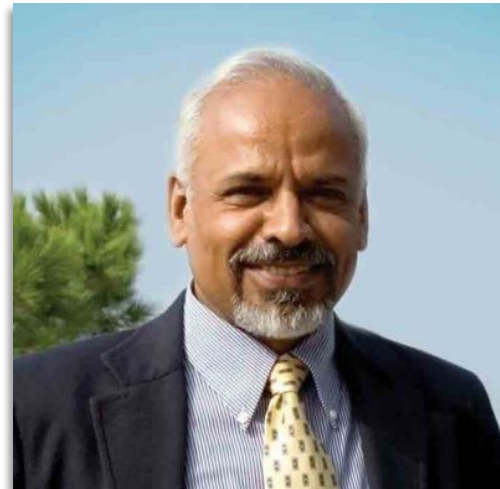


The 2026 Kovasznay Memorial Lecture in Fluid Dynamics**Friday, May 1, 2026, 3:00-4:15 PM*****Reception to follow in Levering Lounge******“Decaying Turbulence”*****Prof. Katepalli R. Sreenivasan**
New York University

Gently stir a fluid in a large box sitting still. This talk is about the behavior of turbulence that is generated. We report results of large numerical simulations of the Navier-Stokes equations in a triply periodic box---and compare the outcomes with classical work, which was begun in the 1940s, and with Alexander Migdal's theory of the 2020s.

**About the speaker**

Professor Katepalli R. Sreenivasan ("Sreeni" to his friends and colleagues) is a fluid dynamicist and applied physicist whose research spans turbulence, nonlinear and statistical physics, astrophysical fluid mechanics, and low temperature fluid dynamics. He is the Eugene Kleiner Professor for Innovation in Mechanical Engineering at NYU Tandon and a professor of physics and mathematics at NYU's Graduate School of Arts and Science and the Courant Institute. Formerly dean of engineering and executive vice provost for science and technology at NYU, he previously directed the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste Italy, and the Institute for Physical Science and Technology at the University of Maryland. He is a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Engineering, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, with honors including the APS Otto Laporte Memorial Award, the AAAS International Scientific Cooperation Award, the UNESCO Medal for international scientific cooperation, the APS Leo P. Kadanoff Prize (2022), and a Humboldt Research Award (2023). Sreenivasan earned Masters and Ph.D. degrees in aerospace engineering from the Indian Institute of Science, and conducted postdoctoral research at the University of Sydney, the University of Newcastle, and was postdoc at Johns Hopkins University. He began his faculty career at Yale, becoming full professor and chair of mechanical engineering, and held appointments in physics, applied physics, and mathematics. He has held visiting positions at Caltech, the Rockefeller University, the

Institute for Advanced Study, the Isaac Newton Institute (Cambridge), and Texas A&M's Institute for Advanced Study, and holds several honorary degrees. He has served the scientific community through leadership roles in the American Physical Society, including chairing the Division of Fluid Dynamics and founding the Topical Group in Statistical and Nonlinear Physics.

[*Reception to follow: Levering Lounge](#)

About Professor Leslie S. G. Kovaszny

A world leader in turbulent flow research and technology development, best known for innovative concepts, novel experimental techniques, and crucial measurements, Dr. Kovaszny was the author or co-author of more than eighty papers.

He was born in Budapest on April 14, 1918, and earned his doctorate in technological sciences at the Royal Hungarian Institute of Technology in 1943. He moved to the U.S. in 1947 and joined the new Aeronautics Department at Johns Hopkins University, where he remained on the faculty for 31 years. He moved to the University of Houston in 1979, where he was Professor of Mechanical Engineering until his death on April 17, 1980, at the age of 62.

He was a Fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Senior Member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and a Member of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. He received several honorary doctorates. Dr. Kovaszny contributed to theoretical fluid dynamics with a model for turbulence spectrum that bears his name, with an innovative categorization of gas dynamic fluctuations into vorticity, sound, and entropy modes, stability and exploration of new analytical solutions to the Navier-Stokes equations (the Kovaszny flow to model flow behind a grid). After his arrival at Johns Hopkins, he became a consultant for the National Bureau of Standards, for which he designed an improved hot-wire anemometry electronic system. He developed the first basic procedures for hot-wire anemometers in supersonic flows. In the 1970s he focused also on aerodynamic sound generation and interactions of sound and turbulence. His legacy is marked by original ideas, pioneering concepts, and transformative technologies that advanced various fields of science and engineering.

