Turbulence in Large eddy simulacije

Uroš Kosmač

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May 12, 2025

Uvod

Kaj je turbulenca?

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Kaotičnost



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Uvod

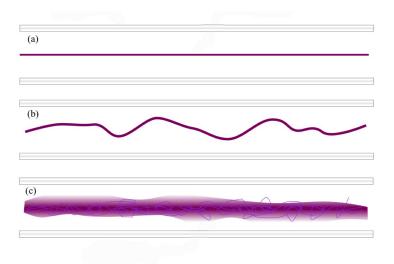
Kaj je turbulenca?

- Kaotičnost
- · Vrtinci

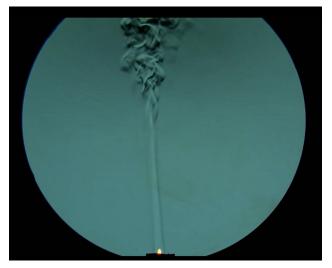




Difuzivnost

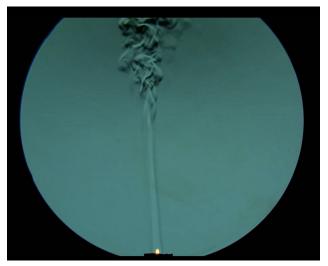


· Reynoldsovo število



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· Reynoldsovo število



Disipativnost

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Dva pristopa

Tok lahko obravnavamo na dva različna načina. Naj bo $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$:

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Eulerjev pristop: tok je preslikava

$$\mathbf{u}: \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $(\mathbf{x}, t) \mapsto \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t).$

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Lagrangev pristop: dana je trajektorija

$$\mathbf{X}: \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^3$$
 $t \mapsto \mathbf{X}(t; \mathbf{x}_0),$

za začetno točko \mathbf{x}_0 in $\mathbf{X}(t_0;\mathbf{x}_0)=\mathbf{x}_0$

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Relacija med njima:

$$U(t;\mathbf{x}_0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}(t;\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{u}(X(t;\mathbf{x}_0),t),$$

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Definicija

Naj bo $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ in $\mathbf{v} : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+ \to \mathbb{R}^n$ vektorsko polje. Diferencialni operator $\frac{D}{Dt} : C^1(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n) \to C^0(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^n)$ dan s predpisom

$$\frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\right) \mathbf{u} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}) \mathbf{u}$$
(1)

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(1)

$$\frac{d}{dt}U(t;\mathbf{x}_0) = \left(\frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt}(\mathbf{x},t)\right)_{\mathbf{x}=X(t;\mathbf{x}_0)},\tag{2}$$

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Ohranitev mase:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0. \tag{3}$$

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Ohranitev gibalne količine:

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla_{\mathsf{x}}) u = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}, \tag{4}$$

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Ohranitev vrtinčenja:

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\omega = (\omega \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} + \nu \nabla^2 \omega + \nabla \times \mathbf{f}$$
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Ohranitev skalarja:

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla c = \gamma \nabla^2 c. \tag{6}$$

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Reynoldsovo število

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Reynoldsovo število

Enačbo za gibalno količino, preko transformacij

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{U}, \quad \tilde{p} = \frac{p}{\rho U^2}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{f} \frac{\rho L}{U^2}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{t}} = \frac{L}{U} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad \tilde{\nabla} = L \nabla$$

za L, U > 0 prevedemo na **brezdimenzijsko Navier-Stokesovo enačbo**:

$$\frac{D\tilde{u}}{D\tilde{t}} = \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + (\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \tilde{\nabla})\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = -\tilde{\nabla}\tilde{p} + \underbrace{\frac{\mu}{\rho UL}}_{\frac{1}{R_e}} \tilde{\nabla}^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\mathbf{f}}$$

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Reynoldsovo število

Alternativna tranformacija, nam da:

$$Rerac{D ilde{\mathbf{u}}}{D ilde{t}} = - ilde{
abla} ilde{p} + ilde{
abla}^2 ilde{\mathbf{u}} + ilde{f}.$$

Posledica: Časovna neodvisnost

Naj bo $\mathbf{f}=0$ in predpostavimo $\mathbf{u}_{\mid_{\partial\Omega}}=0.$

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Naj bo ${\bf f}=0$ in predpostavimo ${\bf u}_{|\partial\Omega}=0$. Iz Navier-Stokesovih enačb izpeljemo:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{u}|^2 \, dV = -\nu \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 \, dV.$$

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$$\nu \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 \, \mathrm{d}V = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{f} \, \mathrm{d}V.$$

Disipativnost "=" moč dela zunanjih sil.

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Posledica disipativnosti, nam domeno/območje razdeli na tri dele:

- · Energijsko bogato območje
- · Inercijsko območje
- Disipativno območje

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Filtracija in filtrirane enačbe

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LES

Filtracija in filtrirane enačbe

$$\frac{\partial \overline{U}_j}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \overline{U_i} \, \overline{U_j}}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}^{\rm anizo}}{\partial x_i} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U}_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_i} + \overline{f}_j,$$

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· Problem zaprtja.