2 or x^+

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increases from 10 to 40. Although the isocontours of the phase-averaged enstrophy are distinctly different from those of the phase-averaged scalar dissipation rate (figure 8), the contribution from the coherent structures to $\overline{\omega_i^+\omega_i^+}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}^+\theta_{,i}^+}$ is small (table 3), especially at $x^+ = 20$ and 40. Consequently, the remainder or relatively small-scale motions dominate the dissipation process. The isocontours of $\langle\omega_{ri}^+\omega_{ri}^+\rangle$ resemble those of $\langle\theta_{r,i}^+\theta_{r,i}^+\rangle$ (figure 9). As such, the similarity between F_ω and F_χ is only marginally affected by the highly coherent motions, particularly at $x^+ = 40$. Nonetheless, the similarity between F_ω and F_χ is improved at $y/L = 1$, where the mean shear is large, by comparison with the centreline or the outer region of the wake where $\partial\overline{U}/\partial y$ is essentially zero or negligibly small. One may expect that the similarity between F_ω and F_χ may be further enhanced as x^+ increases beyond 40 due to the complete eradication of the Kármán vortex street.

(ii) The similarity between F_q and F_θ is not good, especially in comparison with that between F_ω and F_χ. Clearly, the former similarity relates to energy containing scales ($\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$) of turbulence, whereas the latter pertains to the small scales ($\overline{\omega_i\omega_i}$ and $\overline{\theta_{,i}\theta_{,i}}$), which are not significantly affected by the large-scale organization even at the relatively low *Re* of this study. The terms F_θ and F_u exhibit a much better similarity than F_θ and F_q, irrespective of x^+. This observation is largely ascribed to the presence of a highly coherent v fluctuation, since F_v makes a large contribution to F_q at a wavenumber corresponding approximately to $St = 0.21$, where F_θ differs greatly from F_q. This assertion is supported by the fact that in physical space the coherent contributions to $\overline{u^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$ are comparable but substantially smaller than that to $\overline{q^2}$. The similarity between F_θ and F_u is excellent around $y/L = 1$ but deteriorates either at the centreline or as the free stream is approached. This suggests that the large magnitudes of the mean velocity and temperature gradients at $y/L = 1$ also act to provide forcing to promote the similarity between F_θ and F_u, although this forcing remains inadequate to influence the similarity between F_θ and F_q to a significant extent. The situation is quite different in the far wake, where the similarity between F_θ and F_q is quite good in the region where $\partial\overline{U}/\partial y$ and $\partial\overline{\Theta}/\partial y$ are important. These terms, through their interactions with $\overline{uv}$ and $\overline{v\theta}$, are source or production terms for $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$ (Fulachier & Antonia 1984). This extra contribution to $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$ is effective since the large-scale organized structures in the far wake, identified by Antonia, Browne & Bisset (1987) and Bisset, Antonia & Browne (1990), provide only weak contributions to $\overline{q^2}$ and $\overline{\theta^2}$.

(iii) The dissipation time scale ratio R does not vary significantly across the wake, compared with the turbulent Prandtl number; this disparity is especially large at $x^+ = 40$. The magnitude of R increases gradually from 0.76 at $x^+ = 10$ to 1.12 at $x^+ = 40$, approaching the analytical value, i.e. 1, for a scalar homogeneously mixed by the turbulent motion. The difference between the present distribution of R and that reported by Béguier *et al.* (1978) in the far wake can possibly be ascribed to the anisotropy of the scalar dissipation rate in the far wake (Antonia & Browne 1986). This is consistent with Sreenivasan's (1991) argument that local isotropy is not a natural concept for scalars in turbulent shear flows.

The present study indicates that the processes that underpin the dissipations of the turbulent kinetic energy and scalar variance are intrinsically linked. The major contributions to these dissipations reside approximately over the same scales despite the presence of the coherent motion. This is in accord with the first similarity hypotheses enunciated by Kolmogorov (1941) and Obukhov (1949) for the small-scale velocity and temperature fields respectively. The similarity observed here at small *Re* is expected to further improve as *Re* increases. When *Re* becomes sufficiently large

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for an inertial range to hold, (1.1) and (1.2) will apply, and the similarity between the passive scalar and velocity fields will extend to scales up to the end of the inertial range. On the other hand, as observed, at the small *Re* of our study, the similarity between the two fields will hold over the dissipative scales; that is, the first similarity hypotheses of Kolmogorov (1941) and Obukhov (1949) are validated; the second hypotheses, which will lead, *inter alia*, to (1.1) and (1.2), will only hold at much larger *Re*.

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