



Maurits Cornelis Escher

Circle Limit IV (Heaven and Hell)

Escher in The Palace

<https://www.escherinhetpaleis.nl/escher-today/circle-limit-iv-heaven-and-hell/?lang=en>

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Vincent van Gogh

The Starry Night

Museum of Modern Art - MOMA

<https://www.moma.org/collection/works/79802>

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- As difficult as turbulence is to understand from a statistical, numerical, experimental, or theoretical point of view, we can use art to depict the way it looks.



Katsushika Hokusai. The Great Wave at Kanagawa. 1831.



Vincent van Gogh. Road with Cypress and Star. 1890.



Leonardo da Vinci. Codex Leicester. Studies of water. Circa 1510.



Edvard Munch. The Scream. 1910.

- Vincent van Gogh and other impressionists represented light in a different way than other artists. Their strokes seem to capture light motion.
- The effect is caused by luminance, which is the intensity of the light in the colors on the canvas.
- Some of van Gogh's painting, in particular those paintings related to his psychotic agitation period, transmit the essence of turbulence with high realism.
- By studying the luminance of van Gogh's painting, a group of researchers [1], have shown that there is a distinct pattern of turbulent fluid structures that have similarities to the turbulent energy cascade as predicted by Kolmogorov.



- This was observed by taking measurements of how brightness (or luminance) varies between any two pixels in high resolution digital images of the paintings, and it was concluded that some of van Gogh's paintings behave remarkably similar to fluid turbulence [1].
- In starry night, van Gogh's circular brushstrokes create a night sky filled with swirling clouds and eddies of stars, that convey the quintessence of turbulence.
- By a brilliant use of the strokes, the light seems to pulse, flicker, and radiate.
- Paintings from a calmer period of van Gogh, showed no sign of this correspondence and neither did other artists' work that seemed equally turbulent at first glance like Munch's the scream.





References

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