湍流第3次作业参考答案

1. 对于归一化的一维光滑平稳高斯过程 X(t),即满足 $\langle X(t)\rangle = 0$, $\langle X^2\rangle = 1$,记 $\dot{X} = \frac{dX}{dt}$,证明如下两个条件平均关系:

$$\langle \ddot{X} \mid X = x \rangle = -\langle (\dot{X})^2 \rangle x, \qquad \langle \dot{X}^2 \mid X = x \rangle = \langle (\dot{X})^2 \rangle$$

提示:应该首先说明或者证明X(t)和X(t)也是高斯过程。

解: 请回忆:什么是平稳过程?什么是高斯过程?(要点:随机变量在任意个给定不同时刻的联合分布均为(多变量)高斯分布的随机过程)(课上没讲过的引申思考:上述定义似乎十分严苛,那为什么高斯过程居然存在?)(参考王太阳)

注意到

$$\begin{split} \dot{X} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{X(t + \Delta t) - X(t)}{\Delta t} \\ \ddot{X} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 X}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\dot{X}(t + \Delta t) - \dot{X}(t)}{\Delta t} \end{split}$$

 \dot{X} 可视为 X 的线性组合, 因为具体某个时刻 X 满足高斯分布, 又高斯分布随机变量仍为高斯分布, 则此刻 \dot{X} 也满足高斯分布, 则 \dot{X} 为一高斯过程; 同理 \ddot{X} 也为一高斯过程。且:

$$\begin{split} \langle \dot{X} \rangle &= \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \langle X \rangle = 0 \\ \langle \ddot{X} \rangle &= \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}^2X}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \right\rangle = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = 0 \end{split}$$

由 Pope 的 Turbulent Flows 上的公式 (3.119) (高斯分布的一个性质)和零均值条件知

$$\langle U_1 \mid U_2 = V_2 \rangle = \langle U_1 \rangle + \frac{\langle U_1 U_2 \rangle}{\langle U_2^2 \rangle} (V_2 - \langle U_2 \rangle)$$

因此

$$\langle \ddot{X} \mid X = x \rangle = \langle \ddot{X} \rangle + \frac{\langle (\ddot{X} - \langle \ddot{X} \rangle)(X - \langle X \rangle) \rangle}{\langle (X - \langle X \rangle)^2 \rangle} (x - \langle X \rangle) = \frac{\langle \ddot{X} X \rangle}{\langle X^2 \rangle} x$$

$$\langle \ddot{X} X \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right) X \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} X \right) - \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} X \right) - \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} X \right\rangle - \left\langle \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$= -\langle \dot{X}^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle X^2 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \ddot{X}|X=x\rangle = -\langle \dot{X}^2\rangle x$$

注意到对于高斯过程有 $\langle X^3 \rangle = 0$,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\langle X^3\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X^3}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle 3X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\langle X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left\langle X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right) \right\rangle = 0$$

$$\left\langle 2 \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)^2 X + X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2X}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \right\rangle = 0$$

$$2 \left\langle \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)^2 X \right\rangle + \left\langle X^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2X}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \right\rangle = 0$$

又

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^{2}X\right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}X\right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\frac{\mathrm{d}X^{2}}{\mathrm{d}t}\right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\langle \frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(X^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\right) - X^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}X}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}\right\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left\langle X^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\right\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\left\langle X^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}X}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}\right\rangle$$

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^{2}X\right\rangle = -\frac{1}{2}\left\langle X^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}X}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}}\right\rangle$$

此步结果和上一步完全一样,推不出下面的结果。 有

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}X}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 X \right\rangle = 0$$

可以这样证:因X和 \dot{X} 均为高斯过程,故相关量 $(\dot{X}X)=\frac{1}{2}\frac{d(X^2)}{dt}=0$ 这件事就保证了X和 \dot{X} 是相互独立的(为什么?),因此 \dot{X}^2 和X也是相互独立的(为什么?),故

$$\langle \dot{X}^2 X \rangle = \langle \dot{X}^2 \rangle \langle X \rangle = 0$$

因此,

$$\langle \dot{X^2} \mid X = x \rangle = \langle (\dot{X})^2 \rangle$$

(参考阮玉藏)

对于平稳高斯过程X(t),其概率密度分布函数为

$$p_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

则其导数

$$\dot{X}(t) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{X(t+h) - X(t)}{h}$$

由于任意个高斯分布的和或差仍是高斯分布,从而 $\dot{X}(t)$ 服从高斯分布。且其均值满足

$$\langle \dot{X} \rangle = \langle \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{X(t+h) - X(t)}{h} \rangle = \lim_{h \to 0} \langle \frac{X(t+h) - X(t)}{h} \rangle = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\langle X(t+h) - X(t) \rangle}{h} = 0$$

同理,可以证明 $\ddot{X}(t)$ 也是均值为0的高斯过程。

下面讨论两个高斯过程的条件平均。设 X_1 和 X_2 为两个高斯过程,其均值分别为 μ_1 和 μ_2 ,方差分别为 $\sigma_1 = \langle X_1^2 \rangle$ 和 $\sigma_2 = \langle X_2^2 \rangle$ 。从而可以写出 X_1 和 X_2 的联合概率密度分布

$$p_{12}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x_2 - \mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right) - \frac{2\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)(x_2 - \mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}\right)\right)$$

其中 $\rho_{12} = \frac{\langle X_1 X_2 \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle X_1^2 \rangle \langle X_2^2 \rangle}}$.且 X_1 的边缘概率密度为

$$p_1(x_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} e^{-\frac{(x_1 - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}}$$

从而我们可以计算条件平均 $(X_2|X_1=x_1)$,由定义

$$\langle X_2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2 \frac{p_{12}(x_1, x_2)}{p_1(x_1)} dx_2$$

先计算

$$\begin{split} \frac{p_{12}(x_1,x_2)}{p_1(x_1)} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho_{12}^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{(x_2-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho_{12}(x_1-\mu_1)(x_2-\mu_2)}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}\right) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\rho_{12}^2(x_1-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho_{12}^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2-\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1-\mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2 \frac{p_{12}(x_1, x_2)}{p_1(x_1)} dx_2 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}}} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}x_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}}} \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}x_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\ &+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}x_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}x_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12}x_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2\right) dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\sigma_2} + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1}\right) \sqrt{2\pi(1 - \rho_{12}^2)\sigma_2} = \mu_2 + \frac{\rho_{12}(x_1 - \mu_1)\sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \\ &= \mu_2 + \frac{(X_1X_2)\sigma_2}{\sigma_1\sigma_2} \sigma_1(x_1 - \mu_1) = \mu_2 + \frac{(X_1X_2)}{\sigma_2^2}(x_1 - \mu_1) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述

$$\langle X_2|X_1=x_1\rangle=\langle X_2\rangle+\frac{\langle X_1X_2\rangle}{\langle X_1^2\rangle}(x_1-\langle X_1\rangle)$$

同时,我们可以计算二阶条件中心矩:

$$\langle (X_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle)^2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle)^2 \frac{p_{12}(x_1, x_2)}{p_1(x_1)} dx_2$$

$$\begin{split} \langle (X_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 \rangle)^2 | X_1 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma_2 \sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(x_2 \right. \\ &- \left(\mu_2 + \frac{\rho_{12} (x_1 - \mu_1) \sigma_2}{\sigma_1} \right) \right)^2 \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12} (x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right) dx_2 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma_2}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sqrt{1 - \rho_{12}^2}} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_2} \right) \\ &- \frac{\rho_{12} (x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12} (x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1} \right)^2 \right) dx_2 \\ & \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2)}} \left(\frac{x_2 - \mu_2}{\sigma_2} - \frac{\rho_{12} (x_1 - \mu_1)}{\sigma_1} \right), \end{split}$$

$$\langle (X_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 \rangle)^2 | X_1 \rangle = \frac{2(1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sigma_2^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du \end{split}$$

其中

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{2} u de^{-u^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{2} u e^{-u^2} \right]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

从而可以得到:

$$\langle (X_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 \rangle)^2 | X_1 \rangle = (1 - \rho_{12}^2) \sigma_2^2 = \langle X_2^2 \rangle (1 - \rho_{12}^2)$$

即

$$\langle (X_2 - \langle X_2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle)^2 | X_1 = x_1 \rangle = \langle X_2^2 \rangle \left(1 - \frac{\langle X_1 X_2 \rangle^2}{\langle X_1^2 \rangle \langle X_2^2 \rangle} \right)$$

令
$$X_1 = X$$
, $X_2 = \ddot{X}$,有

$$\langle \ddot{X}|X=x\rangle = \langle \ddot{X}\rangle + \frac{\langle X\ddot{X}\rangle}{\langle X^2\rangle}(x-\langle X\rangle) = \langle \ddot{X}\rangle + \langle X\ddot{X}\rangle x = \frac{d\langle \dot{X}\rangle}{dt} + \left(\frac{d\langle X\dot{X}\rangle}{dt} - \langle \dot{X}^2\rangle\right)x$$

其中

$$\langle X\dot{X}\rangle = \langle \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{X^2}{2} \right) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \langle X^2 \rangle = 0$$

又由于 $\langle \dot{X} \rangle = 0$,从而

$$\langle \ddot{X}|X=x\rangle = -\langle \dot{X}^2\rangle x$$

同理,我们令 $X_1 = X$, $X_2 = \dot{X}$

$$\langle \dot{X}|X=x\rangle = \langle \dot{X}\rangle + \frac{\langle X\dot{X}\rangle}{\langle X^2\rangle}(x-\langle X\rangle) = \langle \dot{X}\rangle + \langle X\dot{X}\rangle x = 0$$

从而

$$\langle \dot{X}^2 | X = x \rangle = \langle \left(\dot{X} - \langle \dot{X} | X = x \rangle \right)^2 | X = x \rangle = \langle \dot{X}^2 \rangle \left(1 - \frac{\langle X \dot{X} \rangle^2}{\langle X^2 \rangle \langle \dot{X}^2 \rangle} \right) = \langle \dot{X}^2 \rangle$$

综上所述,我们证明了:

$$\langle \ddot{X}|X=x\rangle = -\langle \dot{X}^2\rangle x$$

 $\langle \dot{X}^2|X=x\rangle = \langle \dot{X}^2\rangle$

上述做法参考了 Pope 书,与前一种做法相比,给出了具体的证明过程。其优点是首先推出了更加一般的公式,然后将本题欲证结果作为一般公式的特例。这是典型的演绎推理,得到这类结果一般结果往往比较困难。本题的一个自然做法是,

直接针对要证的目标,利用 X,\dot{X},\ddot{X} 均为高斯分布的结果,通过计算相关量 $(\ddot{X}X)$ 和

 $\langle \dot{X}X \rangle$ 得到联合高斯分布 $P_{\ddot{X},X}(x,y)$ 和 $P_{\dot{X},X}(x,y)$ 的表达式,由此计算条件分布,再积分获得条件期望。注意:多变量联合高斯分布的计算关键是获得相关量。

思考:布朗运动(维纳过程)的随机微分就是高斯过程。这两个过程构成了随机分析的基石。那么,高斯过程如何应用于湍流中呢?

2. 对于不可压均匀各向同性湍流,试给出两空间点的涡量速度关联张量的最简

表达式。

(参考张非驰)

解:已知起始点速度u(x),终点速度u'(x'),x与x'独立,相对位移r=x'-x,r的分量为 r_i ,有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i'}$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

特殊坐标系的 x_1 轴与矢量r的方向相同,两点速度关联张量 R_{ij} 为

$$R_{ij} \equiv \langle u_i u_j' \rangle = \langle u^2 \rangle \left[-\frac{f'(r)}{2r} r_i r_j + (f(r) + \frac{rf'(r)}{2}) \delta_{ij} \right]$$

两空间点的涡量速度关联张量为

$$\langle \omega_i u_j' \rangle = \langle \varepsilon_{iqk} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_a} \cdot u_j' \rangle = \varepsilon_{iqk} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} \langle u_k u_j' \rangle = \varepsilon_{iqk} \frac{\partial R_{kj}}{\partial x_a} = -\varepsilon_{iqk} \frac{\partial R_{kj}}{\partial r_a}$$

利用 $\frac{\partial r}{\partial r_k} = \frac{r_k}{r}$,有

$$\begin{split} \langle \omega_{i} u_{j}' \rangle &= -\varepsilon_{iqk} \cdot \langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r_{q}} \left[-\frac{f'(r)}{2r} r_{k} r_{j} + \left(f(r) + \frac{rf'(r)}{2} \right) \delta_{kj} \right] \\ &= -\varepsilon_{iqk} \cdot \langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \left[-\frac{2r \cdot f'' - 2f'}{4r^{2}} \cdot \frac{r_{q}}{r} \cdot r_{k} r_{j} - \frac{f'(r)}{2r} \left(\delta_{qk} r_{j} + r_{k} \delta_{qj} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + \left(\frac{3}{2} f' + \frac{r}{2} f'' \right) \frac{r_{q}}{r} \cdot \delta_{kj} \right] \end{split}$$

由于 $\varepsilon_{iqk}r_qr_k=(r imes r)_i=0$ 且 $\varepsilon_{ikk}=0$,因此

$$\langle \omega_{i} u_{j}' \rangle = -\langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \left[-\frac{f'}{2r} \cdot \varepsilon_{ijk} r_{k} + \left(\frac{3}{2} f' + \frac{r}{2} f'' \right) \frac{r_{q}}{r} \cdot \varepsilon_{iqj} \right]$$

$$= -\langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \left[-\frac{f'}{2r} \cdot \varepsilon_{ijk} r_{k} - \left(\frac{3}{2} f' + \frac{r}{2} f'' \right) \frac{r_{k}}{r} \cdot \varepsilon_{ijk} \right]$$

$$= -\langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \left[-\frac{f'}{2r} - \left(\frac{3f'}{2r} + \frac{f''}{2} \right) \right] \varepsilon_{ijk} r_{k}$$

$$= \langle u^{2} \rangle \cdot \left[2 \frac{f'}{r} + \frac{f''}{2} \right] \varepsilon_{ijk} r_{k}$$

思考:根据上面的结果能不能很快得到 $\langle u_i\omega_i' \rangle$ =?

3. 对于不可压均匀各向同性湍流,根据不可压条件(连续性方程)和湍流统计量与构型(configuration)的方向无关的特点,通过标架旋转证明一点的速度梯度满足统计关系:

$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}\right)^2 \rangle = 2 \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \rangle$$

提示:可参阅 G. I. Taylor 在 1935 年发表的关于均匀各向同性湍流的有关论文。 (参考胡成龙,王太阳)

解:已知速度一阶导数有9个,

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}$$
, $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}$, $\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1}$, $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}$, $\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3}$, $\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}$

导数的二次乘积有 C_6^2 + 9 = 45个,根据各向同性,二次乘积的系综平均可以分为 10 组,每组元素数值相等,

$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}}\right)^{2} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \rangle, \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{j}}\right)^{2} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{k}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{j}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{k}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle, \langle \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} \rangle$$

以上指标相同不表示求和,i,j,k表示 1,2,3 中不同取值。

首先利用不可压, $u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}$ 满足均方收敛,空间均匀,依次有如下等式成立

$$\langle \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \rangle = \langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \langle u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \rangle = 0$$

将 $\left\langle \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right\rangle$ 展开,利用二次乘积每组元素相同,有

$$\left\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \right\rangle = -2 \left\langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right\rangle$$

其次不可压方程 $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$,两边平方取平均,

$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \rangle + \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}\right)^2 \rangle + \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3}\right)^2 \rangle = -2 \left(\langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \rangle + \langle \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \rangle + \langle \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \rangle \right)$$

合并相等项,有

$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \rangle = -2 \langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \rangle$$

考虑坐标变换,将坐标轴绕x3轴逆时针旋转45°,坐标变换关系

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

设该坐标变换矩阵为 α ,其中 $\alpha_{im}=e_i'\cdot e_m$,对应逆变换矩阵 β ,则 $\alpha^T=\alpha^{-1}=\beta$ 。由基矢量可知,速度矢量同样满足该变换矩阵。利用多变量链式法则

$$\frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_1'} = \frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1'} + \frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_1'}$$

有

$$\frac{\partial u_i'}{\partial x_i'} = \alpha_{im} \beta_{nj} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_n} = \alpha_{im} \alpha_{jn} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_n}$$

于是

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_1'} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ \frac{\partial u_2'}{\partial x_2'} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \end{split}$$

利用不可压关系 $\langle (\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1})^2 \rangle = -2\langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \rangle$,有

$$\langle \frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_1'} \frac{\partial u_2'}{\partial x_2'} \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \left[\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 \rangle - 2 \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 \rangle - 2 \langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \rangle \right]$$

由于坐标旋转统计量不变, $\langle \frac{\partial u_1'}{\partial x_1'} \frac{\partial u_2'}{\partial x_2'} \rangle = \langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \rangle$,因此

$$2\left\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}\right)^2\right\rangle + 2\left\langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}\right\rangle = 3\left\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2\right\rangle$$

由于
$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \rangle = -2 \langle \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \rangle$$
,因此

$$\langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}\right)^2 \rangle = 2 \langle \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 \rangle$$

引申:今后可以利用湍流直接数值模拟的数据库考察上式左右两端的统计量之间的比例关系。

4. 将不可压均匀各向同性湍流中两点纵向速度关联函数与一维能谱之间的傅立 叶积分变换关系

$$\langle u^2 \rangle f(r) = 2 \int_0^\infty \phi_1(k) e^{ikr} dk$$

代入如下两点纵向速度关联函数与三维能谱之间的积分变换关系

$$E(k) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \langle u^2 \rangle f(r) (kr)^2 (\frac{\sin kr}{kr} - \cos kr) dr$$

直接通过计算推出

$$E(k) = k^{3} \frac{d}{dk} \left[\frac{1}{k} \frac{d\phi_{1}(k)}{dk} \right]$$

或者,将

$$\langle u^2 \rangle f(r) = 2 \int_0^\infty E(k) (kr)^{-2} \left(\frac{\sin kr}{kr} - \cos kr \right) dk$$

代入傅立叶逆变换关系

$$\phi_1(k) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \langle u^2 \rangle f(r) e^{-ikr} dr$$

进行积分,推出

$$\phi_1(k) = \frac{1}{2} \int_k^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{k^2}{\lambda^2} \right) \frac{E(\lambda)}{\lambda} d\lambda \, , (k \ge 0)$$

两个推导过程任选其一完成即可。提示:第一个推导利用 δ 函数及其导数的性质;第二个推导用到由如下积分关系

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - k^2) \cos kx dk = \frac{1}{x^2} (\frac{\sin x}{x} - \cos x)$$

带来的余弦变换。

(参考孟昭远)

纠正一下: 本题公式应该这样写(与教材保持一致)

$$\langle u^2 \rangle f(r) = 2 \int_0^\infty \phi_1(k) \cos(kr) \, dk = \int_{-\infty}^\infty \phi_1(k) e^{ikr} dk \neq 2 \int_0^\infty \phi_1(k) e^{ikr} dk$$

下面相应的证明中k'的积分限和系数 2 亦作相应修改(列在图片下面。图片未及改动)。结果不变。注意:为了利用指数函数运算的方便性质, $\phi_1(k)$ 中的波数k可以取为 $(-\infty,\infty)$,此时 $\phi_1(k)$ 是k的偶函数(因此 $\phi_1'(-k) = -\phi_1'(k)$; $\phi_1''(-k) = \phi_1'(k)$ 。如果限定波数为正,则不能使用指数函数,只能用三角函数,这样的话 δ 函数也要写成三角函数的广义积分,这样做当然也可以,只是不常用。

证明. 首先证明第一个关系, 即式 (50)。将式 (48) 代入式 (49) 中, 得

$$E(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} (\kappa r)^{2} \left(\frac{\sin \kappa r}{\kappa r} - \cos \kappa r \right) dr \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(\kappa') e^{i\kappa' r} d\kappa'$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(\kappa') d\kappa' \int_{0}^{\infty} (\kappa r \sin \kappa r - \kappa^{2} r^{2} \cos \kappa r) e^{i\kappa' r} dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(\kappa') d\kappa' \left(-i\kappa \frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa'} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin \kappa r e^{i\kappa' r} dr + \kappa^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \kappa'^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \kappa r e^{i\kappa' r} dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(\kappa') d\kappa' \left(-\kappa \frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa'} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{ir(\kappa' + \kappa)} - e^{ir(\kappa' - \kappa)}) dr + \kappa^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \kappa'^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{ir(\kappa' + \kappa)} + e^{ir(\kappa' - \kappa)}) dr \right)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(\kappa') \left(\kappa \frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa'} \delta(\kappa' - \kappa) + \kappa^{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \kappa'^{2}} \delta(\kappa' - \kappa) \right) d\kappa', \tag{55}$$

注意:标准的结果是

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikr} dr = 2\pi \delta(k)$$

这里,我们利用的是半无穷区间上的结果

$$\int_0^\infty e^{ikr} dr = \pi \delta(k)$$

关键步骤应该这样写

$$E(k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(k') dk' \left(-k \frac{\partial}{\partial k'} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(e^{ir(k'+k)} - e^{ir(k'-k)} \right) dr \right)$$

$$+ k^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial k'^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(e^{ir(k'+k)} + e^{ir(k'-k)} \right) dr \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(k') dk' \left(-k \frac{\partial}{\partial k'} (\delta(k'+k) - \delta(k'-k)) \right)$$

$$+ k^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial k'^{2}} (\delta(k'+k) + \delta(k'-k)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_{1}(k') \left(-k(\delta'(k'+k) - \delta'(k'-k)) \right) dk'$$

$$+ k^{2} (\delta''(k'+k) + \delta'(k'-k)) dk'$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} [\phi_{1}'(-k) - \phi_{1}'(k)] + \frac{k^{2}}{2} [\phi_{1}''(-k) + \phi_{1}''(k)]$$

$$= -k\phi_{1}'(k) + k^{2}\phi_{1}''(k)$$

利用 Dirac-delta 函数的求导性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x') \frac{\partial^n}{\partial x'^n} \delta(x' - x) \, \mathrm{d}x' = (-1)^n \frac{\mathrm{d}^n f}{\mathrm{d}x^n},\tag{56}$$

可将式 (55) 进一步化为

$$E(\kappa) = -\kappa \phi_1'(\kappa) + \kappa^2 \phi_1''(\kappa) = \kappa^3 \frac{\kappa \phi_1'' - \phi_1'}{\kappa^2} = \kappa^3 \left(\frac{\phi_1'}{\kappa}\right)' = \kappa^3 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\kappa} \left[\frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\mathrm{d}\phi_1(\kappa)}{\mathrm{d}\kappa}\right]. \tag{57}$$

下面证明第二个关系,即式 (53)。将式 (51) 代人 Fourier 逆变换关系 (52) 中,并利用积分关系 (54),得

$$\phi_{1}(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-i\kappa r} dr \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') (\kappa' r)^{-2} \left(\frac{\sin \kappa' r}{\kappa' r} - \cos \kappa' r \right) d\kappa'$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-i\kappa r} dr \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') d\kappa' \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) \cos \kappa' r s ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') d\kappa' \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \kappa' r s e^{-i\kappa r} dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') d\kappa' \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-ir(\kappa - s\kappa')} + e^{-ir(\kappa + s\kappa')}) dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') \pi \left(\delta(\kappa - s\kappa') + \delta(\kappa + s\kappa') \right) d\kappa'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) ds \int_{0}^{\infty} E(\kappa') \frac{1}{s} \left(\delta(\kappa' - \frac{\kappa}{a}) + \delta(\kappa' + \frac{\kappa}{s}) \right) d\kappa'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - s^{2}) \frac{1}{s} E(\frac{\kappa}{s}) ds$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\kappa}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\kappa^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} \right) \frac{E(\lambda)}{\lambda} d\lambda. \tag{58}$$

请大家自行对上述证明中的细节进行检查。

5. 用不同于教材中的方法证明教材(2.3.42)式:

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} k(r) = 8\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{k^5 \Gamma(k)}{(kr)^4} (3\sin kr - 3kr\cos kr - (kr)^2 \sin kr) dk$$

(参考王太阳)

解:已知三阶速度关联函数 S_{iik} 通过1个标量k表示

$$S_{ijk} = \langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \left[\frac{k - rk'}{2r^3} r_i r_j r_k + \frac{2k + rk'}{4r} (r_i \delta_{jk} + r_j \delta_{ik}) - \frac{k}{2r} r_k \delta_{ij} \right]$$

缩并指标ik,有

$$S_{iji} = \frac{1}{2} \langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \left[\frac{\partial k}{\partial r} + \frac{4}{r} k \right] r_j = \frac{1}{2} \langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \frac{1}{r^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^4 k) r_j$$

 S_{ijk} 的傅里叶变换 Γ_{ijl} 定义为

$$\Gamma_{ijl}(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} S_{ijl}(r_1, r_2, r_3) e^{-ik_m r_m} dr_1 dr_2 dr_3$$

$$S_{ijl}(r_1, r_2, r_3) = \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma_{ijl}(k_1, k_2, k_3) e^{ik_m r_m} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

已知 Γ_{iii} 通过1个标量 $\Gamma(k)$ 表示

$$\Gamma_{ijl} = i\Gamma(k) \left[k_i k_j k_l - \frac{1}{2} k^2 (k_i \delta_{jl} + k_j \delta_{il}) \right]$$

对 Γ_{iil} 缩并指标il,有

$$\Gamma_{iji} = i\Gamma(k)[k_i k_j k_i - \frac{1}{2}k^2(k_i \delta_{ji} + k_j \delta_{ii})]$$

$$= i\Gamma(k)[k^2 k_j - \frac{1}{2}k^2(k_j + 3k_j)]$$

$$= -i\Gamma(k)k^2 k_j$$

缩并的 S_{iji} 与 Γ_{iji} 仍满足傅里叶变换关系,因此

$$\begin{split} S_{iji}(r_1,r_2,r_3) &= \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma_{iji}(k_1,k_2,k_3) e^{ik_m r_m} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3 \\ \langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \frac{r_j}{2r^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^4 k) &= \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -\mathrm{i} \Gamma(k) k^2 k_j \cdot e^{ik_m r_m} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3 \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \iiint_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^2 \cdot e^{ik_m r_m} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3 \end{split}$$

变换为球坐标积分 $dk_1dk_2dk_3 = k^2 \sin\theta \, dkd\theta d\varphi$,

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \Gamma(k) k^4 e^{ikr\cos\theta} \sin\theta d\phi d\theta dk$$
$$= -2\pi \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \Gamma(k) k^4 e^{ikr\cos\theta} \sin\theta d\theta dk$$

由于

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{ikr\cos\theta} \sin\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{ikr} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{ikr\cos\theta} d(ikr\cos\theta) = -\frac{1}{ikr} e^{ikr\cos\theta} \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$
$$= \frac{2\sin(kr)}{kr}$$

因此

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \frac{r_j}{2r^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^4 k) = -4\pi \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 \frac{\sin(kr)}{r} dk$$
$$= -4\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\sin(kr)}{r} \right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial r_j} dk$$
$$= -4\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 \frac{k\cos(kr)r - \sin(kr)}{r^2} \cdot \frac{r_j}{r} dk$$

有

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^4 k) = -8\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 (kr^2 \cos(kr) - r \sin(kr)) dk$$

对r积分,

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot r^4 k(r) = -8\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 \left[\int_0^r (kr^2 \cos(kr) - r \sin(kr)) \, dr \right] dk$$
$$= -8\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \Gamma(k) k^3 \cdot \frac{-3 \sin(kr) + 3kr \cos(kr) + (kr)^2 \sin(kr)}{k^2} dk$$

因此

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot k(r) = 8\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\Gamma(k)k}{r^4} [3\sin(kr) - 3kr\cos(kr) - (kr)^2 \sin(kr)] dk$$
$$= 8\pi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{k^5 \Gamma(k)}{(kr)^4} [3\sin(kr) - 3kr\cos(kr) - (kr)^2 \sin(kr)] dk$$

6. 自己从网上或者课题组内部获取实验测量或者直接数值模拟得到的湍流脉动速度信号的一段长时间的时间序列或者一定样本容量的空间序列。完成下列两项任务:(1)计算两点纵向的二阶和三阶速度关联系数f(r),k(r)并画出曲线(可以用泰勒冻结假设);(2)根据f(r)计算一维能谱 $\phi_1(k)$ 和三维能谱E(k)(在假设各向同性的情况下利用教材公式(2.3.23)),并画出曲线。

(参考孟昭远)

解. 两点纵向的二阶速度关联系数

$$f(r) = \frac{\langle u_1 u_1' \rangle}{\langle u^2 \rangle} = \frac{\langle u_1(x) u_1(x+r) \rangle}{\langle u_1(x) u_1(x) \rangle}; \tag{69}$$

两点纵向的三阶速度关联系数

$$k(r) = \frac{\langle u_1^2 u_1' \rangle}{\langle u^2 \rangle^{3/2}} = \frac{\langle u_1(x) u_1(x) u_1(x+r) \rangle}{\langle u_1(x) u_1(x) \rangle^{3/2}}.$$
 (70)

根据 f(r) 可计算出三维能谱

$$E(\kappa) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \left\langle u^2 \right\rangle f(r) (\kappa r)^2 \left(\frac{\sin \kappa r}{\kappa r} - \cos \kappa r \right) dr, \tag{71}$$

根据三维能谱可计算出一维能谱(纵向)

$$\phi_1(\kappa_1) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\kappa_1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{\kappa_1^2}{\kappa^2} \right) \frac{E(\kappa)}{\kappa} \, \mathrm{d}\kappa. \tag{72}$$

通过直接数值模拟衰减 HIT 来获取一定样本容量的空间序列,以计算以上 4 个函数。求解区域为 $[0,2\pi]^3$ 的立方体盒子,施加周期性边界条件,用伪谱法来进行空间离散,用二阶 Adams-Bashforth 格式来进行时间积分。初始速度场 $u_0 \equiv u(x,t=0)$ 取为一个 Gauss 随机场,进行不可压处理后,对其进行一定处理使其满足规定的能谱

$$E(\kappa, t = 0) \sim \kappa^4 e^{-2(\kappa/\kappa_p)^2},\tag{73}$$

上述标准算例加力情况如何?应特别注意指出。

其中 κ_p 为初始三维能谱峰值所对应的波数,这里取 $\kappa_p=4$ 以保证充分发展的 HIT 有足够宽广 范围的长度尺度。DNS 在 TH-2A 上实现,为了节省 RMB,我没有计算很大 Reynolds 数的情形,只取了 Re = 400,网格数为 256³,空间分辨率始终保持在 1.2 以上,大致可以认为解析度 还可以接受。

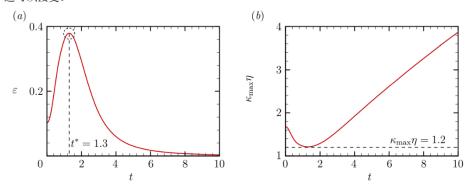


图 1: (a) 平均耗散率 $\varepsilon \equiv 2\nu \left\langle s_{ij}s_{ij} \right\rangle$ 以及 (b) 空间分辨率 $\kappa_{\max}\eta$ 随时间的变化。平均耗散率在 $t^*=1.3$ 左右达到峰值,认为此时湍流度最高,因此选取该时刻的速度场计算相应的速度关联系数。

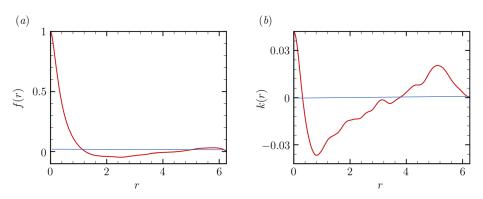


图 2: 用 DNS 数据算出的 (a) 两点纵向二阶速度关联系数 f(r) 和 (b) 两点纵向三阶速度关联系数 k(r)。

上图中距离r和时间t是否是无量化的、如何无量纲化的应指出。平均的计算方法最好也给出说明。

图 1 给出了平均耗散率和空间分辨率随时间的演化曲线,其中平均耗散率在 $t^*=1.3$ 左右达到峰值,认为此时湍流度最高,因此选取该时刻的速度场来计算相应的速度关联系数。可以看到空间分辨率大概也在该时刻左右到达最小,但也能保持在 1.2 以上。

图 2 给出了根据 $t^*=1.3$ 时刻速度场算出的两点纵向二阶速度关联系数 f(r) 和两点纵向三阶速度关联系数 k(r)。其中 f(r) 的结果比较符合预期,在尾部有一些波动可能是由于流场不够各向同性。k(r) 与预期差距较大,在短距 (r<4) 时的形状定性符合实验结果,但后面出现了一个不应该存在的拐点。最关键的是, $k(0)=\left\langle u^3\right\rangle/\left\langle u^2\right\rangle^{3/2}=0$,即 k(r) 应该过原点,但用 DNS数据计算出来不过,这说明数值模拟出的 HIT 距离理想的各向同性偏差还比较远,这应该是由于 Re 太低了,局部各向同性的小尺度结构还没有充分发展出来。

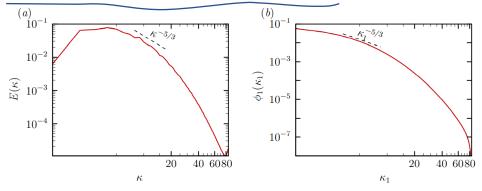


图 3: 用 DNS 数据算出的 (a) 三维能谱 $E(\kappa)$ 和 (b) 一维纵向能谱 $\phi_1(\kappa_1)$ 。

图 3 给出了用 DNS 数据算出的三维能谱 $E(\kappa)$ 和一维纵向能谱 $\phi_1(\kappa_1)$ 。可以看到一维能谱比三维能谱更光滑一些,且下降地更快,并且在低波数区三维能谱能显现出含能区的存在而一维能谱不行。

可以再算一个更高雷诺数的,看k(r)是否有向 HIT 理论预期接近的趋势,以判断你的推测。