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data	Tópicos
15/04/2021	PBL
20/04/2021	PBL
22/04/2021	PBL
27/04/2021	QG Vorticity. eq.
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	Geop. Tend. eq.
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	Omega and Vetor Q
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	Avaliação 1
01/06/2021	Avaliação 2



- A Camada limite Planetaria
- Energia Cinética Turbulenta;

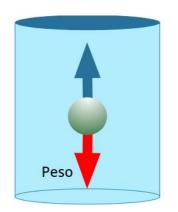


5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{Du_i}{Dt} = F_i + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_i}$$

$$F_i$$
representa a força de gravidade $+ rac{
ho}{
ho_0}$ g



 $dF_b = \vec{g} \rho dxdydz$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\sigma_{ij}$$
 é o tensor de cisalhamento (stress) $\sigma_{ij} = -P\delta_{ij} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \right)$

$$\delta_{ij}$$
=0 => $i \neq j$ e δ_{ij} =1 => $i = j$

 μ viscosidade dinâmica

$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$
 viscosidade cinemática



$$\frac{Du_i}{Dt} = F_i + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_j}$$

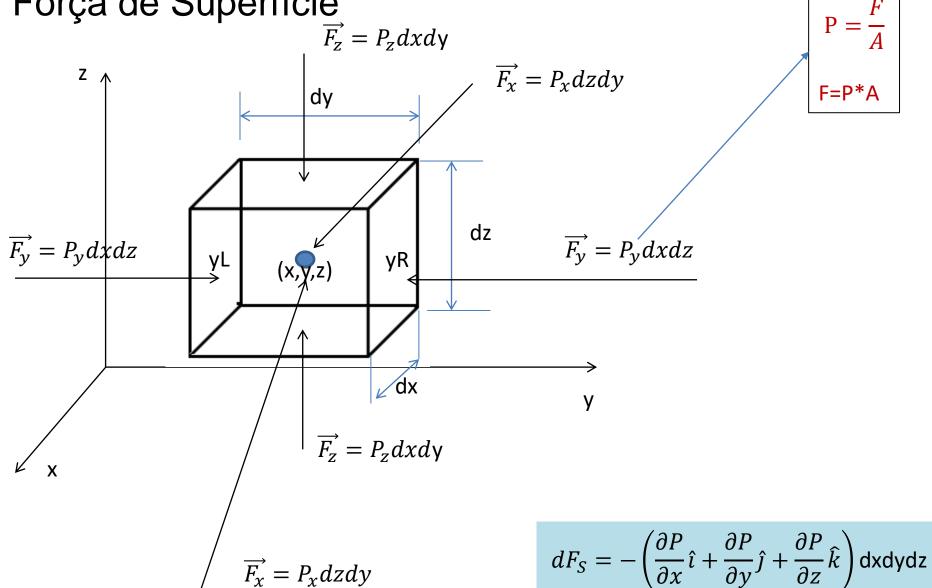
https://wiki.anton-paar.com/br-pt/conceitobasicodeviscosimetria/



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5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

Forma incompressível e com viscosidade constante mais o efeito da rotação da terra

aproximação de Boussinesq $\rho = \rho_0 = cte$

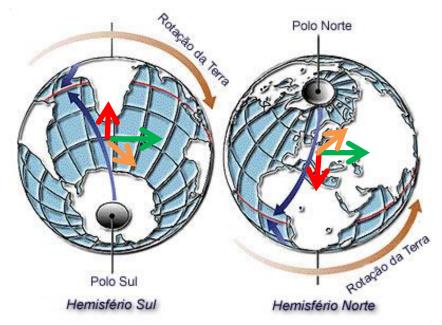
$$\frac{Du_i}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} - g \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j u_k + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j^2}\right)$$



Onde:

$$\eta_{j=1,3}$$
=(0, cos(\emptyset), sin(\emptyset))

$$2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j = 2\Omega \eta_3 = 2\Omega \sin(\emptyset) = f$$





5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

• <u>Equação governante da</u> <u>Atmosfera</u>



5.2 Media de Reynolds

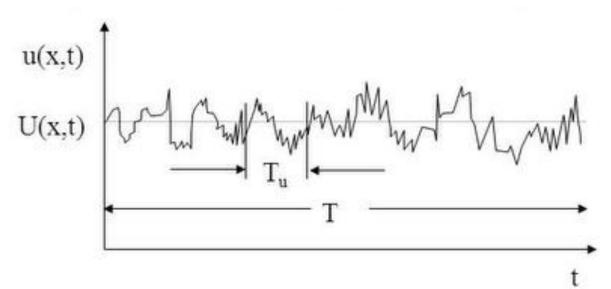
• Seguindo o esquema introduzido por Reynolds, assumimos que, para qualquer variável de campo, w e θ pode-se aplicar a decomposição.



$$w = \overline{w} + w'$$

$$\theta = \bar{\theta} + \theta'$$







5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{Du_i}{Dt} = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} g \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j u_k + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j^2}\right)$$

$$u_i = \overline{u_i} + u_i'$$

Aplique a Média de Reynolds na Variáveis

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i} + u_i')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j} + u_j')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i} + u_i')}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P} + P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{(\rho + \rho')}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k} + u_k') + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i} + u_i')}{\partial x_j^2}\right)$$

Expanda os termos

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{$$



A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2}$$

Separa os termos na equação acima

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j}) \frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (\overline{u_j}) \frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} + (u_j') \frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (u_j') \frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} = \\ -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + \nu \frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} \end{vmatrix}$$



A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j}) \frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + \underbrace{\left(u_{j'}\right) \frac{\partial(u_{i'})}{\partial x_j}}_{} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g \frac{\rho}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + \nu \frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}}_{}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial(u_j'u_i')}{\partial x_j} - (u_i')\frac{\partial(u_j')}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + \nu\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$

Aplique as media de Reynolds

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{\overline{u}_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{\overline{u}_j}) \frac{\partial(\overline{\overline{u}_i})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'u_i'})}{\partial x_j} - (\overline{u_i'}) \frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'})}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial(\overline{\overline{P}})}{\partial x_i} - g \frac{\overline{\rho}}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j (\overline{\overline{u_k}}) + \nu \frac{\partial^2(\overline{\overline{u}_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$



A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'u_i'})}{\partial x_j} - (\overline{u_i'})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'})}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{\bar{P}})}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\bar{\rho}}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$

Aplique as considerações da media de Reynolds

$$\overline{\overline{u}}_i = \overline{u}_i$$

$$\overline{u_j'u_i'}\neq 0$$

$$\overline{u_j'}=0$$

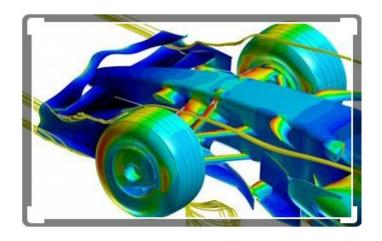
$$\overline{u_i'}=0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'u_i'})}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\overline{\rho}}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + \nu\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$





• <u>Equação governante da</u> Camada Limite Planetária





5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + (u_j')\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} =$$

$$-\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2} + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2} = \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - g\frac{\rho'}$$

Separe os termos com perturbação que se cancelariam com a media de Reynolds

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}}) \frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + (u_{j}') \frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} + (u_{j}') \frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}}) \frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (\overline{u_{i}}) \frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{i}') \frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}} + (u_{j}') \frac{\partial($$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + (u_{j}')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} + (u_{j}')\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}') + v\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Aplique a derivada do produto nos termos em destaque:

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + (\bar{u}_{j})\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial(u_{j}'\bar{u}_{i})}{\partial x_{j}} - (\bar{u}_{i})\frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}}}_{\partial x_{j}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{i}')\frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}}}_{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{i}')\frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}') + \nu\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}}) \frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (\overline{u_{i}}) \frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{i}') \frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_{i}} - g \frac{\rho'}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_{j}(u_{k}') + \nu \frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Considere que a propriedade da equação da continuidade para o fluxo $\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

$$\nabla . \overrightarrow{V'} = \frac{\partial (u_j')}{\partial x_i} = 0, \qquad j = 1,2,3$$

$$\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(u_i')}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial(u_j'\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial(u_j'u_i')}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(u_k') + v\frac{\partial^2(u_i')}{\partial x_j^2}$$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u_{j}}\right)\frac{\partial(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}') + \nu\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Para evitar cancelamento dos termos turbulentos aplicando a media de Reynolds. Multiplica-se os termos turbulentos da equação por $u_{k}{}'$

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}}u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}}
= -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') + v\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}}u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial(u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}}u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') + v\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Expanda a derivada do termo em destaque

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}}) \frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}}$$

$$= \left[-(u_{j}'u_{k}') \frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}}) \frac{\partial(u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \overline{u_{i}}u_{k}' \frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g \frac{P'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} \right]$$

$$- 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') + \nu \frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}}
= -(u_{j}'u_{k}')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})\frac{\partial(u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \overline{u_{i}}u_{k}'\frac{\partial(u_{j}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3}
- 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') + \nu\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Considere que a propriedade da equação da continuidade para o fluxo $\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

$$\nabla . \overrightarrow{V'} = \frac{\partial (u_j')}{\partial x_i} = 0, \qquad j = 1,2,3$$

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} \\
= -(u_{j}'u_{k}')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})\frac{\partial(u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') \\
+ \nu\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$



5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_{j}})\frac{\partial(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} \\
= -(u_{j}'u_{k}')\frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - (u_{j}'\overline{u_{i}})\frac{\partial(u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial(P'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{i}} - g\frac{\rho'u_{k}'}{\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_{j}(u_{k}'u_{k}') \\
+ \nu\frac{\partial^{2}(u_{i}'u_{k}')}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

Aplique as considerações da media de Reynolds

$$\left(\overline{u_j'}\overline{u_i}\right)\frac{\partial(u_k')}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial t} + (\overline{u}_{j}) \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}} \\
= -\overline{(u_{j}'u_{k}')} \frac{\partial (\overline{u}_{i})}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial \overline{(P'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{i}} - g \frac{\overline{\rho'u_{k}'}}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_{j} \overline{(u_{k}'u_{k}')} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$



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5.2 TURBULENT KINETIC ENERGY

A equação de Navier Stokes: conservação de momentum

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u}_{j}^{-}\right) \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}} \\ &= -\overline{(u_{j}'u_{k}')} \frac{\partial (\overline{u}_{i}^{-})}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}} - g \frac{\overline{\rho'u_{k}'}}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_{j} \overline{(u_{k}'u_{k}')} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial \overline{(P'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}^{2}} \end{split}$$

O termo do lado esquerdo é a taxa temporal local de mudança e advecção de $\overline{(u_i'u_k')}$

- O 1 e termo do lado direito são os termos de produção resultante da interação da turbulência e o escoamento médio
- O 2 termo (terceiro momento) correlação tripla pode ser interpretado como transporte de turbulência (segundo momento) pela flutuação turbulenta com o ganho ou perda devido a divergência do fluxo turbulento
- O 3 termo representa a produção e destruição da flutuabilidade (conversão da energia cinética turbulenta para a energia potencial turbulenta)
- O termo 4 é a rotação e pode ser desprezado para média temporal menor do que 1 hora
- O termo 5 é a interação da flutuação de pressão e do campo de velocidade
- O termo 6 é a dissipação molecular



Para caso de homogeneidade horizontal

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \overline{(u_i'u_{k'})}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u_j}\right) \frac{\partial \overline{(u_i'u_{k'})}}{\partial x_j} \\ &= -\overline{(u_j'u_{k'})} \frac{\partial (\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial \overline{(u_j'u_i'u_{k'})}}{\partial x_j} - g \frac{\overline{\rho'u_{k'}}}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j \overline{(u_{k'}u_{k'})} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \overline{(P'u_{k'})}}{\partial x_i} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \overline{(u_i'u_{k'})}}{\partial x_j^2} \end{split}$$

O termo molecular $v \frac{\partial^2 (u_i'u_k')}{\partial x_j^2} \to 0$ é desprezado no caso da covariância, porque a viscosidade é dominante somente em numero de ondas grandes.

Porém, neste caso a turbulência é isotrópica e assim a covariância é zero na horizontal.

(j=k)
$$\frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial t} = -\overline{w'^2} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} + \frac{g}{\overline{\theta_v}} \overline{u'\theta_v'} - \frac{\partial u'w'^2}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\overline{u'\frac{\partial P'}{\partial z}} + \overline{w'\frac{\partial P'}{\partial x}} \right)$$

Isotrópico é a caracterização de uma substância que possui as mesmas propriedades físicas, independentemente da direção considerada.



Para caso de homogeneidade horizontal e o estado básico em condições neutra $\frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial t}=0$ e $\frac{g}{\theta_n}\overline{u'\theta'_v}=0$

(j=k)
$$\frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial t} = -\overline{w'}^2 \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} + \frac{g}{\overline{\theta_v}} \overline{u'\theta_v'} - \frac{\partial u'w'^2}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\overline{u'} \frac{\partial P'}{\partial z} + \overline{w'} \frac{\partial P'}{\partial x} \right)$$

Isto mostra que o termo de correlação de pressão-velocidade destrói o stress na mesma taxa como ela é produzida

$$0 = -\overline{w'^2} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \overline{u'w'^2}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\overline{u' \frac{\partial P'}{\partial z}} + \overline{w' \frac{\partial P'}{\partial x}} \right)$$

$$+\overline{w'^{2}}\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \overline{u'w'^{2}}}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\overline{u'\frac{\partial P'}{\partial z}} + \overline{w'\frac{\partial P'}{\partial x}} \right)$$



Equação da Energia Cinética Turbulenta



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u_{j}}\right) \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{j}} \\ &= -\overline{(u_{j}'u_{k}')} \frac{\partial (\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial \overline{(u_{j}'u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{i}} - g \frac{\overline{\rho'u_{k}'}}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_{j} \overline{(u_{k}'u_{k}')} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial (\overline{P'u_{k}'})}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{(u_{i}'u_{k}')}}{\partial x_{i}^{2}} \end{split}$$

$$\overline{u_k'u_k'} = \overline{u_k'^2} = \overline{u_k'}^2 = 0$$

$$\bar{e} = \frac{\overline{u_i'^2}}{2} = \frac{\left(\overline{u'^2 + v'^2 + w'^2}\right)}{2}$$
 $i = k = 1,2,3$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{\overline{u}_{j}}\right) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial x_{j}} = -\overline{\left(u_{j}'u_{i}'\right)} \frac{\partial (\overline{\overline{u}_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - g \frac{\overline{u_{i}'\rho'}}{\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - \frac{\partial \overline{\left(eu_{j}'\right)}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial (\overline{P'u_{i}'})}{\partial x_{i}} + \nu \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{\left(u_{i}'u_{k}'\right)}}{\partial x_{j}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u}_{j}\right) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial x_{j}} = -\frac{\overline{\left(u_{j}'u_{i}'\right)}}{2} \frac{\partial (\overline{u}_{i})}{\partial x_{j}} - g \frac{\overline{u_{i}'\rho'}}{2\rho_{0}} \delta_{i3} - \frac{\partial \overline{\left(eu_{j}'\right)}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{2\rho_{0}} \frac{\partial (\overline{P'u_{i}'})}{\partial x_{i}} - \epsilon$$



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial t} + \left(\overline{u_j}\right) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\overline{\left(u_j' u_i'\right)}}{2} \frac{\partial (\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} - g \frac{\overline{u_i' \rho'}}{2\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - \frac{\partial \overline{\left(e u_j'\right)}}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{2\rho_0} \frac{\partial (\overline{P' u_i'})}{\partial x_i} - \epsilon$$

A quantidade ϵ é um parâmetro significante para a atmosfera desde que seja relacionado a dissipação da energia cinética turbulenta de todos os movimentos atmosféricos



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

A essência da equação da energia cinética turbulenta pode ser expressa pela equação:

$$\frac{D\bar{e}}{Dt} = -\frac{\overline{(u_{j}'u_{i}')}}{2}\frac{\partial(\overline{u_{i}})}{\partial x_{j}} - g\frac{\overline{u_{i}'\rho'}}{2\rho_{0}}\delta_{i3} - \frac{\partial\overline{(eu_{j}')}}{\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{2\rho_{0}}\frac{\partial\overline{(P'u_{i}')}}{\partial x_{i}} - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{\overline{D}(TKE)}{Dt} = MP + BPL + TR - \varepsilon$$

MP é a produção mecânica

BPL é a produção e perda por flutuabilidade

TR redistribuição de tke por transporte e força de pressão

 ε dissipação por atrito



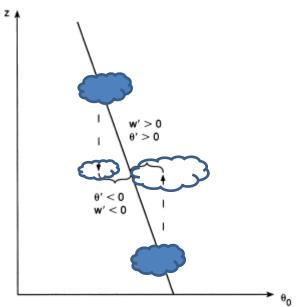
5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

$$BPL \equiv \overline{w'\theta'\frac{g}{\theta_0}}$$

É a conversão da energia potencial do escoamento médio e a energia cinética turbulenta: É positivo para movimentos que baixa o centro de massa da atmosfera É negativo para movimentos que aumenta o centro de massa da atmosfera

Correlação positiva(fonte tke)

Atms. instável



Correlação negativa (destroi tke)

Atms. estável

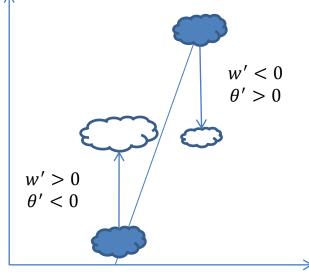


Fig. 5.1 Correlation between vertical velocity and potential temperature perturbations for upward or downward parcel displacements when the mean potential temperature θ₀(z) decreases with height.



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

Para ambos as condições estáveis e instáveis da CLP a turbulência pode ser produzida mecanicamente pela instabilidade dinâmica através do cisalhamento. Conversão de energia entre o escoamento médio e a flutuação turbulenta.

$$MP \equiv -\frac{\overline{u'w'}}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \frac{\overline{v'w'}}{2} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z}$$

MP>0 quando o fluxo de momentum ($\overline{u'w'}$) é direcionado para baixo e o gradiente vertical é positivo



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

Estatisticamente na camada limite estável a turbulência pode existir somente se a produção mecânica for grande o suficiente para superar o efeito de supressão da estabilidade e da viscosidade

Esta condição é medida pelo numero de Richardson de fluxo

$$Rf \equiv -\frac{BPL}{MP} \equiv \frac{\overline{w'\theta'\frac{g}{\theta_0}}}{-\overline{u'w'}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \overline{v'w'}\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z}}$$



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

$$Rf \equiv -\frac{BPL}{MP} \equiv \frac{\overline{w'\theta'\frac{g}{\theta_0}}}{-\overline{u'w'}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} - \overline{v'w'}\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z}}$$

- Se Rf < 0 a CLP é estatisticamente instável (a turbulências é sustentada pela convecção)
- Rf > 0 a CLP é estatisticamente estável
- Rf < 0.25 (a produção mecânica excede a produção por flutuabilidade por um fato de 4)



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

5.3 Equações de momentum da camada limite Planetária

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial(\overline{u_j'u_i'})}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\overline{\rho}}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{(\boldsymbol{u_i'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})}}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j}) \frac{\partial \overline{(\boldsymbol{u_i'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})}}{\partial x_j} \\
= -\overline{(\boldsymbol{u_j'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})} \frac{\partial (\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} - g \frac{\overline{\rho'\boldsymbol{u_k'}}}{\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - 2\Omega \varepsilon_{ijk} \eta_j \overline{(\boldsymbol{u_k'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})} - \frac{\partial \overline{(\boldsymbol{u_j'\boldsymbol{u_i'\boldsymbol{u_k'}}})}}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial (\overline{P'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})}{\partial x_i} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \overline{(\boldsymbol{u_i'\boldsymbol{u_k'}})}}{\partial x_j^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial t} + (\bar{u}_j) \frac{\partial \bar{e}}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{(u_j' u_i')}{2} \frac{\partial (\bar{u}_i)}{\partial x_j} - g \frac{u_i' \rho'}{2\rho_0} \delta_{i3} - \frac{\partial (\bar{e}u_j')}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{2\rho_0} \frac{\partial (\bar{P}' u_i')}{\partial x_i} - \epsilon$$



5.2 Energia Cinética Turbulenta

5.3 Equações de momentum da camada limite Planetária

$$\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial t} + (\overline{u_j})\frac{\partial(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial(u_j'u_i')}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho_0}\frac{\partial(\overline{P})}{\partial x_i} - g\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\delta_{i3} - 2\Omega\varepsilon_{ijk}\eta_j(\overline{u_k}) + v\frac{\partial^2(\overline{u_i})}{\partial x_j^2}$$

<u>Para o caso especial de turbulência horizontalmente</u> <u>homogênea:</u>

-> A camada viscosa, a viscosidade molecular e o temo da divergência horizontal do fluxo de momentum turbulento podem ser desprezados.

$$\frac{\overline{D}\overline{u}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial x} + f\overline{v} - \frac{\partial \overline{u'w'}}{\partial z}$$
$$\frac{\overline{D}\overline{v}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho_0} \frac{\partial \overline{P}}{\partial y} - f\overline{u} - \frac{\partial \overline{v'w'}}{\partial z}$$

Só pode ser resolvida se conhecermos a distribuição vertical do fluxo de momentum



Exercício 3

1) Qual o empecílio de incluir as equações prognóstica de fluxos turbulentos $\frac{D(\overline{u'w'})}{Dt}$ às equações que governam o escoamento básico na camada limite planetária?