

Écoulement de von Kármán numérique

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La décomposition moyenne + fluctuations

$$\mathbf{u} = \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle + \mathbf{u}',$$

$$p = \langle p \rangle + p',$$

mène aux équations filtrées

$$\partial_t \langle u_i \rangle + \langle u_j \rangle \partial_j \langle u_i \rangle =$$
$$\frac{1}{\rho} \partial_i \langle p \rangle + \partial_j \left(\nu \partial_j \langle u_i \rangle - \langle u'_j u'_i \rangle \right).$$

Remarques: 1) $R'_e = \frac{u' L}{\nu} = \frac{u'}{\langle u \rangle} R_e$,

2) Problème de fermeture.

Il faut un modèle statistique :

Entropy viscosity (J.L. Guermond, R.

Pasquetti and B.Popov, 2011)

On résoud $\partial_t u + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{f}(u) = 0$ sur un maillage de résolution h en ajoutant une "viscosité entropique" :

$$\partial_t u_h + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{f}(u_h) - \operatorname{div} (\nu_h \nabla u_h) = 0.$$

L'entropie est une paire $(E(u), \mathbf{F}(u))$

vérifiant $\mathbf{F}(u) = \int E'(u) \mathbf{f}'(u) du$ et

$$\partial_t E(u) + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(u) \leq 0.$$

Pour Burgers: $E(u) = \frac{1}{2} u^2$ et

$$\mathbf{F}(u) = \sum_i \frac{1}{3} u^3 \mathbf{e}_i.$$

On pose :

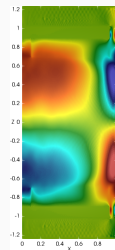
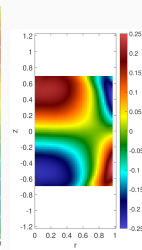
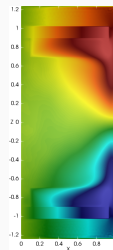
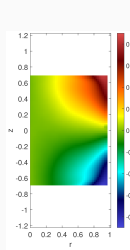
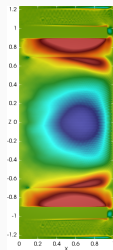
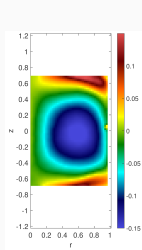
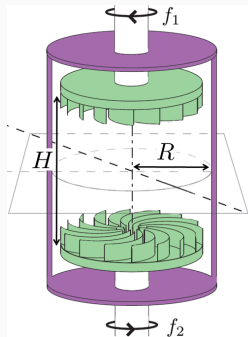
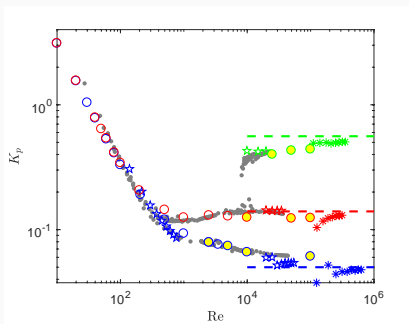
$$\nu_E(\mathbf{x}, t) = \kappa_E h(\mathbf{x})^2 \frac{|\partial_t E(u_h) + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(u_h)|}{|E(u_h) - \langle E(u_h) \rangle|}(\mathbf{x}, t).$$

Puis :

$$\nu_{\max}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \kappa_{\max} h(\mathbf{x}) \|\mathbf{f}'|_{V_x}(u(\cdot, t))\|_{\infty}.$$

Et enfin :

$$\nu_h(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Lissage}(\max(\nu_{\max}, \nu_E)).$$



(c) $\langle u_r^{\text{exp}} \rangle_0$

(d) $\langle u_r^{m=0} \rangle$

(e) $\langle u_\theta^{\text{exp}} \rangle_0$

(f) $\langle u_\theta^{m=0} \rangle$

(g) $\langle u_z^{\text{exp}} \rangle_0$

(h) $\langle u_z^{m=0} \rangle$