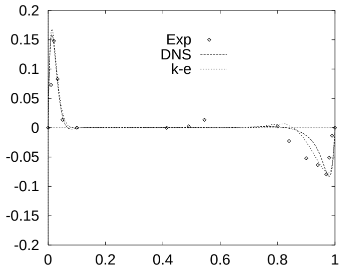
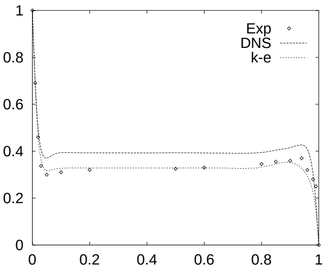
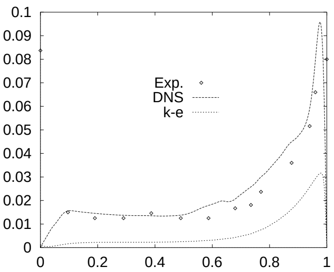


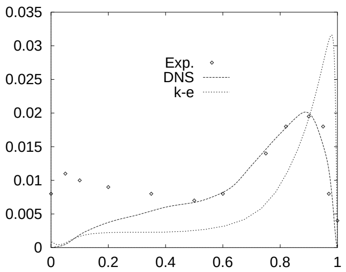
(a)



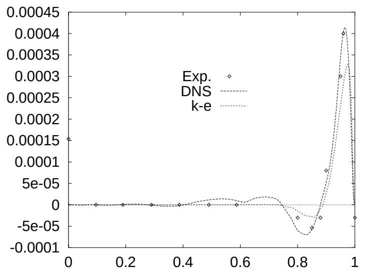
(b)



(c)

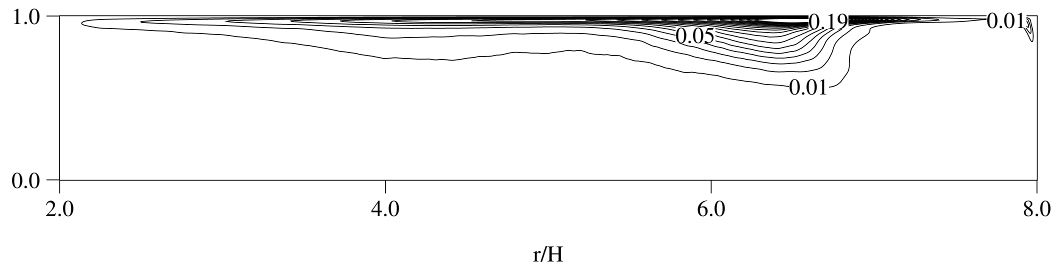


(d)

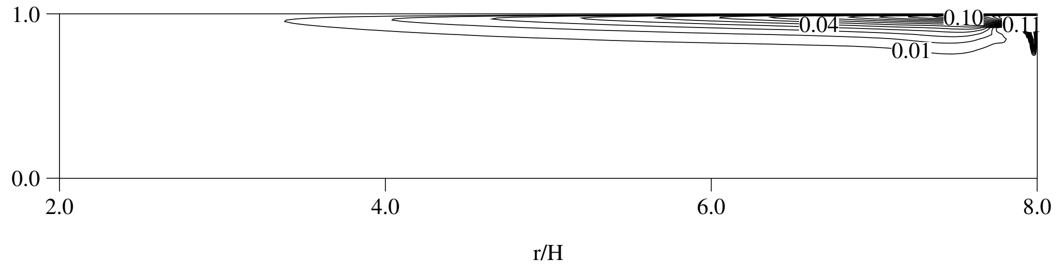


(e)

Fig. 1- Distributions spatiales de vitesse radiale $\frac{u}{r\Omega}$ (a), de vitesse azimutale $\frac{v}{r\Omega}$ (b), des tensions de Reynolds diagonales $\frac{\sqrt{\overline{v'v'}}}{r\Omega}$ (c) et $\frac{\sqrt{\overline{w'w'}}}{r\Omega}$ (d), et de la tension de Reynolds extradiagonale $\frac{\overline{v'w'}}{(r\Omega)^2}$ (e) en $\frac{r}{R_2} = 0.8$. Cavité sans moyeu : G=0.127, $Re_\theta = 3 \times 10^5$



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2- Distributions spatiales de l'énergie cinétique turbulente pour les deux méthodologies numériques (simulation directe : (a), modélisation $\kappa - \epsilon$: (b)). Cavité avec moyeu fixe telle que $G = 0.125$ et $s = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 0.25$. $Re_\theta = 3 \times 10^5$