

7.4 标准 $k-\varepsilon$ 两方程模型

胡 茂 彬

<http://staff.ustc.edu.cn/~humaobin/>
humaobin@ustc.edu.cn

k - ε 双方程模型

- 为考虑对流和扩散对湍流尺度的影响，还需建立湍流尺度的微分方程
- 用各向同性耗散率 ε 作为变量，建立微分方程，利用 ε 和 k 计算出湍流尺度
- 湍流动能 k 方程 + 湍流耗散率 ε 方程

湍流动能耗散率的引入

- 耗散率定义：
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \left(\overline{\frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j}} \right) = \nu \left(\overline{\frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j}} \right)$$

- 湍动能、耗散率、尺度三者关系

$$\varepsilon = c_D k^{3/2} / l$$

- 涡粘系数表达式

$$\mu_t = c'_\mu \rho k^{1/2} l = (c'_\mu c_D) \rho k^2 \frac{1}{c_D k^{3/2} / l} = \frac{c_\mu \rho k^2}{\varepsilon}$$

耗散率 ε 方程由动量方程推导

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho \varepsilon}{\partial t}}_{(1)} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho u_j \varepsilon}{\partial x_j}}_{(2)} = - \underbrace{2\mu \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \left(\overline{\frac{\partial u'_k}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u'_k}{\partial x_i}} + \overline{\frac{\partial u'_j}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_k}} \right)}_{(3)} \\
 & \underbrace{- 2\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\overline{\frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x_j}} \right)}_{(4)} + \underbrace{\mu \frac{\partial^2 \varepsilon}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}}_{(5)} - \underbrace{2 \frac{\mu^2}{\rho} \left(\overline{\frac{\partial^2 u'_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \frac{\partial^2 u'_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}} \right)}_{(5)} \\
 & \underbrace{- 2\mu \left(\overline{\frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u'_k}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_k}} \right)}_{(6)} - \underbrace{\rho \overline{\frac{\partial u'_j \varepsilon}{\partial x_j}}}_{(7)} - \underbrace{2\mu \left(\overline{u'_k \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}} \right)}_{(8)}
 \end{aligned}$$

简化的 k - ε 方程

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho \varepsilon}{\partial t}}_{\text{非稳态项}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho u_j \varepsilon}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{对流项}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right]}_{\text{扩散项}} + \underbrace{\frac{c_1 \varepsilon}{k} \mu_t \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)}_{\text{产生项}} - \underbrace{c_2 \rho \frac{\varepsilon^2}{k}}_{\text{消失项}}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho k}{\partial t}}_{\text{非稳态项}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho u_j k}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{对流项}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]}_{\text{扩散项}} + \underbrace{\mu_t \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)}_{\text{产生项}} - \underbrace{\rho \varepsilon}_{\text{耗散项}}$$

双方程k-ε模型的数值解法

- 将湍流输运方程写成对流扩散型统一表达式，就可按照前几章的数值方法计算

$$\frac{\partial \rho \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_j \phi)}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\Gamma_{eff} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_j} \right) + S_\phi$$

广义扩散项

广义源项

- 各方程的差别仅在于广义扩散系数、广义源项，以及初值边界条件

双方程 $k-\epsilon$ 模型的改进

- 非线性 $k-\epsilon$ 模型
- 多尺度 $k-\epsilon$ 模型
- 重整化群 $k-\epsilon$ 模型
- 可实现的 $k-\epsilon$ 模型
- 近壁区低Re数 $k-\epsilon$ 模型

仍在不断发展中

祝大家在
传热 和 **流体** 方向上
技术越来越精！
道路越走越宽！

为国家重大国防问题作出贡献！



