Supplementary material for

Revisiting the role of intermittent heat transport towards Reynolds stress anisotropy in convective turbulence

Subharthi Chowdhuri
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
Ministry of Earth Sciences, India
Dr. Homi Bhaba Road, Pashan, Pune-411008
subharthi.cat@tropmet.res.in

Siddharth Kumar
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
Ministry of Earth Sciences, India
Dr. Homi Bhaba Road, Pashan, Pune-411008

Tirtha Banerjee
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering
University of California, Irvine, CA 92697, USA

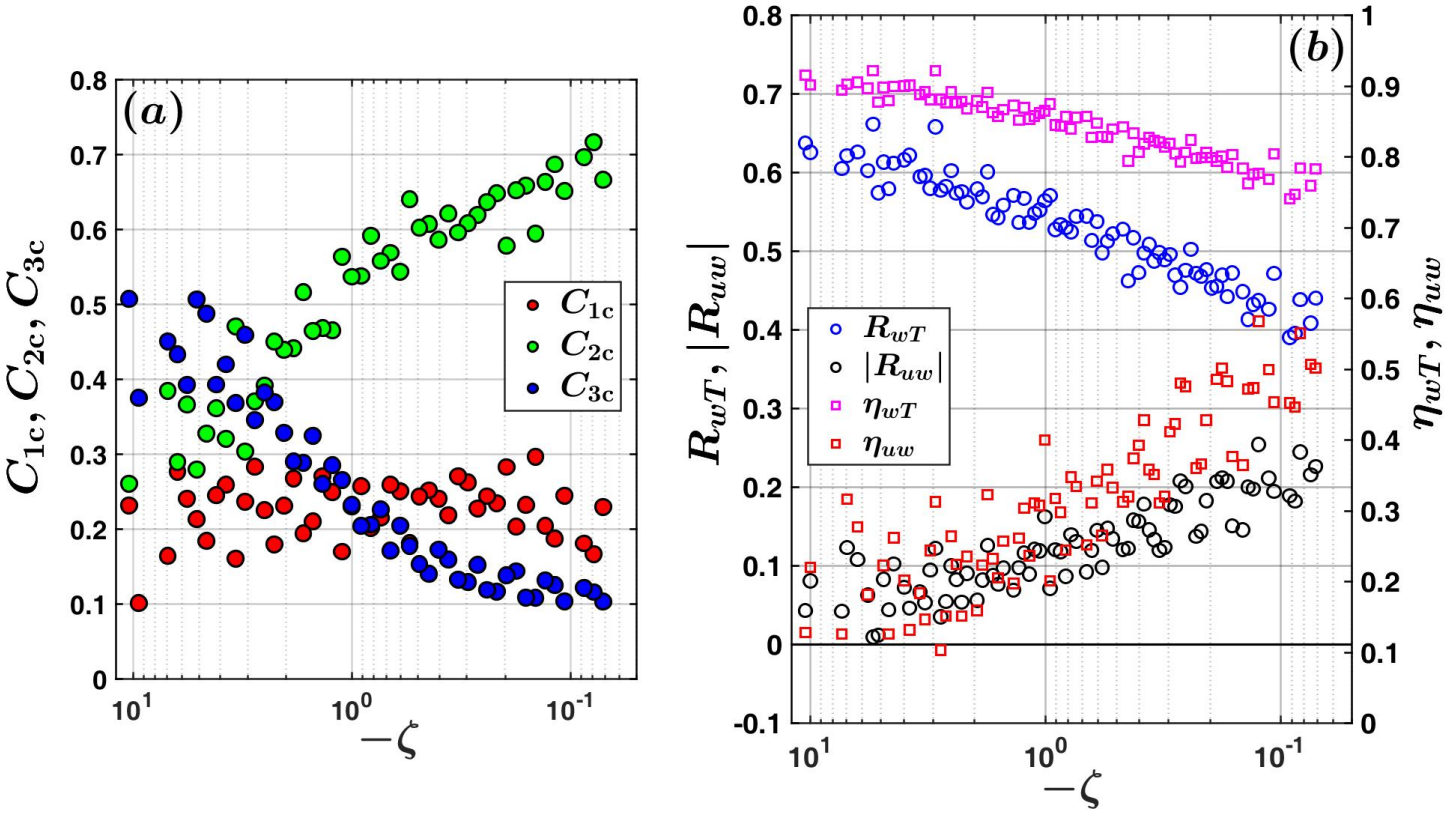

Figure S1: The (a) three anisotropy coefficients (C_{1c}, C_{2c} and C_{3c}) and (b) correlation coefficients between w and x (R_{wx}, where x can be T or u) along with the transport efficiencies of heat and momentum (η_{wT}, η_{uw}) are plotted against the stability ratio $-\zeta$. The correlation coefficients are shown on the left y axis of panel (b), whereas the transport efficiencies are shown on the right y axis. Note that the absolute values of R_{uw} ($|R_{uw}|$) are plotted instead of their original negative values and the x axis is reversed such that the $-\zeta$ values proceed from large to small.

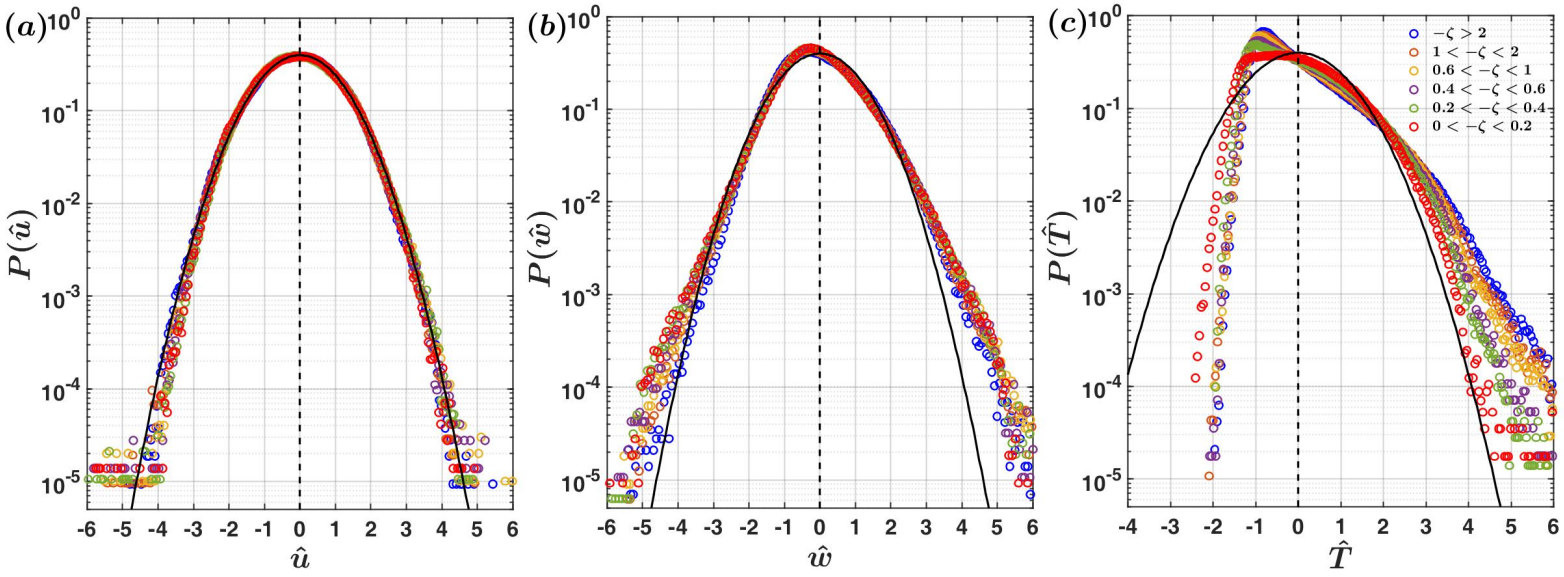

Figure S2: The PDFs of (a) u'/σ_u ($\hat{u}$), (b) w'/σ_w ($\hat{w}$), and (c) T'/σ_T ($\hat{T}$) are shown for the six different classes of the stability ratio as indicated in the legend on panel (c). The thick black lines on all the panels represent the Gaussian distribution.

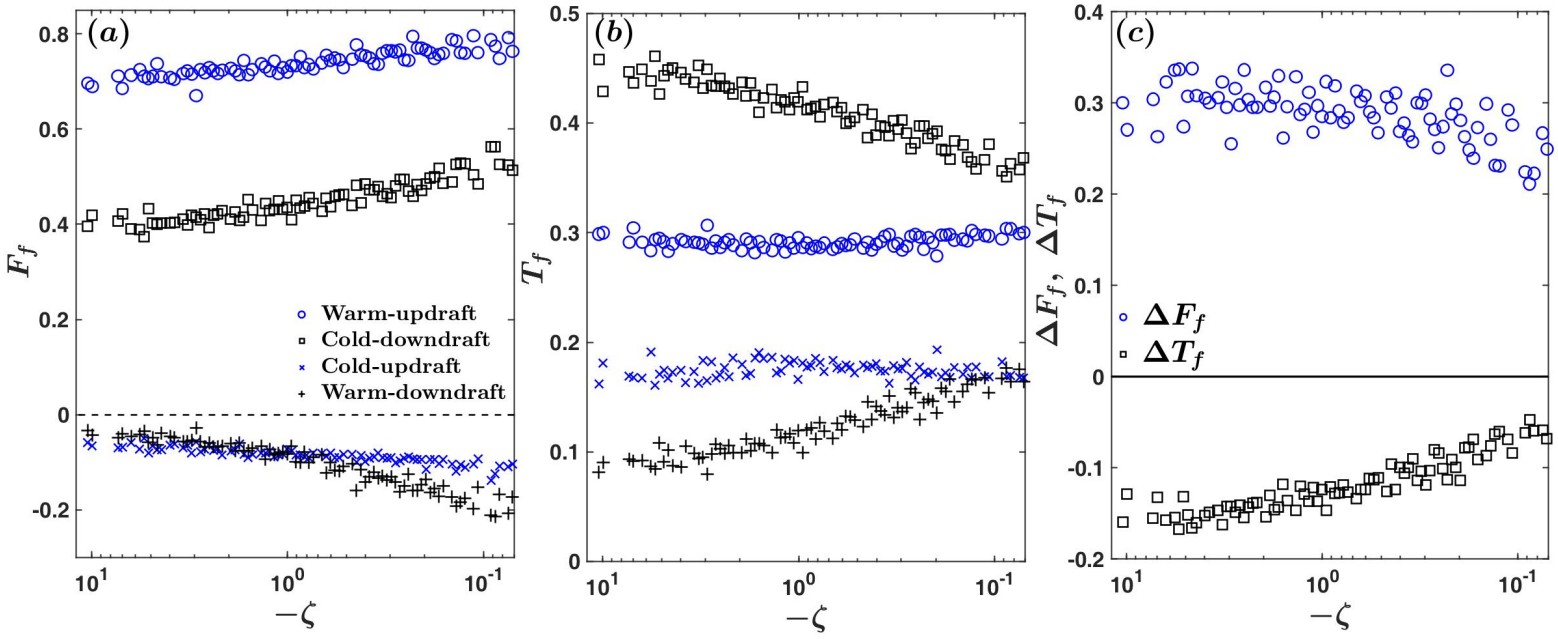

Figure S3: The (a) heat flux fractions (F_f), and (b) time fractions (T_f) associated with the four different quadrants of T'-w' plane, as indicated in the legend in panel (a). The differences in flux fractions (ΔF_f) and time fractions (ΔT_f) between the warm-updrafts and cold-downdrafts are shown in panel (c).