

均匀各向同性湍流的涡旋结构 统计理论的一级近似数值解

魏中磊 李文绚

(北京大学)

提要 本文数值计算了均匀各向同性湍流内涡旋结构统计理论的一级近似解。一级近似的结果比零级近似^[1]有改进,计算求得的二元纵向速度的相关系数和横向相关系数,都与实验值更吻合。

一、引言

文献[1]对小涡旋雷诺数流动情况下,计算了零级近似条件下从衰变初期到后期整个范围内的湍能衰变规律,湍流微尺度的变化和二元速度纵向相关系数和横向相关系数的变化规律。前二者与实验符合得很好,而二元速度纵向相关系数与实验结果吻合得稍差,理论计算值稍微偏低了一些。这是由于文献[1]仅取到零级近似而引起的后果。本文作者对[1]中的不可压缩粘性流体中的涡量函数和流函数的逐次逼近解方程(见[1]中(4.12)式),进一步取到一级近似再求解,由于一级近似条件下找不到分析解,所以本文在满足均匀各向同性湍流的能量守恒和涡量守恒条件下,求得了一级近似条件下涡量函数和流函数的数值解,并计算了能谱函数,二元速度纵向相关函数和横向相关函数。计算结果表明,一级近似条件下的纵向二元速度相关系数,比零级近似条件下的值明显地有了改进。

二、涡量方程组及其在准相似条件下的一级近似表达式

在不可压缩粘性流体中,在准相似条件下一级近似的涡量方程组为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 F_1^*}{\partial \zeta^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1 + 2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{\partial F_1^*}{\partial \zeta} + (9 + 7\tau)F_1^* \right. \\ & \quad - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial F_1^*}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 F_1^*}{\partial \mu^2} \left. \right\} + 3 \left(\frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial Ra} \right)_{\zeta} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} (Ra + 1)^{1/4} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} [(1 - \mu^2)G_0^*] \frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial \zeta} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\zeta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} [\zeta^2 (1 - \mu^2)G_0^*] \frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial \mu} \right\} = 0 \\ & F_1^* = \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{\partial^2 G_1^*}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{4}{\zeta} \frac{\partial G_1^*}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial G_1^*}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 G_1^*}{\partial \mu^2} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

本文于1981年12月收到。

式中

$$\mu = \cos\theta, \zeta = (1 + \text{Ra})^{\frac{1}{2}}\xi, \xi = \frac{R}{a}, \text{Ra} = \frac{aU}{\nu}$$

我们把上式中的 F_1^* 和 G_1^* 函数分成齐次部分和非齐次部分,即:

$$F_1^* = F_1^{*h} + F_1^{*i}; G_1^* = G_1^{*h} + G_1^{*i} \quad (2)$$

其中 F_1^{*h} 和 G_1^{*h} 是一级近似条件下的齐次涡量方程组的解, F_1^{*i} 和 G_1^{*i} 是非齐次涡量方程组的解.

在求解涡量方程组时,必须满足均匀各向同性湍流内的能量守恒条件和涡量守恒条件.这是对上述方程组所加的物理上的限制.

能量条件

对于均匀各向同性湍流的湍能, $\bar{u}^2 = CU^2a^3$, C 是任意常数, U 是涡旋的特征速度, a 是涡旋的特征长度.同时涡旋还应满足角动量守恒条件,由此得出, $\bar{u}^2 = \bar{u}_0^2 a_0^3 / a^3$. 我们再从 Taylor 的动力学方程,即 $\frac{d\bar{u}^2}{dt} = -10\nu\bar{u}^2/\lambda^2$ 出发, λ 是湍流的微尺度,就可以推出湍流微尺度 λ 和涡旋特征尺度的关系^[1]: $\lambda^2 = \frac{2a^2}{\text{Ra} + 1}$, Ra 是涡旋雷诺数. 所以满足能量守恒条件,就是满足上述的关系式.

涡量条件

对于均匀各向同性湍流的涡量的均方值有表达式

$$\overline{\omega_i \omega_i} = 15\bar{u}^2 \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 2 \int_0^\infty \kappa^2 E(\kappa, t) d\kappa$$

式中 κ 是波数, $E(\kappa, t)$ 是能谱函数,它的定义为 $\bar{u}^2 = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty E(\kappa, t) d\kappa$. 由此可以推出涡量守恒条件为

$$5 \int_0^\infty E(\lambda\kappa, t) d(\lambda\kappa) = 2 \int_0^\infty (\lambda\kappa)^2 E(\lambda\kappa, t) d(\lambda\kappa)$$

对于某 Ra 值,我们在数值求解涡量方程组时,总要满足等价的能量守恒和涡量守恒条件.

一级近似条件下的齐次涡量方程组的解

在一级近似条件下,齐次涡量方程组为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 F_1^{*h}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1 + 2\tau) \right] \frac{\partial F_1^{*h}}{\partial \zeta} + (9 + 7\tau) F_1^{*h} \\ & - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial F_1^{*h}}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 F_1^{*h}}{\partial \mu^2} = 0 \\ & F_1^{*h} = \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{\partial G_1^{*h}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{4}{\zeta} \frac{\partial G_1^{*h}}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial G_1^{*h}}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2} (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 G_1^{*h}}{\partial \mu^2} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

此式有解

$$F_1^{*h} = \mu f_1^{*h}(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (4)$$

$$G_1^{*h} = \mu g_1^{*h}(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (5)$$

$$f_1^{*h} = -\zeta M \left(\alpha_1, \frac{7}{2}, -\eta \right) \quad (6)$$

$$g_1^{*h} = \frac{15}{2(1 + 2\tau)(\alpha_1 - 1)} \zeta M \left(\alpha_1 - 1, \frac{7}{2}, -\eta \right) \quad (7)$$

式中 M 是汇合超几何函数,

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \tau)\zeta^2, \quad \alpha = \frac{10 + 9\tau}{2(1 + 2\tau)}, \quad \tau = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{Ra}}{\text{Ra} + 1}.$$

所以一级近似条件下, 齐次涡量方程组有汇合超几何函数形式的分析解.

一级近似条件下的非齐次涡量方程组的解

在一级近似条件下, 非齐次涡量方程组为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 F_1^{*i}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1 + 2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{\partial F_1^{*i}}{\partial \zeta} + (9 + 7\tau)F_1^{*i} \\ & - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial F_1^{*i}}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2}(1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 F_1^{*i}}{\partial \mu^2} \\ & = -3 \left(\frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial \text{Ra}} \right)_\zeta + \frac{1}{2}(\text{Ra} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} [(1 - \mu^2)G_0^*] \frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial \zeta} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{1}{\zeta^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} [\zeta^2(1 - \mu^2)G_0^*] \frac{\partial F_0^*}{\partial \mu} \right\} \\ & F_1^{*i} = \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{\partial^2 G_1^{*i}}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{4}{\zeta} \frac{\partial G_1^{*i}}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \mu \frac{\partial G_1^{*i}}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{\zeta^2}(1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 G_1^{*i}}{\partial \mu^2} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

令 F_0^* 和 G_0^* , F_1^{*i} 和 G_1^{*i} 取以下形式:

$$F_0^* = \mu \zeta X_0(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (9)$$

$$G_0^* = \mu \zeta Y_0(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (10)$$

$$F_1^{*i} = H_0(\mu) f_{10}^i(\zeta, \text{Ra}) + H_1(\mu) f_{11}^i(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (11)$$

$$G_1^{*i} = H_0(\mu) g_{10}^i(\zeta, \text{Ra}) + H_1(\mu) g_{11}^i(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \quad (12)$$

把 (9)–(12) 式代入 (8) 式, 经过变换, 得下述形式的非齐次涡量方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 f_{10}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1 + 2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{\partial f_{10}^i}{\partial \zeta} + \left[(9 + 7\tau) - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} \right] f_{10}^i \\ & = - \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial \text{Ra}} \right)_\zeta - (\text{Ra} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \zeta \left[\frac{\zeta}{7} \left(2X_0 \frac{\partial Y_0}{\partial \zeta} + Y_0 \frac{\partial X_0}{\partial \zeta} \right) + X_0 Y_0 \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$f_{10}^i = \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{\partial^2 g_{10}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{4}{\zeta} \frac{\partial g_{10}^i}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{4}{\zeta^2} g_{10}^i(\zeta, \text{Ra}) \right] \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 f_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1 + 2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{\partial f_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta} + \left[(9 + 7\tau) - \frac{18}{\zeta^2} \right] f_{11}^i \\ & = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Ra} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \zeta^2 \left(X_0 \frac{\partial Y_0}{\partial \zeta} - 3Y_0 \frac{\partial X_0}{\partial \zeta} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$f_{11}^i = \frac{1}{15} \left[\frac{\partial^2 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{4}{\zeta} \frac{\partial g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta} - \frac{18}{\zeta^2} g_{11}^i \right] \quad (16)$$

而 (13) 式和 (15) 式中的汇合超几何函数 X_0 和 Y_0 为

$$X_0 = -M \left(\frac{7 + 9\tau}{2(1 + 2\tau)}, \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}(1 + 2\tau)\zeta^2 \right)$$

$$Y_0 = \frac{3}{1 + \tau} M \left(\frac{5}{2} \frac{1 + \tau}{1 + 2\tau}, \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}(1 + 2\tau)\zeta^2 \right)$$

式中 $\tau = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\text{Ra}}{\text{Ra} + 1}$, Ra 是涡旋雷诺数. 对上述方程组 (13)–(16) 式, 找不到分析解,

我们用电子计算机求数值解。此方程组的边界条件是 $\zeta = 0$ 和 $\zeta \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $f'_{10} = f'_{11} = g'_{10} = g'_{11} = 0$ 。在计算时, 还要同时满足湍流的物理条件, 即湍流的能量守恒和涡量守恒条件。

三、一级近似条件下的数值计算

上述非齐次涡量方程组的 (13) 式和 (15) 式的差分方程为

$$f_{1m,i-1} = \frac{Q_m(\zeta)}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} - \frac{-\frac{2}{h^2} + 9 + 7\tau - \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} f_{1m,i} - \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} f_{1m,i+1} \quad (17)$$

由上节的边界条件, 可以得出 $f_{1m,i-1}$ 的表达式为

$$f_{1m,i-1} = V_{i-1} f_{1m,i} + U_{i-1} \quad (18)$$

把 (18) 式代入 (17) 式, 则有

$$\left\{ V_{i-1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{h^2} + 9 + 7\tau - \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} \right\} f_{1m,i} = \left\{ \frac{Q_m(\zeta)}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} - U_{i-1} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} \right\} f_{1m,i+1} \quad (19)$$

由此求得了系数 U_i 和 U_{i-1} , V_i 和 V_{i-1} 的循环关系为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} U_i &= \left\{ \frac{Q_m(\zeta)}{\frac{1}{h^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} - U_{i-1} \right\} / \left\{ V_{i-1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{h^2} + 9 + 7\tau - \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} \right\} \\ V_i &= - \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} + \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} \right\} / \left\{ V_{i-1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{h^2} + 9 + 7\tau - \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \left[\frac{4}{\zeta} + (1+2\tau)\zeta \right] \frac{1}{2h}} \right\} \\ f_{1m,i} &= V_i f_{1m,i+1} + U_i; \quad U_1 = V_1 = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20.1)$$

与上类似, 我们可以求出非齐次涡量方程组的 (14) 和 (16) 式的差分方程, \bar{U}_i 和 \bar{U}_{i-1} , \bar{V}_i 和 \bar{V}_{i-1} 的循环关系式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{U}_i &= \left\{ \frac{15f_{1m,i}}{h^2 - \frac{2}{\zeta h}} - \bar{U}_{i-1} \right\} / \left\{ \bar{V}_{i-1} - \frac{\frac{2}{h^2} + \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{2}{\zeta h}} \right\} \\ \bar{V}_i &= - \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{2}{\zeta h}}{h^2 - \frac{2}{\zeta h}} \right\} / \left\{ \bar{V}_{i-1} - \frac{\frac{2}{h} + \frac{W_m}{\zeta^2}}{\frac{1}{h^2} - \frac{2}{\zeta h}} \right\} \\ g_{1m} &= \bar{V}_i g_{1m,i+1} + \bar{U}_i, \quad \bar{U}_1 = \bar{V}_1 = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20.2)$$

(20-1) 式和 (20-2) 式中的下标 $m = 0$ 或 1 , h 为差分步长, Q_0, Q_1, W_0 和 W_1 分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_0(\zeta) &= - \left\{ 3\zeta \frac{\partial X_0}{\partial Ra} - (Ra + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \zeta \left[\frac{\zeta}{7} \left(2X_0 \frac{\partial Y_0}{\partial \zeta} + Y_0 \frac{\partial X_0}{\partial \zeta} \right) + X_0 Y_0 \right] \right\} \\ Q_1(\zeta) &= \frac{1}{2} (Ra + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \zeta^2 \left(X_0 \frac{\partial Y_0}{\partial \zeta} - 3Y_0 \frac{\partial X_0}{\partial \zeta} \right) \\ W_0 &= 4 \\ W_1 &= 18 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

在求上述非齐次涡量方程的差分方程 (20)-(21) 的数值解时, 首先要保证数值计算的准确性. 为此, 我们首先计算了零级近似涡量方程组^[4]的数值解, 然后比较数值解和分析解的结果, 二者完全一致. 说明了数值计算的结果是准确的. 在数值求解时, 应特别注意汇合超几何函数的计算. [1] 所给出的汇合超几何函数的形式 (如 [1] 的 (5.10), (5.11) 和 (5.28) 式), 均不适宜做数值计算. 通常在 $\zeta \geq 4$ 时, 计算的积累误差已大得无法使用. 而此区间远远不够长. 这时应首先对汇合超几何函数做 Kummer 变换, 变换后的计算区间可扩展到 $\zeta = 12$. 对于 $\zeta > 12$ 的情况, 再用汇合超几何函数无穷远处的渐近解接上. 即:

$$M(a, c, \zeta) = \frac{\Gamma(c)}{\Gamma(c-a)} (-\zeta)^{-a} [1 + O|\zeta|^{-1}] \quad (22)$$

式中 Γ 是 Gamma 函数, 当 $c \in [0, 3]$ 时, Γ 有性质:

$$\Gamma(1+c) = c\Gamma(c);$$

$$\Gamma(-c+n)/[\Gamma(-c)] = (-1)^n c(c-1)\cdots(c-n+1)$$

a, c 都是常值参数. 利用上述性质可以把汇合超几何函数的数值计算扩展到任意大 ζ 的区间. 这不仅解决了由于数值计算截断积分区间引起的误差 (小于 1%), 更主要的是解决了由于区间 ζ 不够大, 用追赶法求解一级近似非齐次涡量方程组解的存在问题. 对积分步长, 我们也做了数值试验, $\Delta\zeta = h = 0.01$ 和 0.02 的两种情况, 精度可以保证在 0.1% 之内, 所以整个数值计算的步长, 取为 0.02.

四、能谱函数与二元相关系数的计算

一级近似条件下无量纲的能谱函数可以写为

$$\frac{E(\lambda\kappa, t)}{\lambda u^2} = \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\lambda\kappa} \int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 g_0^*}{\partial \zeta^2} + 7\zeta \frac{\partial g_0^*}{\partial \zeta} + 8g_0^* \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{Ra}{\kappa\lambda} \int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta^2} + 7\zeta \frac{\partial g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta} + 8g_{10}^* \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta \Big]^2 \\
& + \frac{32}{147} \frac{Ra^2 (Ra + 1)^{\frac{7}{4}}}{(\lambda\kappa)^6} \left[\int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^4 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^4} + 18\zeta \frac{\partial^3 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^3} + 87 \frac{\partial^2 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. \frac{105}{\zeta} \frac{\partial g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta} \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta \right]^2 \Big/ \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\lambda\kappa} \int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta^2} \right. \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. 7\zeta \frac{\partial g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta} + 8g_{10}^* \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta + \frac{Ra}{\kappa\lambda} \int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta^2} + 7\zeta \frac{\partial g_{10}^*}{\partial \zeta} \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. 8g_{10}^* \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta \right]^2 + \frac{32}{147} \frac{Ra^2 (Ra + 1)^{\frac{7}{4}}}{(\lambda\kappa)^6} \left[\int_0^\infty \left(\zeta^2 \frac{\partial^4 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^4} \right. \right. \\
& + \left. \left. 18\zeta \frac{\partial^3 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^3} + 87 \frac{\partial^2 g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta^2} + \frac{105}{\zeta} \frac{\partial g_{11}^i}{\partial \zeta} \right) \sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{\zeta}{\sqrt{2}}\right) d\zeta \right]^2 \Big] d(\kappa\lambda) \quad (23)
\end{aligned}$$

能谱函数求得后,就可做纵向和横向二元速度相关系数的计算,所用公式如下:

$$3f(r, t) = -r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{2 \int_0^\infty \frac{E(\kappa\lambda, t) \sin\left(\frac{\kappa\lambda}{\sqrt{2}} \zeta\right)}{\kappa\lambda \zeta / \sqrt{2}} d(\kappa\lambda)}{\frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty E(\kappa\lambda, t) d(\kappa\lambda)} \quad (24)$$

上式还可改写成如下表达式,计算起来更方便些:

$$f\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}, t\right) = \frac{2 \int_0^\infty \frac{E(\kappa\lambda, t)}{(\lambda\kappa)^3 (r/\lambda)^3} \left[\sin\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{r}{\lambda}\right) - \kappa\lambda \cdot \frac{r}{\lambda} \cos\left(\kappa\lambda \frac{r}{\lambda}\right) \right] d(\kappa\lambda)}{\frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty E(\kappa\lambda, t) d(\kappa\lambda)} \quad (25)$$

而横向二元速度相关系数为:

$$g\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}, t\right) = f\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}, t\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{r}{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}\right)} f\left(\frac{r}{\lambda}, t\right) \quad (26)$$

要想数值求解公式(23),上节只给出了积分号内各结点上的函数值,而一阶到四阶的导数值,还必须用近似办法求出.先把函数用 Taylor 级数展开,再定出其保证有 $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$ 精度的各导数.其结果为:

内点的公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(\zeta) &= \frac{1}{2h} [f(\zeta + h) - f(\zeta - h)] \\
f''(\zeta) &= \frac{1}{h^2} [f(\zeta + h) - 2f(\zeta) + f(\zeta - h)] \\
f'''(\zeta) &= \frac{1}{h^3} \left[-f(\zeta + h) + \frac{1}{2}f(\zeta + 2h) + (\zeta - h) - \frac{1}{2}f(\zeta - 2h) \right] \\
f''''(\zeta) &= \frac{4!}{h^4} \left[-\frac{1}{6}f(\zeta + h) + \frac{1}{24}f(\zeta + 2h) - \frac{1}{6}f(\zeta - h) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{24} f(\zeta - 2h) + \frac{1}{4} f(\zeta) \Big]$$

左端点的公式为:

$$f'(\zeta) = \frac{1}{2h} [-f(\zeta + 2h) + 4f(\zeta + h) - 3f(\zeta)]$$

$$f''(\zeta) = \frac{1}{h^2} [2f(\zeta) - 5f(\zeta + h) + 4f(\zeta + 2h) - f(\zeta + 3h)]$$

$$f'''(\zeta) = \frac{1}{h^3} \left[-\frac{5}{2} f(\zeta) + 9f(\zeta + h) - 12f(\zeta + 2h) + 7f(\zeta + 3h) - \frac{3}{2} f(\zeta + 4h) \right]$$

$$f''''(\zeta) = \frac{4!}{h^4} \left[\frac{1}{8} f(\zeta) - \frac{7}{12} f(\zeta + h) + \frac{13}{12} f(\zeta + 2h) - f(\zeta + 3h) + \frac{11}{24} f(\zeta + 4h) - \frac{1}{12} f(\zeta + 5h) \right]$$

右端点, 考虑到在无穷远处函数的平滑性, 我们只简单地 ($n-1$) 点上的值送到 n 点上.

为了检查这种数值微分的近似计算的准确度, 我们造了一个与 (22) 和 (23) 式被积函数类似的函数 $y = \zeta e^{-\zeta}$, 计算此函数的准确分析解和数值解及其各阶导数, 并对照二者, 结果是分析解和数值解的三位有效数字完全一样. 这种算法能满足我们所需要的计算精度. 用 Simpson 法数值积分 (23) 和 (25) 式.

由 (25) 和 (26) 式计算的纵向和横向二元速度相关系数, 分别示如图 1 和图 2. 计算结果表明, 一级近似的纵向和横向二元速度相关系数, 比零级近似结果有了改进. 若想进一步提高纵向二元速度相关系数, 可以再做二级近似的数值计算, 但这可能有些繁琐了.

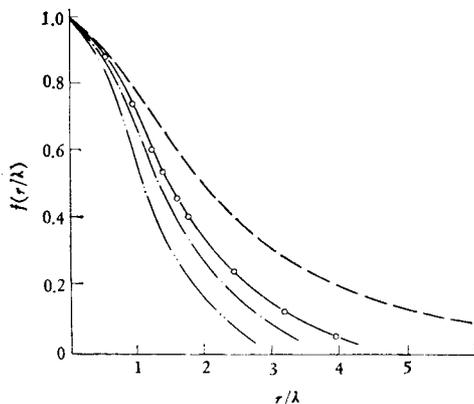


图 1 二元纵向速度相关系数随 r/λ 的变化
 ---文 [2] 试验结果, —○—本文试验结果
 - - - $Ra = 0.1$, 一级近似计算值
 ···· $Ra = 0.1$, 零级近似计算值

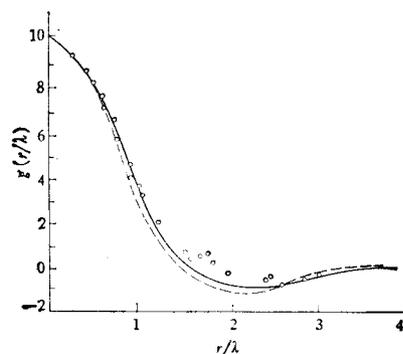


图 2 二元横向速度相关系数随 r/λ 的变化
 ——一级近似, $Ra = 0.1$
 - - - 零级近似, $Ra = 0.1$
 ○ 试验结果

本文是在周培源教授指导下在 1978 年进行的, 工作中多次与黄永念同志进行过有益的讨论, 特此致谢.

参 考 文 献

- [1] 周培源、黄永念, 中国科学, **13**, 2 (1975), 180.
[2] Stewart, R.W. and Townsend, A.A., *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, **A**, **243** (1951), 359.
[3] Batchelor, G.H. and Townsend, A. A., *Proc. Roy. Soc. London*, **A**, **193** (1948), 539.
[4] Harry Bateman, *Higher Transcendental Function* (1953), 278.

**FIRST ORDER NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF THE STATISTICAL
VORTICITY STRUCTURE THEORY OF HOMOGENEOUS
ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE**

Wei Zhonglei Li Wenxuan
(*Peking University*)

Abstract

This paper is a further development of the vorticity structure theory of homogeneous isotropic turbulence by P. Y. Chou and Y. N. Huang⁽¹⁾.

www.cnki.net