

DOCTORATE THESIS

On the phase-space distribution of heavy particles in
turbulence

JAN MEIBOHM

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<i>Fakultetsopponent</i>	Dr. Massimo Cencini, Istituto dei Sistemi Complessi, Rome
<i>Betygskommitté</i>	Dr. Rosemary Harris, Queen Mary University of London Prof. Torbjörn Lundh, Chalmers tekniska högskola Prof. Sven Åberg, Lunds universitet
<i>Handledare</i>	Bernhard Mehlig, Göteborgs universitet
<i>Examinator</i>	Stellan Östlund, Göteborgs universitet



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

velocities.

of particles, where it leads to a plateau in the distribution of separations and relative show that this polydispersity has a strong effect on the phase-space distribution clustered by this projection, and the effects it has on the spatial correlation dimension. I show how the large-deviation statistics of spatial finite-time Lyapunov exponents is affected by this clustering is studied by projecting the phase-space dynamics to configuration space. I cluster one-dimensional limit by computing the large-deviation dimensions. Spatial finite-time Lyapunov exponents, and the phase-space Renyi dimensions. Spatial one-dimensional limit by computing the large-deviation statistics of phase-space For these mono-disperse suspensions I analyse phase-space clustering in a

clustering in phase-space, and in configuration space. In this thesis, I study the clustering of identical particles, and study statistical observables that characterise behaviour of the particle distribution. In most parts of the thesis, I investigate the long-time dynamical systems theory, and the theory of large deviations, to describe the long-time dynamics on the smallest length scales of turbulence. I use methods from particle hence in terms of a simplified, statistical model that qualitatively captures the particle In this thesis, I study the phase-space distribution of heavy particles in turbu-

lence in turbulent suspensions, as collisions enable the particles to grow in size. Between particles. The collision dynamics, in turn, is crucial for the time evolution as clustering, and it is believed to have a strong impact on the rate of collisions over phase-space, and over configuration space. This phenomenon is referred to as clustering. Because of their inertia, heavy particles tend to distribute inhomogeneously oceans. As well as particulate matter or living organisms in the turbulent upper layer of turbulent fluids laden with small, heavy particles are common in nature. Promi-

Universität of Gothenburg
Department of Physics
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