Analyse de modèles à équations de transport

Ce travail dirigé nous permettra d'étudier selon une approche analytique les propriétés mathématiques des solutions de quelques modèles à équations de transport, dans le cas d'écoulements simples. On suppose que le nombre de Reynolds est suffisamment élevé pour que l'écoulement soit turbulent, mais que le nombre de Mach est suffisamment petit pour que l'écoulement reste incompressible.

1 Modèle à deux équations générique (Pope, exercice 10.12)

Les modèles à deux équations utilisent des équations de transport pour deux grandeurs turbulentes, permettant de déterminer une échelle de longueur et une échelle de vitesse turbulente. Pour cette dernière, on utilise le plus souvent l'énergie cinétique turbulente k. Pour la première, un grand nombre de choix différents a été proposé dans la littérature. On peut construire un modèle à deux équations générique k-Z, avec :

$$Z = C_Z k^p \varepsilon^q$$

Par exemple, pour p = 0, q = 1 on obtient $Z = \varepsilon$.

1.1. En utilisant les équations du modèle $k-\varepsilon$ standard comme point de départ, montrer que, pour une turbulence homogène, la grandeur Z satisfait l'équation différentielle :

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = C_{Z1} \frac{Z\mathcal{P}}{k} - C_{Z2} \frac{Z\varepsilon}{k}$$

avec \mathcal{P} la production de k, et que

$$C_{Z1} = p + qC_{\varepsilon 1}, \quad C_{Z2} = p + qC_{\varepsilon 2}$$

Pour de la turbulence homogène, les équations de k et ε se réduisent à :

$$\frac{dk}{dt} = \mathcal{P} - \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon \mathcal{P}}{k} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} \tag{2}$$

Considérons la quantité

$$Z = C_Z k^p \varepsilon^q \tag{3}$$

En dérivant Z par rapport à t on a :

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = C_Z p k^{p-1} \frac{dk}{dt} \varepsilon^q + C_Z q k^p \varepsilon^{q-1} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt}$$
(4)

On remplace les équations (1),(2) dans (4):

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = C_Z p k^{p-1} \left(\mathcal{P} - \varepsilon \right) \varepsilon^q + C_Z q k^p \varepsilon^{q-1} \left(C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon \mathcal{P}}{k} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} \right) \tag{5}$$

$$= \frac{pZ}{k} \left(\mathcal{P} - \varepsilon \right) + \frac{Zq}{\varepsilon} \left(C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon \mathcal{P}}{k} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} \right) \tag{6}$$

$$=C_{Z1}\frac{\mathcal{P}Z}{k}-C_{Z2}\frac{\varepsilon Z}{k}\tag{7}$$

avec

$$C_{Z1} = p + qC_{\varepsilon 1}, \quad C_{Z2} = p + qC_{\varepsilon 2}$$

1.2. Construire un tableau avec les valeurs des constantes C_{Z1} , C_{Z2} pour les cas suivants :

$$Z = k;$$
 $Z = \omega;$ $Z = \tau = k/\varepsilon;$ $Z = l;$ $Z = kl;$ $Z = \nu_t$

Il suffit pour cela de remplacer les valeurs de C_Z , p et q pour chaque modèle, avec $C_{\varepsilon 1}=1.44$ et $C_{\varepsilon 2}=1.92$:

 $C_{\varepsilon^2} = 1.92 :$ $Z = k : C_Z = 1, p = 1, q = 0 \to C_{Z1} = 1, C_{Z2} = 1,$ $Z = \varepsilon : C_Z = 1, p = 0, q = 1 \to C_{Z1} = 1.44, C_{Z2} = 1.92,$ $Z = \omega = \varepsilon/k : C_Z = 1, p = -1, q = 1 \to C_{Z1} = 0.44, C_{Z2} = 0.92,$ $Z = \tau = k/\varepsilon : C_Z = 1, p = 1, q = -1 \to C_{Z1} = 0.44, C_{Z2} = -0.92,$ $Z = l = k^{3/2}/\varepsilon : C_Z = 1, p = \frac{3}{2}, q = -1 \to C_{Z1} = 0.06, C_{Z2} = -0.42,$ $Z = kl = k^{5/2}/\varepsilon : C_Z = 1, p = \frac{5}{2}, q = -1 \to C_{Z1} = 1.06, C_{Z2} = 0.58,$ $Z = \nu_t = C_\mu k^2 \varepsilon : C_Z = 0.09, p = 2, q = -1 \to C_{Z1} = 0.56, C_{Z2} = 0.08,$

2 Dérivation d'une équation de transport pour ω (Pope, exercice 10.13)

Nous considérons maintenant le cas $Z = \omega$ pour un écoulement turbulent haut-Reynolds quelconque (pas nécessairement homogène).

2.1. En partant des équations du modèle $k - \varepsilon$ standard et en utilisant la définition $\omega = \varepsilon/k$, obtenir une équation de transport pour ω .

On démarre avec l'équation de trasport de ε :

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} = C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \mathcal{P} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(8)

On remplace $\omega = \varepsilon/k$ dans l'équation précédente :

$$\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j} = C_{\varepsilon 1} \omega \mathcal{P} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \omega^2 k + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(9)

$$k\left(\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x_j}\right) + \omega\left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\right) = C_{\varepsilon 1}\omega\mathcal{P} - C_{\varepsilon 2}\omega^2 k + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right)\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right]$$
(10)

On utilise maintenant l'équation de transport pour k:

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \mathcal{P} - \varepsilon + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(11)

et on remplace dans l'équation (10):

$$k\left(\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x_j}\right) + \omega\left\{\mathcal{P} - \varepsilon + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k}\right)\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\right]\right\} = C_{\varepsilon 1}\omega\mathcal{P} - C_{\varepsilon 2}\omega^2k + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right)\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right]$$
(12)

En divisant par k et en réorganisant les termes :

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} = (C_{\varepsilon 1} - 1) \frac{\omega}{k} \mathcal{P} - (C_{\varepsilon 2} - 1) \omega^2 + \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial (\omega k)}{\partial x_j} \right] - \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(13)

avec $\nu_t = C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon} = C_\mu \frac{k}{\omega}$. On peut alors reformuler le terme $-\frac{\omega}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$ de la façon suivante :

$$\begin{split} -\frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\left(\nu+\frac{\nu_{t}}{\sigma_{k}}\right)\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] = \\ -\frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\nu\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] - \frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\left(\frac{C_{\mu}k^{2}}{\varepsilon\sigma_{k}}\right)\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] = \\ -\frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\nu\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] - \frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\left(\frac{C_{\mu}k}{\omega\sigma_{k}}\right)\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] = \\ -\frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\nu\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] - \frac{\omega}{k}\frac{C_{\mu}}{\sigma_{k}}\left[\frac{1}{\omega}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{k}{\omega}\frac{\partial^{2}k}{\partial x_{j}\partial x_{j}} - \frac{k}{\omega^{2}}\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x_{j}}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] = \\ -\frac{\omega}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}\left[\nu\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] - \frac{C_{\mu}}{\sigma_{k}}\left[\frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial^{2}k}{\partial x_{j}\partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\omega}\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x_{j}}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}}\right] \end{split}$$

De façon similaire, le terme $\frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_i} \right]$ devient :

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\left(\nu+\frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right)\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\left(\frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\right)\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\frac{k}{\omega}\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\frac{k}{\omega}\left(\omega\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(k\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{k^2}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial^2 k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\frac{\partial(\omega k)}{\partial x_j}\right] + \left[\frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial^2 k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\left(\omega\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\left(\omega\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\left(\omega\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] = \\ \frac{1}{k}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}\left[\nu\left(\omega\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + k\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right] + \left[\frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j\partial x_j} + \frac{C_\mu}{k\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon}\frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j}\left(\frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j}\right)\right]$$

On remplace enfin les deux développements précédents dans l'équation (13) et en réarrange les termes :

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_{j} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} &= \\ & (C_{\varepsilon 1} - 1) \frac{\omega}{k} \mathcal{P} - (C_{\varepsilon 2} - 1) \omega^{2} + \\ \frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left[\nu \left(\omega \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + k \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \right] + \left[\frac{C_{\mu}}{k \sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{C_{\mu}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{k \sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \right] \\ & - \frac{\omega}{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left[\nu \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \right] - \frac{C_{\mu}}{\sigma_{k}} \left[\frac{1}{k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \right] = \\ & (C_{\varepsilon 1} - 1) \frac{\omega}{k} \mathcal{P} - (C_{\varepsilon 2} - 1) \omega^{2} + \\ & 2 \frac{\nu}{k} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\nu \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) + \\ & \frac{C_{\mu}}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{k}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + C_{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{k}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{k}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \\ & \frac{C_{\mu}}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + C_{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \\ & \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \\ & \frac{C_{\mu} k}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + C_{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{C_{\mu} k}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \right) \\ & \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_{j}} + C_{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial^{2} k}{\partial x_{j} \partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_{j}} \frac{\partial$$

Finalement, sachant que $\nu_t = \frac{C_\mu k}{\omega}$ l'équation de transport pour ω s'écrit :

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} &= (C_{\varepsilon 1} - 1) \frac{\omega}{k} \mathcal{P} - (C_{\varepsilon 2} - 1) \omega^2 + \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left((\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}}) \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} \right) + \\ \frac{C_{\mu}}{k} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + C_{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial^2 k}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \frac{1}{k} \left[2\nu + \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_k} + \frac{1}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \nu_t \right] \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \\ \end{split}$$

3 Comportement du modèle $k-\varepsilon$ dans la zone logarithmique

- **3.1.** Simplifier le modèle $k \varepsilon$ dans la zone logarithmique de la couche limite.
- **3.2.** Exprimer la valeur de la constante de von Karman κ en fonction des coefficients de fermeture de ce modèle.
- **3.3.** Comparer ce résultat avec la valeur "classique" $\kappa = 0.41$. Commenter.

4 Comportement de quelques modèles à deux équations pour de la turbulence homogène isotrope décroissante

- **4.1.** Simplifier les équations de transport des modèles ci-dessous dans le cas d'une turbulence homogène et isotrope.
 - k kl de Rotta (1968) :

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \mathcal{P} - C_D \frac{k^{3/2}}{l} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(14)

$$\frac{\partial(kl)}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial(kl)}{\partial x_j} = C_{L1}l\mathcal{P} - C_{L2}k^{3/2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\nu \frac{\partial(kl)}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{L1}} l \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{L2}} k \frac{\partial l}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(15)

avec $C_{L1} = 0.98$, $C_{L2} = 0.059 + 702(l/y)^6$, $C_D = 0.09$, $\sigma_k = \sigma_{L1} = \sigma_{L2} = 1$, $\nu_t = k^{1/2}l = C_D k^2/\varepsilon$.

• $k-\tau$ de Speziale (1990) :

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \mathcal{P} - \frac{k}{\tau} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
 (16)

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} = (1 - C_{\varepsilon 1}) \frac{\tau}{k} \mathcal{P} - (1 - C_{\varepsilon 2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}} \right) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \right] + \frac{2}{k} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 1}}) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} - \frac{2}{\tau} (\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\tau 2}}) \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial$$

avec $C_{\varepsilon 1}=1.44,~C_{\varepsilon 2}=1.83,~C_{\mu}=0.09,~\sigma_k=\sigma_{\tau 1}=\sigma_{\tau 2}=1.36,~\nu_t=C_{\mu}k\tau.$

• $k - \varepsilon$ de Yakhot et Orszag (1984) :

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \mathcal{P} - \varepsilon + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
 (18)

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} + \overline{u}_j \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} = C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \mathcal{P} - C_{\varepsilon 2} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right]$$
(19)

avec
$$C_{\varepsilon 1}=1.42$$
, $\tilde{C}_{\varepsilon 2}=1.68$, $C_{\mu}=0.085$, $\sigma_k=\sigma_{\epsilon}=0.72$, $\beta=0.012$, $\lambda_0=4.38$,
$$C_{\varepsilon 2}=\tilde{C}_{\varepsilon 2}+\frac{C_{\mu}\lambda^3(1-\lambda/\lambda_0)}{1+\beta\lambda^3}$$

$$\lambda=\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\sqrt{2\overline{S}_{ij}\overline{S}_{ij}}$$

$$\nu_t=C_{\mu}k^2/\varepsilon.$$

- **4.2.** Résoudre les équations simplifiées et en déduire le coefficient de décroissance n en fonction des coefficients de fermeture des modèles.
- **4.3.** Comparer les résultats avec la valeur issue de la DNS ($n \approx 1.25$).