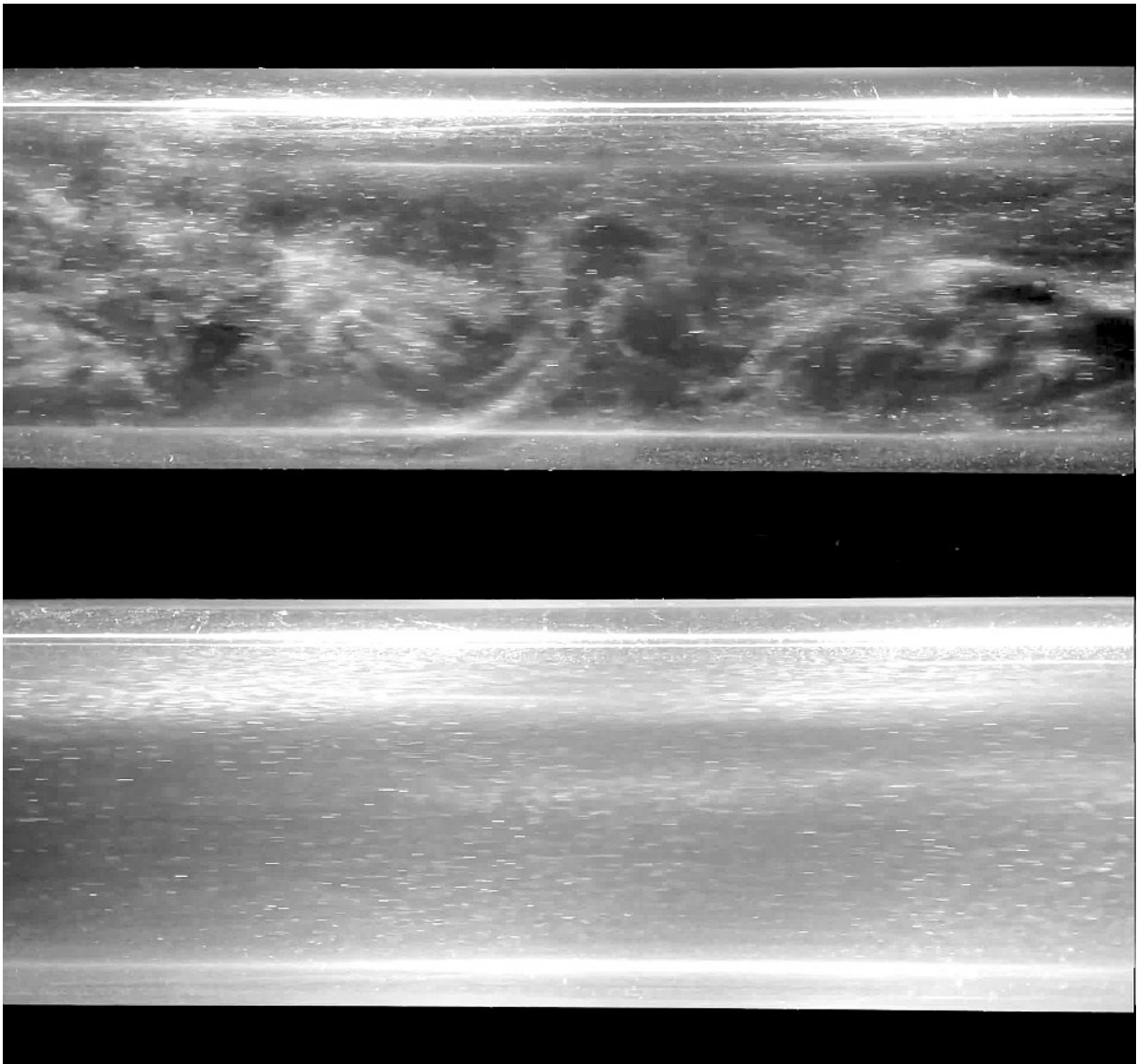


New approach can save up to 95 percent of energy used for pipelines

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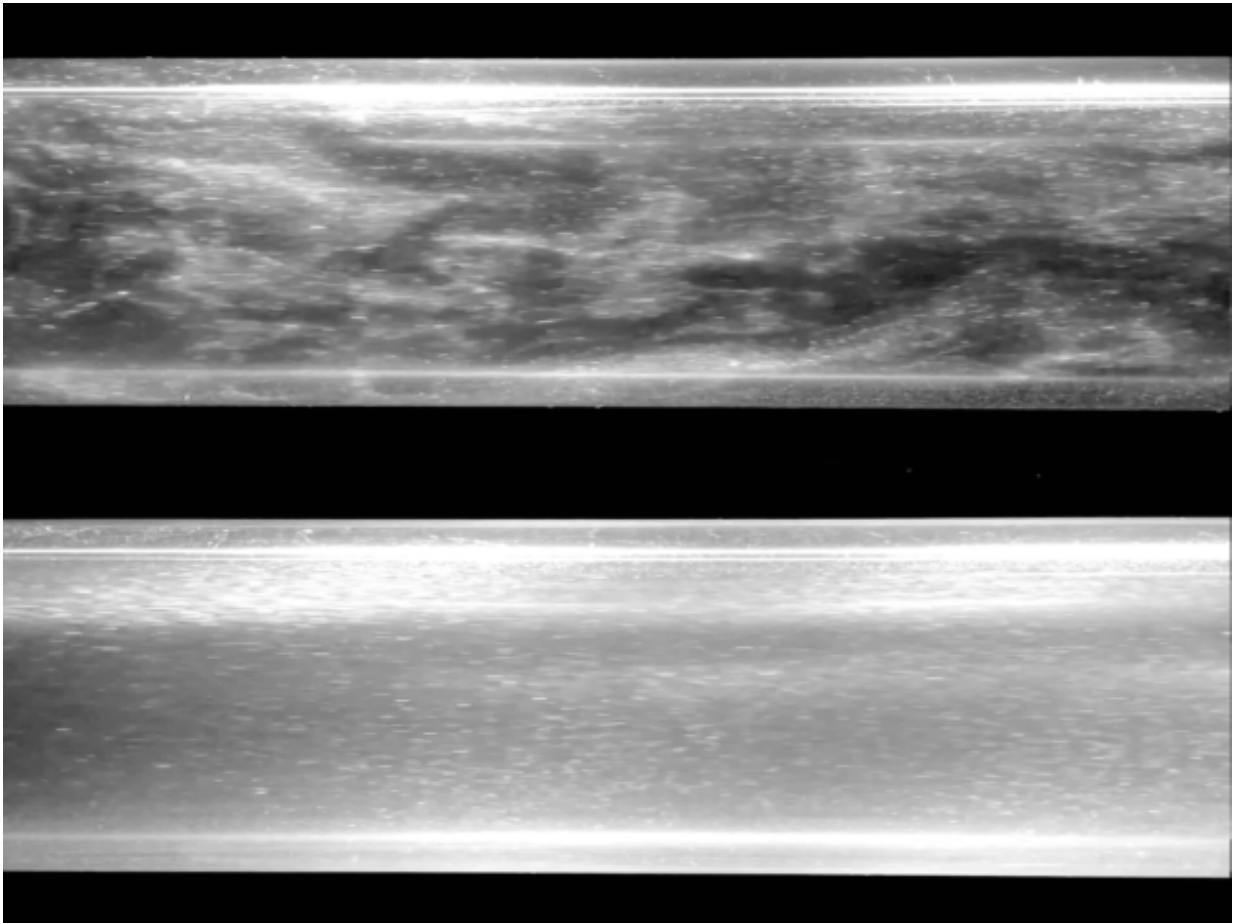
Turbulent flow (top) compared to laminar flow (bottom). Credit: Jakob Kühnen

Scientists have assumed that once a flow of a fluid has become turbulent, turbulence would persist. Researchers at the Institute of Science and Technology Austria (IST Austria), including Professor Björn Hof and co-first authors Jakob Kühnen and Baofang Song, have now shown that this is not the case. In their experiments, which they published in *Nature Physics*, they destabilized turbulence in a pipe so that the flow turned to a laminar (non-turbulent) state, and they observed that the flow remained laminar thereafter. Eliminating turbulence can save as much as 95 percent of the energy required to pump a fluid through a pipe.

The amount of energy used by industry to pump fluids through pipes is considerable and corresponds to approximately 10 percent of the global electricity consumption. It therefore does not come as a surprise that researchers worldwide are seeking ways to reduce these costs. The major part of these energy losses is caused by [turbulence](#), a phenomenon that leads to a drastic increase of frictional drag, requiring much more energy to pump the fluid. Previous approaches have aimed to locally reduce turbulence levels. Now, the research group of Björn Hof at IST Austria has taken an entirely new approach, tackling the problem from a different side. Rather than temporarily weakening turbulence, they destabilized existing turbulence so that the [flow](#) automatically became laminar.

In a so-called laminar flow, a fluid flows in parallel layers which do not mix. The opposite of this is a turbulent flow, which is characterized by vortices and chaotic changes in pressure and velocity within the fluid. Most flows that we can observe in nature and in engineering are turbulent, from the smoke of an extinguished candle to the flow of blood in the left ventricle of our heart. In pipes, both laminar and turbulent flows can, in principle, exist and be stable, but a small disturbance can make a laminar flow turbulent. Turbulence in pipes was until now

assumed to be stable, and efforts to save energy costs therefore only focused on reducing its magnitude but not to extinguish it completely. In their proof of principle, Björn Hof and his group have now shown that this assumption was wrong, and that a [turbulent flow](#) can, indeed, be transformed to a laminar one. The flow thereafter remains laminar unless it is disturbed again.



Turbulent flow (top) compared to laminar flow (bottom). Credit: Jakob Kühnen

"Nobody knew that it was possible to get rid of turbulence in practice.

We have now proven that it can be done. This opens up new possibilities to develop applications for pipelines," explains Jakob Kühnen.

The secret lies in the velocity profile, i.e., in the variation of the flow velocity when looking at different positions in the [pipe](#)'s cross section. The flow is fastest in the middle of the pipe while it is much slower near the walls. By placing rotors in the flow that reduced the difference between the fluid in the center and that close to the wall, the researchers managed to obtain a "flatter" profile. For such flow profiles, the processes that sustain and create turbulent eddies fail and the [fluid](#) gradually returns to smooth laminar motion and it remained laminar until it reached the end of the pipe. Another way to obtain the flat velocity profile was to inject liquid from the wall. Yet another implementation of the idea of a flat velocity profile was a moving part of the pipe: by moving the walls quickly over a stretch of the pipe, they also obtained the same flat profile that restored the laminar flow.

The group has already registered two patents for their discovery. However, turning this proof of concept experiment into a system that can be used in actual oil or water pipelines all over the world will require some more efforts in development. So far, the concept was proven for relatively small velocities, but for use in pipelines, an application working at larger velocity will be necessary. In computer simulations, however, the flat velocity profile always led to a successful elimination of turbulence, which is very promising for future developments.

"In computer simulations, we have tested the impact of the flat [velocity](#) profile for Reynolds numbers up to 100.000, and it has worked absolutely everywhere. The next step is now to make it work also for high speeds in the experiments," says Björn Hof.

More information: Jakob Kühnen et al, Destabilizing turbulence in pipe flow, *Nature Physics* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/s41567-017-0018-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-017-0018-3)

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