

Modelling of Turbulent Flows

Lecture 1.1 - Supplementary material

March 20, 2020

Energy Balance in Laminar Flow

Energy Balance for Laminar Poiseuille Flow

Derivation of the Energy Equation

Physical Meaning of Equation's Terms

Behaviour across the Channel

Physical Interpretation

Flow Configuration

Consider the case of laminar Poiseuille flow in a plane channel (see Fig. 1). Assume incompressible and steady flow of a Newtonian fluid.

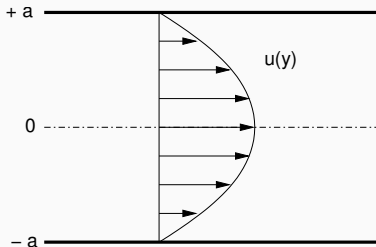


Figure 1: Fluid velocity profile for laminar channel flow.

Balance Equations

The Navier-Stokes equations are:

$$\rho \frac{D\bar{u}}{Dt} = -\text{grad } p + \mu \nabla^2 \bar{u} \quad (1)$$

In the mean flow direction, the governing momentum equation becomes:

$$0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

This equation states that the pressure gradient balances viscous forces.

Derivation of the Energy Equation

Multiply by u to obtain the energy equation:

$$0 = -u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} . \quad (3)$$

Let $\tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$. We may write:

$$\frac{\partial(\tau u)}{\partial y} = \tau \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \mu u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} . \quad (4)$$

Since $u = u(y)$, we may also write:

$$u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} - \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} . \quad (5)$$

Physical Meaning of Terms I to III

Thus, we end up with the following energy balance:

$$0 = \underbrace{-\frac{\partial(pu)}{\partial x}}_I + \underbrace{\frac{\partial(\tau u)}{\partial y}}_{II} - \underbrace{\mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2}_{III} . \quad (6)$$

The terms in the equation represent the following:

Term I = work by pressure forces (per unit volume, time)

Term II = work by viscous forces (per unit volume, time)

Term III = viscous dissipation (per unit volume, time)

The momentum equation can be solved for:

$$u(y) = \frac{3}{2} U_{ave} \left[1 - \left(\frac{y}{a} \right)^2 \right] . \quad (7)$$

The average velocity is:

$$U_{ave} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^{+a} u dy . \quad (8)$$

The shear stress is:

$$\tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{3\mu U_{ave}}{a^2} y . \quad (9)$$

The pressure comes from:

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} = -\frac{3\mu U_{ave}}{a^2} . \quad (10)$$

Behavior of Terms I to III

Substitution into the energy equation yields:

$$0 = \frac{9\mu U_{ave}^2}{2a^2} \left[\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{a^2}\right)}_I + \underbrace{\left(\frac{3y^2}{a^2} - 1\right)}_{II} - \underbrace{\left(\frac{2y^2}{a^2}\right)}_{III} \right] \quad (11)$$

Fig. 2 shows the behaviour of terms I to III across the channel.

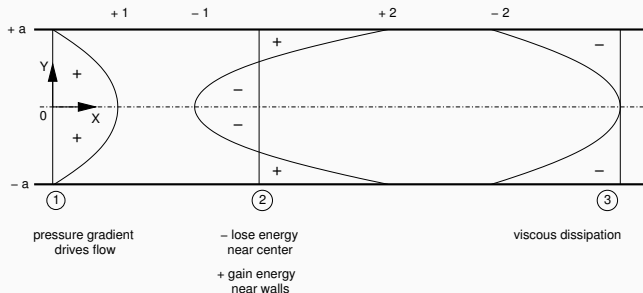


Figure 2: Energy contributions in laminar flow.

Physical Interpretation

Maximum energy dissipation occurs at the wall, where work done by the fluid is minimum. To understand the work done by shear, examine the shear exerted on a fluid parcel (Fig. 3).

Near the wall (where $u < U_{ave}$), the parcel feels a net acceleration. Away from the wall (where $u > U_{ave}$), it feels a net deceleration, which is maximum in the center (where the parcel moves at U_{max}).

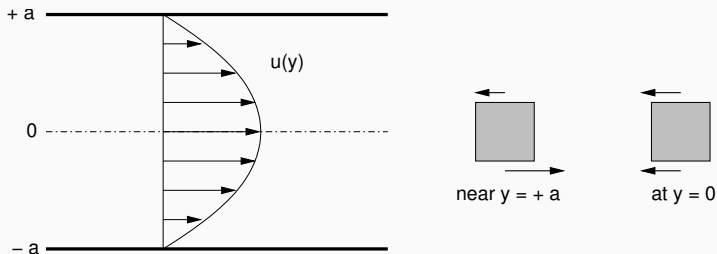
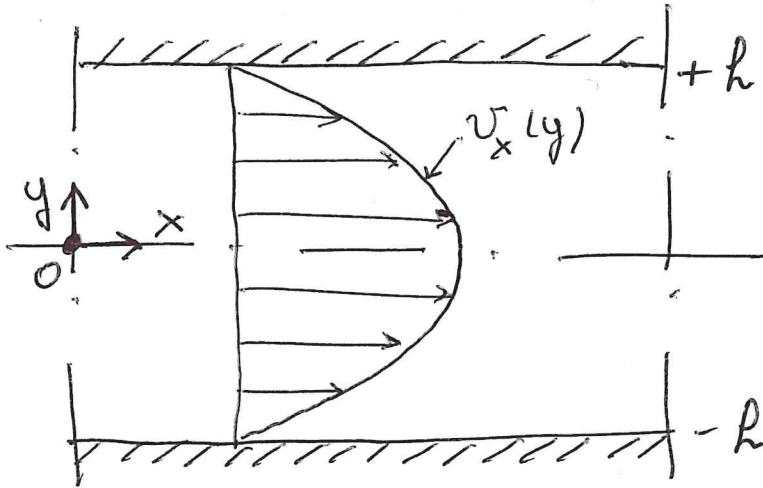


Figure 3: Shear forces acting on a fluid particle.

[2°] BILANCIO DELL'ENERGIA PER FLUSSO LAMINARE (e.g. IN CANALE)



Ipotesi:

- Flusso incomprimibile
- Flusso stazionario
- Fluido Newtoniano

Le equazioni di bilancio sono la continuità e Navier - Stokes:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \\ \rho \frac{Dv_i}{Dt} = -\nabla_i p + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_i}{\partial x_j^2} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{CASO 2D}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} = 0 \\ 0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} \end{array} \right.$$

co se flusso stazionario!

[0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y}]

L'eq. dell'energia si ottiene moltiplicando tutto per v_x :

$$0 = -v_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu v_x \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} \quad (1)$$

Ricordando che $\tau_{xy} \triangleq \mu \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}$ (con $\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} = 0$) si ha:

• $v_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (pv_x)}{\partial x} - \cancel{p \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}}$ = 0 dalla continuità

• $v_x \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} = v_x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = v_x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\tau_{xy}}{\mu} \right) =$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} v_x \cdot \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial (\tau_{xy} \cdot v_x)}{\partial y} - \tau_{xy} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right]$$

$\tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \rightarrow$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial (\tau_{xy} \cdot v_x)}{\partial y} - \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right]$$

L'eq. (1) diventa:

$$0 = - \frac{\partial (pv_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\tau_{xy} \cdot v_x)}{\partial y} - \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$	$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$	$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$
LAVORO DELLE FORZE DI PRESSIONE (PER UNITA' DI VOLUME E DI TEMPO)	LAVORO DELLE FORZE VISCOSE (PER UNITA' DI VOL. E TEMPO)	DISSIPAZIONE VISCOSA (PER UNITA' DI VOL. E TEMPO)

NOTA : $\int_{-h}^{+h} \frac{\partial (\tau_{xy} \cdot v_x)}{\partial y} dy = \tau_{xy}(y=+h) \cdot \cancel{v_x(y=+h)} - \tau_{xy}(y=-h) \cdot \cancel{v_x(y=-h)} = 0$

ovvero il lavoro delle forze viscosse è zero se integrati su tutta la sezione del canale quando le pareti del

Condole sono ferme come nel caso di moto di Poiseuille. Se avessimo moto di Couette-Poiseuille allora almeno una delle c.c. $v_x(y=+h) / v_x(y=-h)$ sarebbe diversa da zero, fornendo così lavoro non nullo.

L'eq. (2) è risolvibile conoscendo il profilo di velocità:

$$v_x(y) = \frac{3}{2} \langle v_x \rangle \left[1 - \left(\frac{y}{h} \right)^2 \right]$$

con $\langle v_x \rangle = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^{+h} v_x(y) dy$.

• $\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2} \langle v_x \rangle \left(0 - \frac{2y}{h^2} \right) = - \frac{3 \langle v_x \rangle \cdot y}{h^2}$

• $\tau_{xy} = \mu \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2} \mu \langle v_x \rangle \left(0 - \frac{2y}{h^2} \right) = - \frac{3 \mu \langle v_x \rangle y}{h^2}$

• $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} = - \frac{3 \mu \langle v_x \rangle}{h^2}$ $\leftarrow \Delta p \cdot (2hW) = (\tau_w \cdot LW) \cdot 2$
 $\frac{\Delta p}{L} = \frac{\tau_w}{h} \equiv \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{d\tau}{dy}$

$\hookrightarrow v_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial (p v_x)}{\partial x} = - \frac{9}{2} \frac{\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{h^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{y}{h} \right)^2 \right]$



$$\frac{\partial(\tau_{xy} \cdot v_x)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[-\frac{3\mu \langle v_x \rangle y}{h^2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \langle v_x \rangle \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}\right) \right]$$

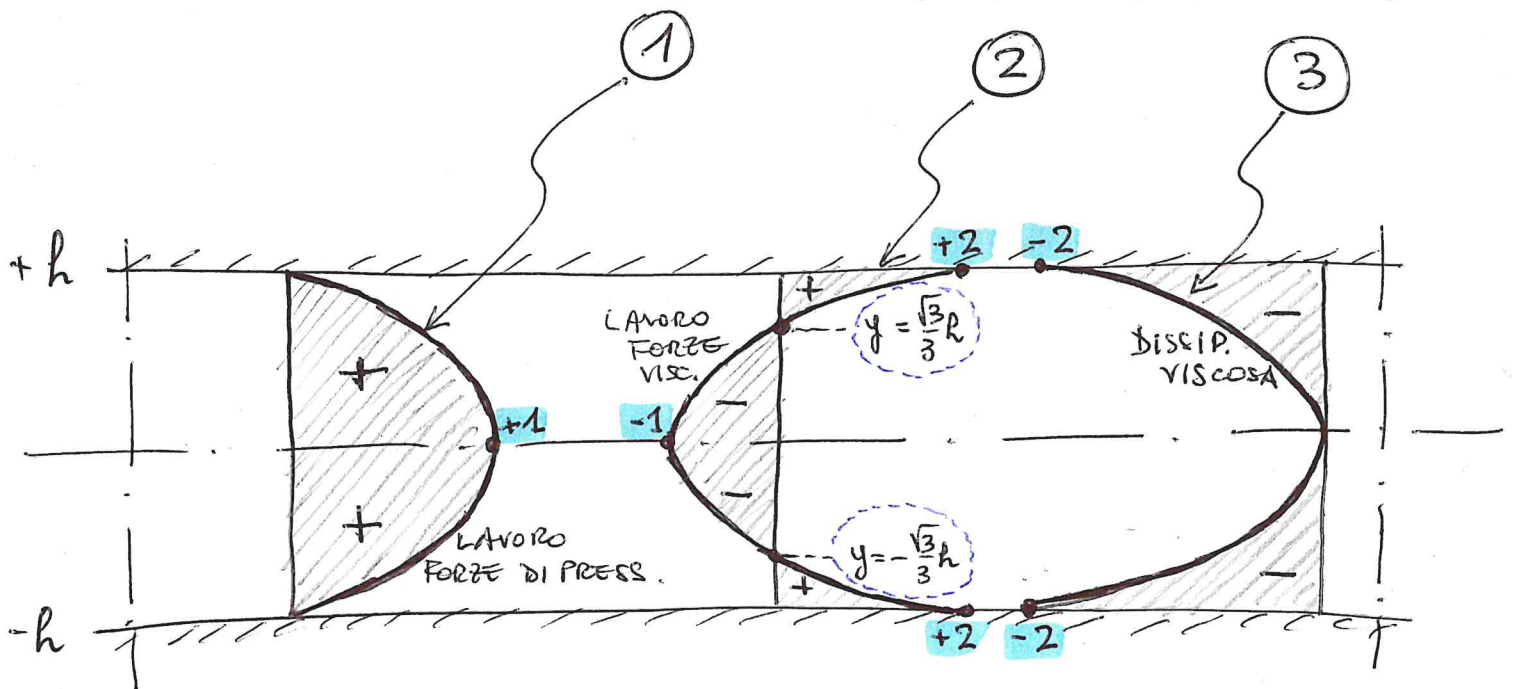
$$= -\frac{9\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{2h^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y - \frac{y^3}{h^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{9\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{2h^2} \left(1 - 3\frac{y^2}{h^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{9\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{2h^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1-3y^2}{h^2} \right)$$

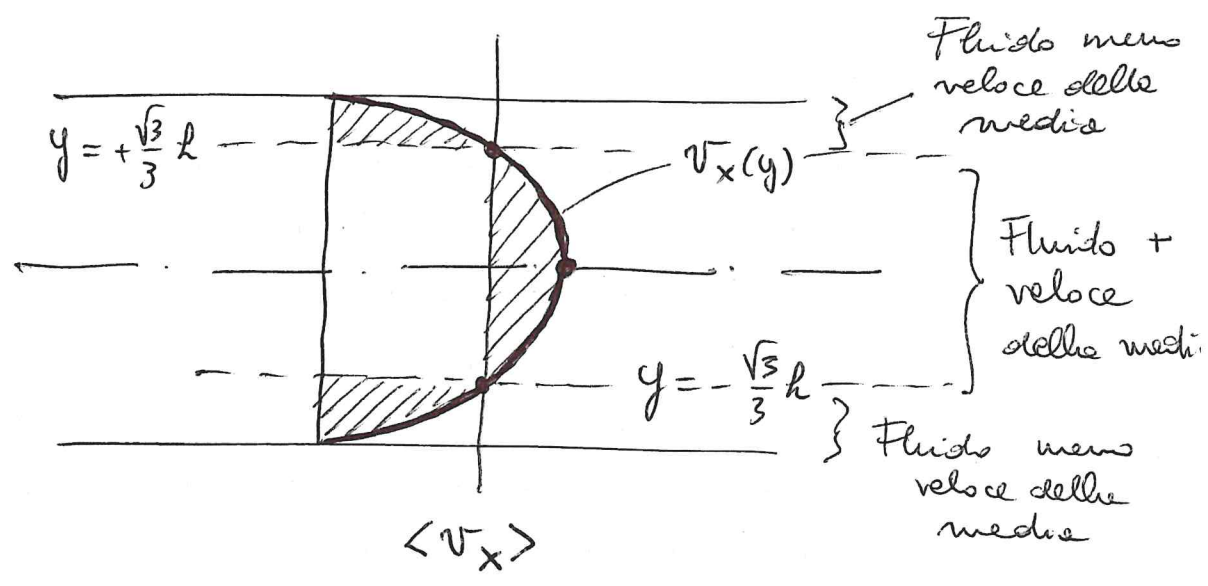
$$\mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right)^2 = + \frac{9\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2 y^2}{4h^4} = + \frac{9\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{2h^2} \cdot \frac{2y^2}{2h^2}$$

$$0 = \frac{9}{2} \frac{\mu \langle v_x \rangle^2}{h^2} \left\{ \left[1 - \left(\frac{y}{h} \right)^2 \right] - \left(\frac{1-3y^2}{h^2 h^2} \right) - \frac{2y^2}{2h^2} \right\}$$



+ = guadagno di energia ; - = perdita di energia

N.B. Il punto $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} h$ e il punto dove $v_x = \langle v_x \rangle$!



Quando una particella fluido si trova vicino alla parete (distanza $< \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} h$ dalla parete) si muove più lentamente del flusso medio e "sente" quindi un'accelerazione imposta dal gradiente.

Quando la particella si trova lontano dalla parete (distanza $> \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} h$) si muove più velocemente del flusso medio e "sente" quindi una decelerazione.

Cio' spiega i segni + e - del termine (2):

Quando il lavoro delle forze viscoso serve ad "accelerare" il fluido allora tale lavoro ha segno positivo. Quando serve a "decelerare" il fluido allora ha segno negativo.

1° RICHIAMI DELLE EQUAZIONI DI CONSERVAZIONE

1

Dato un volume di fluido ΔV contenente una massa Δm di fluido e racchiuso da una superficie ΔS , le equazioni fondamentali della fluidodinamica si ottengono applicando il principio di conservazione:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dt} = \dot{\Gamma}_{in} - \dot{\Gamma}_{out}$$

con $\Gamma = \int \rho \phi$ che si conserva nel volume di controllo.

1. CONS. MASSA ($\Gamma = m$)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \quad (\text{VETT.})$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho v_i) = 0 \quad (\text{SCAL.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Eq. CONTINUITA'} \\ \text{(per fluido} \\ \text{incompress.)} \end{array}$$

con $\rho = \lim_{\Delta V \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta V}$ DENSITA' DEL FLUIDO

$$\vec{v} = v_x \vec{i} + v_y \vec{j} + v_z \vec{k} \quad \text{VETT. VELOCITA' DEL FLUIDO}$$

2. CONS. Q.d.M. ($\Gamma = m\vec{v}$)

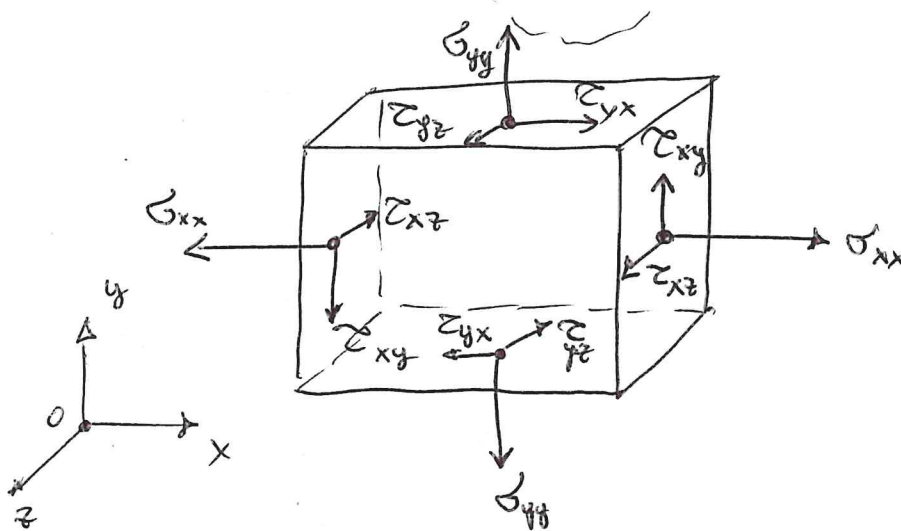
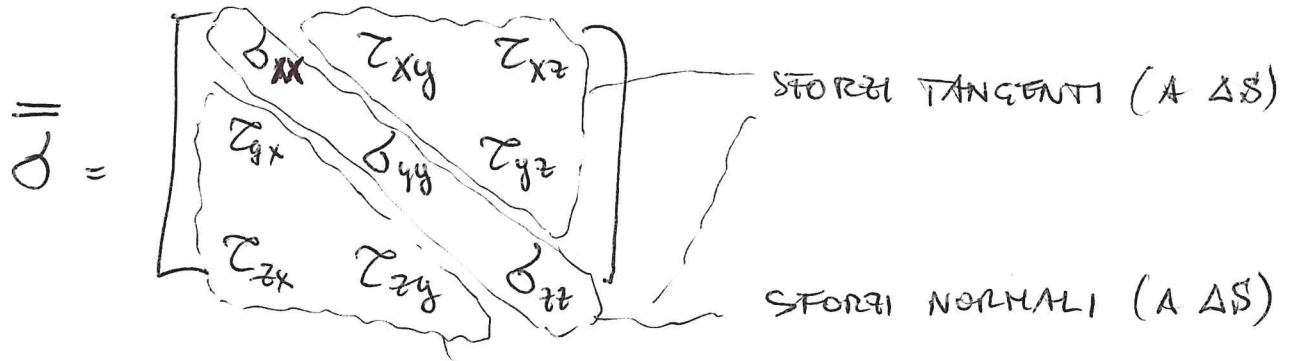
$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \rho \vec{g} \quad (\text{VETT.})$$

$$\rho \frac{Dv_i}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \rho g_i \quad (\text{SCAL.})$$

Eq. DI CAUCHY
(per fluido incompres.)

I termini σ_{ij} rappresentano gli sforzi di taglio agenti sul volume ΔV e sono elementi del TENSORE DEGLI SFORZI (simmetrico):

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$$\sigma_{ii} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_i} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \bar{\nabla} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

Se il fluido è Newtoniano, le eq. di Cauchy si riducono alle eq. di Navier-Stokes

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = -\nabla P + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{v}$$

spiegare termini convettivi e diffusivi!

$$\rho \frac{Dv_i}{Dt} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_i}{\partial x_i^2}$$

3. CONSERVAZIONE DELL'ENERGIA ($\Gamma = E_{TOT}$)

$T = \text{temperatura}$ (= SCALARE PASSIVO?)

$$\rho C_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

↑
 CALORE SPECIFICO
 A PRESSIONE
 COSTANTE $[J/kgK]$

↑
 CONDUCEBILITÀ
 TERMICA $[W/mK]$ $\lambda \cong \frac{q}{\nabla T}$

Le equazioni di conservazione finora ricavate sono scritte in forma dimensionale, ma di solito si utilizzano in forma adimensionale:

$$\tilde{t} = \frac{t}{t_{ref}} = \frac{t \cdot U_{ref}}{L_{ref}} \quad ; \quad \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{L_{ref}} \quad ; \quad \tilde{v}_i = \frac{v_i}{U_{ref}}$$

$$\tilde{T} = \frac{T}{T_{ref}} \quad ; \quad \tilde{p} = \frac{P}{P_{ref}} = \frac{P}{\rho U_{ref}^2}$$



CONTINUITÀ' ADIM. $\frac{\partial \tilde{v}_i}{\partial \tilde{x}_i} = 0$

NS ADIM. $St \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_i}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{v}_j \frac{\partial \tilde{v}_i}{\partial \tilde{x}_j} = - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}}{\partial \tilde{x}_i} + \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}_i}{\partial \tilde{x}_j^2}$

Con $St = \frac{L_{ref}}{U_{ref} \cdot t_{ref}} = 1$ NUM. DI STROUHAL

$$Re = \frac{\rho U_{ref} \cdot L_{ref}}{\mu} = \frac{U_{ref} L_{ref}}{\nu} \quad \text{NUM. REYNOLDS}$$

com $\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$ VISCOSITA' CINEMATICA

ENERGIA ADIM

$$St \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{v}_j \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial \tilde{x}_j} = \frac{1}{Re \cdot Pr} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{T}}{\partial \tilde{x}_j^2}$$

com $Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{\lambda}$ NUM. PRANDTL

ν = COEFF. DI DIFFUSIONE DI QTA' DI MOTO
 α = COEFF. DI DIFFUSIONE DEL CALORE

$$Pr = \frac{\text{DIFFUSIVITA' CINEMATICA } (\nu)}{\text{DIFFUSIVITA' TERMICA } (\alpha)}$$

(α COEFF. DI DIFF. CALORE)

NOTA 1: $Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\lambda}{\rho C_p}} = \frac{\mu C_p}{\lambda}$?

ovvero Pr indica la tendenza a trasportare qto' di moto piuttosto che calore secondo un meccanismo di tipo diffusivo.

FLUIDO	AIRIA (0.945)	ACQUA	OLIO
Pr	0.7	7	>1000

NOTA 2: $Re \cdot Pr = \frac{\rho U_{ref} \cdot L_{ref}}{\mu} \cdot \frac{\mu C_p}{\lambda} = \frac{\rho C_p U_{ref} \cdot L_{ref}}{\lambda} = \frac{h \cdot L_{ref}}{\lambda} = Pe$

NUM. DI PÉCLET

com $h = \rho C_p U_{ref}$

Per il trasporto di massa:

$Pe_m = Re \cdot Sc$
 com $Sc = \nu / \text{diffusivita' mole}$

E' l'equivalente di Re per il trasporto di calore

$$Pe = \frac{h L_{ref}}{\lambda} = \frac{\text{TRASP. CALORE PER CONVEZ.}}{\text{TRASP. CALORE PER DIFFUSIONE}}$$