正变坐标系下完全深度平均湍流方程组

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摘 要

本文针对宽浅型水域,对三维湍流时均方程组逐项进行深度平均,推导出包含自由水面和地 形影响的深度平均流动控制方程组。本文还同时获得了深度平均形式的*k-e*湍流模型方程组。因计 入了水流的三维效应,该模型称为完全深度平均模型。

考虑到天然水域几何边界复杂,本文运用较简便的方法,将上述模型方程组变换至正交坐标 系下。所得控制方程组可以直接运用于对实际问题的数值模拟。

关键词 湍流 数学模型 深度平均 正交坐标系

一、引言

在河流、湖泊、河口等宽浅型水域的二维流动问题中,目前广泛采用的深度平均控制方程组没有考虑自由水面、地形和水深度变化对二维深度平均计算的影响⁽¹⁾.特别是对于水深方向流动结构复杂的水域,这类略去水深方向物理量不均匀性影响的流动控制方程组在物理意义上是不严格的.尤其是进行湍流数值计算和非恒定潮汐流数值模拟时,传统的深度平均模型几乎不能给出合理的结果^(2,3).为此,本文从湍流三维时均方程出发,逐项严格进行深度平均,既考虑了自由水面和地形的影响,又通过相应的模化方式模拟了水深方向流动不均匀性所产生的离散作用,同时还建立了相应的湍流 k-e 二方程模型.所得方程组不仅具有准三维计算方程组的特点,而且保留了原有二维方程组简便的优点.因此,本文方程组所构成的模型称为完全深度平均模型(Complete Depth-Averaged Model).

天然水域几何边界复杂,往往为曲线形状。为了便于实际流动问题的计算,本文运用简 便的变换方法,得到了该模型方程组在正交坐标下的表达式。

二、完全深度平均方程组

1. 假设条件

(1) 假设水深方向压力服从静水压分布,即
 P=P₀+Pg(z_b+h-z)

(2.1)

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其中, P₀为表面大气压, z₀为底部高程, h为水深, z 为水深方向坐标。

自由表面流的表面和底部运动学条件为:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + U_{a}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} = w^{*}, \quad \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial t} + U_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{a}} = w^{b}$$
(2.2)

其中 H为自由水面高程,上标s和b分别表征物理量的表面和底部值,下标 a=1,2,表示 水平面上的两个方向,w为水深方向流速。

(2) 只考虑不可压缩的均匀流体,流物物性(密度 P 和粘度系数 µ)在流动中保持不变.

2. 深度平均的运算规则

(1) 约定下标 *i* 或 *j*=1,2,3与*x*,*y*,*z*三个方向相应; (2)约定下标α或β=1,2对应于水
 平面上两个方向; (3)上标~为深度平均符号。变量Φ的深度平均值为

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{z_b}^{H} \Phi dz \quad \vec{x} \quad \Phi = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Phi}} + \Phi'' \tag{2.3}$$

其中 **Φ**"为水深方向物理量与其平均值的差值,是水深z的函数。则两个量的乘积的深度平均值为 — —

$$\widetilde{U_{\sigma}U_{\rho}} = \widetilde{U}_{\sigma}\widetilde{U}_{\rho} + u_{\sigma}^{*}u_{\rho}^{*}$$
(2.4)

由含参变量的积分公式,即Leibnitz公式,得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \int_{z_{b}}^{H} \Phi dz = \int_{z_{b}}^{H} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_{a}} dz + \Phi^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} - \Phi^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{a}}$$
(2.5)

$$h\left(\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x_{\sigma}}\right) = \frac{\partial(h\Phi)}{\partial x_{\sigma}} - \Phi^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\sigma}} + \Phi^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{\sigma}}$$
(2.6)

由(2・4)和(2・5)式得

$$h\left(\widetilde{\frac{\partial U_{a}U_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}}}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} (h\tilde{U}_{a}\tilde{U}_{\beta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} (hu_{a}^{"}u_{\beta}^{"}) - (U_{a}U_{\beta})^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}}$$

$$+ (U_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}U_{\boldsymbol{\beta}})^{\boldsymbol{b}} \frac{\partial z_{\boldsymbol{b}}}{\partial x_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}}$$
(2.7)

对时间 t 的偏导数的深度积分与(2.6)式类似

$$h\left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right) = \frac{\partial (h\hat{\mathcal{L}})}{\partial t} - \Phi^{\bullet} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \Phi^{\bullet} \frac{\partial z_{\bullet}}{\partial t}$$
(2.8)

关于深度平均运算的其他规则,详见文献[4]。

3. 时均流的深度平均方程组

(1) 连续方程

可压缩流体的时均连续方程为

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \tag{2.9}$$

为将上式下标分解,得

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_a}{\partial x_a} + \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} = 0$$
(2.10)

运用(2·5)形对上式前两项作深度平均计算,并注意到 $h\left(\frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z}\right) = (\rho w)^s - (\rho w)^s$,引入表

面和底部运动学条件(2·4)式,最后可得

$$\frac{\partial h\tilde{\rho}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial h\tilde{\rho}U_{\sigma}}{\partial x_{\sigma}} = 0$$
(2.11)

引入流体均匀假设,得

$$\frac{\partial \rho h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{\sigma}}{\partial x_{\sigma}} = 0$$
(2.12)

(2) 深度平均的动量方程

三维时均流动量方程为

$$\frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \rho G_i \qquad (2.13)$$

其中,切应力为 $\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ij}^{i} + \tau_{ij}^{i}$, τ_{ij}^{i} 为粘性应力项, τ_{ij}^{i} 为湍动应力项, G_{i} 为单位质量力。将 (2·13)式下标分解,得

$$\frac{\partial \rho U_{a}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho U_{a} U_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \rho U_{a} U_{\beta}}{\partial x_{3}} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_{a}} + \frac{\partial \tau_{a\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \tau_{a3}}{\partial x_{3}} + \rho G_{a}$$
(2.14)

对上式作深度平均,再乘以水深h,左边第一和第二项按运算规则(2.8)和(2.7)式运算,第 三项为

$$h\left(\frac{\partial \rho U_{a}U_{3}}{\partial x_{3}}\right) = (\rho U_{a}U_{3})^{\bullet} - (\rho U_{a}U_{3})^{\bullet}$$

引入底部和表面运动学条件(2·2)式, 左边三项相加, 得

$$\begin{split} \pm \dot{\underline{\partial}} &= \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a} \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} \left(\rho h u_{a}^{"} u_{g}^{"} \right) \\ &- \left(\rho U_{a} \right)^{a} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + U_{g}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} - U_{3}^{*} \right) \\ &+ \left(\rho U_{a} \right)^{b} \left(\frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial t} + U_{g}^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{\beta}} - U_{3}^{*} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a} \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} \left(\rho h \rho h u_{a}^{"} u_{g}^{"} \right) \end{split}$$

方程(2.14)右边的压力项经深度平均运算,并引入静压分布假定(2.1)式,可得

$$h\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_{a}}\right) = \rho_{gh}\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}}$$

对方程(2·14)右边的切应力项,可写成

$$h\left(\frac{\partial \tau_{a\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}}\right) = \frac{\partial h\tilde{\tau}_{a\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} - \tau_{a\beta}^{\delta} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \tau_{a\beta}^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{\beta}}$$
$$h\left(\frac{\partial \tau_{a3}}{\partial x_{3}}\right) = \tau_{a3}^{\delta} - \tau_{a3}^{b}$$
$$h\rho \tilde{G}_{a} = \rho h f_{a} \quad (f_{a} \not\supset \text{Coriolis} \not\supset \mathcal{I})$$

将右边各项相加,并把表面和底部剪切应力分别表示为

$$\tau^{*}_{a} = -\tau^{*}_{a}_{\beta}\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \tau^{*}_{a3}, \ \tau^{b}_{a} = -\tau^{b}_{a}_{\beta}\frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \tau^{b}_{a3}$$

最终,水平面上两个方向的动量方程可写为

$$\frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{\sigma}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{\sigma} \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} = -\rho g h \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\sigma}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} \left[h(\tilde{\tau}_{\sigma\beta} - \rho u_{\sigma}^{*} u_{\beta}^{*}) \right] + \tau_{s}^{*} - \tau_{s}^{*} + \rho h f_{s}$$
(2.15)

(3) 深度平均的标量输运方程

对于对流扩散形式的标量输运方程,采用类似的推导方法,可得其精确的深度平均表示 式如下

$$\frac{\partial \rho h \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a} \Phi}{\partial x_{a}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} (h \tilde{J}_{a} - \rho h u_{a}'' \Phi'') + \rho h \tilde{S}_{\Phi}$$
(2.16)

其中, J。是包括分子和湍动扩散在内的总通量, S。为源项。关联项-Pu"。**D**"是由U。和**D**的深度方向分布不均匀所产生的通量, 与 -Pu"。u"。一样需要模化。

(4) 深度平均方程组的封闭问题

湍动应力 $\tau_{a\beta}^{i}$ 、离散关联项 $-\rho u_{a}^{\prime}u_{\beta}^{\prime}$ 和湍流扩散通量 $-\rho u_{a}\Phi$ 、离散扩散通量 $-\rho u_{a}^{\prime}\Phi^{\prime\prime}$ 均需要模化。本文采用 Boussinesq 的涡粒性假设模化 $\tau_{a\beta}^{i}$ ^[8],考虑到粒性应力的广义牛顿 公式, $\tau_{a\beta}$ 经深度平均后为

$$\tilde{\tau}_{a\beta} = \tilde{\mu}_{e} \left(\frac{\partial h \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial h \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{a}} \right) - \tilde{\mu}_{e} \left(U_{a}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} + U_{\beta}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \rho h \tilde{k} \delta_{a\beta}$$
(2.17)

其中 µ_e为有效粒性系数,

$$\tilde{\mu}_{e} = \mu + \tilde{\mu}_{i}, \quad \tilde{\mu}_{i} = C_{\mu} \rho \tilde{k}^{2} / \tilde{\epsilon}$$
(2.18)

上两式中, \tilde{k} 为严格的深度平均湍动动能, 即 $\tilde{k} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{u_i u_i}$ $\tilde{\epsilon}$ 为深度平均的湍动动能耗散率, $\delta_{a\beta}$ 为 Kronecker Delta.

关联项 - ρu"u"的模化比较困难。本文类比于 τάρ的模化方法, 使

$$-\rho \widetilde{u_{a}''} \widetilde{u}_{\beta}'' = \mu_{D} \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{U}_{a}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \widetilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{a}} \right) - \left(\rho k_{a} + \mu_{D} \frac{\partial \widetilde{U}_{l}}{\partial x_{l}} \right) \delta_{a\beta}$$
(2.19)

其中, μ_D 类似于 μ_r ,称离散系数, k_a 为 u''_a 的自相关量,即 $k_a = \frac{1}{2}u''_a u''_a$ 。当选取 $\sqrt{k_a}$ 为速度 尺度,l为长度尺度时(对于浅水域通常l=h), μ_D 可写为:

$$\mu_{\boldsymbol{D}} = C_{\boldsymbol{\mu}\boldsymbol{D}} \rho_{\boldsymbol{N}} k_{\boldsymbol{d}} l \tag{2.20}$$

将(2.17)和(2.19)式代入(2.15)式,可得模化后的深度平均动量方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho h \hat{U}_{a}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \hat{U}_{a} \hat{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\beta}} = -\rho g h \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\beta}} \left[Eh \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{a}} \right) \right] \\ + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma x_{\beta}} \left[\tilde{\mu}_{e} \left(U_{a}^{*} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_{\beta}} + U_{\beta}^{*} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_{a}} - U_{a}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} - U_{\beta}^{*} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} \right) \right] \\ - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left(\frac{2}{3} \rho h \tilde{k} + \rho h k_{d} + h \mu_{D} \frac{\partial U_{l}}{\partial x_{l}} \right) + \tau_{a}^{*} - \tau_{a}^{b} + \rho h f_{a}$$
(2.21)

其中 *E*=μ+μ_ι+μ_n.该方程考虑了水深方向不均匀性的影响(如方程右边第二项),计入 了水深和水面变化所产生的扩散量(如方程右边第三项). 与传统的深度平均动量方程¹¹相 比,上式包含了水流三维结构的影响.深度平均后的动量方程完全包含了水流在时间和三维 空间上的不均匀性的信息.

当对 $-\rho \overline{U}_{a} \overline{\Phi}$ 项和 $-\rho u''_{a} \Phi''$ 项均采用梯度扩散假设时,即

$$-\rho \overline{U_{\sigma} \Phi} = \frac{\mu_{\iota}}{\sigma_{\sigma}} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_{\sigma}}, \quad -\rho \widetilde{u_{\sigma}'' \Phi''} = \frac{\mu_{D}}{\sigma_{D \sigma}} \frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}}{\partial x_{\sigma}}$$
(2.22)

其中 σο和σρο均为经验系数,则深度平均的标量输运方程(2·16)式变为

$$\frac{\partial \rho \Phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial x_{a}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left[h \left[\tilde{T}_{\phi} + \frac{\mu_{D}}{\sigma_{D\phi}} \right] \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}}{\partial x_{a}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left(\tilde{T}_{\phi} \tilde{\Phi} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_{a}} \right)$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left[\widetilde{T}_{\phi} \left(\Phi^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} - \Phi^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{a}} \right) \right] + \rho h \widetilde{S}_{\phi}$$
(2.23)

上式中, $\tilde{\Gamma}_{o}=D+\tilde{\mu}_{i}/\sigma_{o}$,D为分子扩散系数。 (2·23)式右边第二项为分子和湍动扩散余项,右边第三项为表面运动引起的扩散项。

(5) 离散动能ka的输运方程

建立合理的离散动能ka的输运方程,对计算离散项是十分重要的。类比于湍动能k方程的推导过程,可以从构造精确的离散关联项u‰u‰的输运方程入手,得到ka方程。

u²u²₄和 ka 方程的推导过程比较复杂,请参见文献[7],限于篇幅,此处不再详述,只给 出最终所得离散动能ka的输运方程:

$$\frac{\partial \rho h k_{a}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left(\rho h \tilde{U}_{k} k_{d} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}} \left[\left(\tilde{\mu}_{e} + \frac{\mu_{D}}{\sigma_{kD}} \right) h \frac{\partial k_{d}}{\partial x_{k}} \right] \\ + h \left(G_{kd}^{\circ} + G_{kd}, v - C_{D}^{i} \rho k_{d}^{3/2} / l \right)$$
(2.24)

其中 剪切产生项 Gaa和反映底部影响的源项Gaa, 。分别表示为

$$G_{kd}^{0} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{D} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{a}}{\partial x_{k}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{k}}{\partial x_{a}} \right)^{2} - \left(\rho k_{d} + \mu_{D} \frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{l}}{\partial x_{l}} \right) \frac{\partial \tilde{U}_{l}}{\partial x_{l}}$$
(2.25)

$$G_{kd,v} = C_{KD} \rho U_*^3 / h \tag{2.26}$$

上列三个方程中, σ_{KD}、C_D和C_{KD}均为经验系数, U_{*}为摩阻速度.

(6) 完全深度平均的 k 方程

对标准 k 方程^[0]作深度平均计算, 最终可得完全深度平均的 k 方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{k}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho h \tilde{U}_{a} \tilde{k}}{\partial x_{a}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\tilde{\mu}_{t}}{\sigma_{k}} \right) h \frac{\partial \tilde{k}}{\partial x_{a}} \right] \\ + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\tilde{\mu}_{t}}{\sigma_{k}} \right) \left(\tilde{k} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_{a}} - k^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{a}} + k^{b} \frac{\partial z_{b}}{\partial x_{a}} \right) \right] \\ + q_{k}^{s} - q_{k}^{b} + h (G_{k}^{0} + G_{kv} - \rho \tilde{\epsilon})$$
(2.27)

如果考虑到k^e≈k^b≈k,则可以得到较为简洁的完全深度平均的 k 方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_k \tilde{k}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho_k \tilde{U}_{\sigma} \tilde{k}}{\partial x_{\sigma}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\sigma}} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\tilde{\mu}_k}{\sigma_k} \right) h \frac{\partial \tilde{k}}{\partial x_{\sigma}} \right] + h \left(G_k^0 + G_{kv} - \rho \tilde{\epsilon} \right)$$
(2.28)

方程(2·27)和(2·28)中,水平剪切产生的湍动能产生项G¹表示为

$$G_{\mathbf{k}}^{0} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbf{k}}}{h^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial h \tilde{U}_{\mathbf{\sigma}}}{\partial x_{\beta}} + \frac{\partial h \tilde{U}_{\beta}}{\partial x_{\sigma}} - U_{\mathbf{\sigma}}^{\mathbf{s}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\beta}} - U_{\beta}^{\mathbf{s}} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_{\sigma}} \right)^{2}$$
(2.29)

显然, G_{k}° 包括了水深和水面形状变化对湍动能产生的影响。 G_{kv} 是底部摩擦引起的源项,表示由于底部摩擦所导致的离散项 $-\rho u''_{u}k''$ 和其他源项,

$$G_{kv} = C_k \rho U_*^3 / h \tag{2.30}$$

其中 C_{*} 为经验系数, U_{*}为摩阻流速.

(7) 完全深度平均的ε方程

对标准 ε 方程^[0]进行深度平均运算,考虑到 $\varepsilon^{s} \approx \varepsilon^{b} \approx \varepsilon$,可得完全深度平均 的 ε 方程 如下:

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{h\tilde{\varepsilon}}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho_{h} U_{a}\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_{a}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{a}} \left[\left(\mu + \frac{\tilde{\mu}_{s}}{\sigma_{\varepsilon}} \right) h \frac{\partial \tilde{\varepsilon}}{\partial x_{a}} \right] \\ + h \left(C_{1s} \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\tilde{k}} G_{s}^{0} + G_{sv} - C_{2s} \rho - \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}^{2}}{\tilde{k}} \right)$$
(2.31)

其中 $G_{ev} = C_e \rho U_*^4 / h^2$

(2.32)

C,,*C*₁,和*C*₂,均为经验系数。同样(2·31)式也反映了流动的三维效应,以及底部和自由水面形状的**影**响。

(8) 完全深度平均模型的参数

表1给出完全深度平均模型中的十一个参数.前六个参数沿用标准k-e模型所采用的值^[θ], 后五个经分析推导得出^[7].其中σα和σαα用于浓度C的计算.由于这些参数均是经验系数, 尚有待于进一步验证和改进.

表 1

完全深度平均模型系数

C ₄	C18	C28	σh	σε	σε	CuD	σ_{KD}	σ_{DC}	C _{KD}	
0.09	1.44	1.92	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.04	1.0	1.0	5.0	1.5

三、正变坐标系下完全深度平均方程组

1. 坐标变换的方法

将直角坐标系的方程形式变换到正交坐标系下,其方法有多种.本文采用S.B.Pope^[8] 阐述的直接变换方法。首先将控制方程用张量的物理分量表示出来,即将物理矢量写成*A*(*a*) = *h_aA_a*的形式,然后再按一定规则顺序变换。按照Pope的变换步骤,引入以下物理量和算子:

$$dx_{(a)} = h_a d\xi_a \tag{3.1a}$$

$$H_{\sigma}(\beta) = \frac{1}{h_{\sigma}h_{\sigma}} \frac{\partial h_{\sigma}}{\partial \xi_{\sigma}}$$
(3.1b)

$$\nabla(a) = \frac{h_a}{|h|} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{(a)}} \frac{|h|}{h_a}$$
(3.1c)

以上哑标均不求和。其中ha为坐标变换尺度,对于平面二维情况,

$$h_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi_{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}}\right)^2} \tag{3.1d}$$

$$h = h_1 h_2 \tag{3.1e}$$

此外,dx(a)为 ξa 方向物理分量, $H_a(\beta)$ 为坐标变换项, $\nabla(a)$ 为散度算子。直角坐标系X中的量 \overline{A} 按下述关系转换到正交坐标系X中。

标量: $\overline{A} \rightarrow A$ (3.2a) $\frac{\partial \overline{A}}{\partial \overline{x}_{a}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial A}{\partial x_{(a)}}$ (3.2b)

矢量:
$$A_{\sigma} \rightarrow A_{(\sigma)}$$
 (3.3a)

$$\frac{\partial A_{e}}{\partial x_{\beta}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial A_{(e)}}{\partial x_{(\beta)}} - A_{(\beta)}H_{\beta}(\alpha) + A_{(k)}H_{e}(k)\delta_{e\beta}$$
(3.3b)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{A}_{a}}{\partial \overline{x}_{a}} \rightarrow \nabla(a) A(a) \tag{3.3c}$$

二阶张量:
$$\overline{A_{a\beta}} \rightarrow A_{(a\beta)}$$

 $\frac{\partial \overline{A_{a\beta}}}{\partial A_{a\beta}} \rightarrow \nabla (a\beta) = A_{(a\beta)} + H_{a}(b) + A_{(a\beta)}$

$$\frac{\partial A_{\alpha\beta}}{\partial \bar{x}_{a}} \rightarrow \nabla_{(\alpha)} A_{(\alpha\beta)} - A_{(\alpha\alpha)} H_{\alpha}(\beta) + H_{\beta}(k) A_{(\beta k)}$$
(3.4b)

以上哑标 α 和 β 不求和.

2. 正交坐标系下方程组的表达式

按以上的规则顺序,对第二节所介绍的各模型方程作变换,令U₍₁₎=U,U₍₂₎=V,dx₍₁₎= dx,dx₍₂₎=dy,最终可得正交坐标系下完全深度平均模型各控制方程的统一形式如下:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho h \Phi) + \nabla_{(1)} \left(\rho h U \Phi - h \Gamma_{\varphi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \right) + \nabla_{(2)} \left(\rho h V \Phi - h \Gamma_{\varphi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \right) = S_{\varphi}$$
(3.5)

上述各项的表达式列于表2,标量以浓度C为例。为表达简便,式(3.5)和表2中的深度平均符号~都已被去掉。各源项中,

$$G_{k}^{0} = \frac{\mu_{i}}{h^{2}} \left\{ 2 \left[\frac{\partial hU}{\partial x} + hVH_{1}(2) - U^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right]^{2} + 2 \left[\frac{\partial hV}{\partial y} + hUH_{2}(1) - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right]^{2} + \left[\frac{\partial hU}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial hV}{\partial x} - hUH_{1}(2) - hVH_{2}(1) - U^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right]^{2} \right\}$$
(3.6)

$$G_{kd}^{0} = \mu_{D} \left\{ 2 \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V H_{1}(2) \right]^{2} + 2 \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + U H_{2}(1) \right]^{2} + \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - U H_{1}(2) - V H_{2}(1) \right]^{2} \right\}$$
$$- \left[\rho k_{d} + \mu_{D} (\nabla_{(1)} U + \nabla_{(2)} V) \right] (\nabla_{(1)} U + \nabla_{(2)} V) \qquad (3.7)$$
$$G_{kv} = C_{k} \rho U_{(k)}^{3} / h \qquad (3.8)$$

$$G_{\mathfrak{e}\mathfrak{v}} = C_{\mathfrak{e}}\rho U_{(\mathfrak{k})}^4/h^2 \tag{3.9}$$

$$G_{kd,v} = C_{KD} \rho U_{(\star)}^3 / h \tag{3.10}$$

其中摩阻流速 $U_{(*)} = \sqrt{C_f(U^2 + V^2)}$.由Coriolis加速度引起的分量 $f_s = fV, f_y = -fU$ (3.11)

四、结 论

1. 本文推导的方程式,构成了封闭的完全深度平均湍流方程组.方程中各物理量是时 均量的深度平均值,具有明确的物理意义.该方程组不仅保留了时均流的三维结构,而且具 有二维计算简便的优点.

2. 本文依据关联项 $-\rho u''_{u''}$ 的输运方程类似于湍动应力输运方程的事实,通过 k_a 输运 方程封闭了关联项 $-\rho u''_{u''}$ 的计算,在实际流动计算中证明可以得到合理的结果^[7].

(3.4**a**)

表 2

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正交坐标系的完全深度平均模型

方程	Φ	Γφ	Sz
连续	1	0	0
x 方向 动 量	U	E	$-\rho gh \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + r^{3} - r^{b} + \rho hf_{,} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{2}{3} \rho hK + \rho hK_{d} + \mu_{D}h\nabla(g)U_{(g)} \right] $ $+ \nabla_{(1)} \left\{ hE \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + 2VH_{1}(2) \right] + 2\mu_{,} \left(U \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - U^{,} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right) \right\} $ $+ \nabla_{(2)} \left\{ hE \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - VH_{2}(1) - UH_{1}(2) \right] $ $+ \mu_{,} \left(V \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + U \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - V^{,} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - U^{,} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) \right\} $ $+ H_{2}(1) \left\{ \rho hV^{2} - 2 \left[hE \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + UH_{2}(1) \right) + \mu_{,} \left(V \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - V^{,} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) \right] \right\} $ $+ H_{1}(2) \left\{ hE \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - VH_{2}(1) - UH_{1}(2) \right] $ $+ \mu_{,} \left(V \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + U \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - VH_{2}(1) - UH_{1}(2) \right] $
y 方向 动 量	V	Е	$= \frac{1}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\} = \frac{1}{\partial y} \left[\frac{2}{3} \rho h K + \rho h K_d + \mu_{v} h \nabla_{(\beta)} U_{(\beta)} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \rho g h \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + r_{s}^{s} - r_{s}^{b} + \rho h f_{s} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{2}{3} \rho h K + \rho h K_d + \mu_{v} h \nabla_{(\beta)} U_{(\beta)} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \nabla_{(1)} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} - U H_1(2) - V H_2(1) \right] \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + V \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - U^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right] \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + 2U H_2(1) \right] + 2\mu_{s} \left(V \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + 2U H_2(1) \right] + 2\mu_{s} \left(V \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - U H_1(2) - V H_2(1) \right] \\ + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h E \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - U H_1(2) - V H_2(1) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \mu_{s} \left(U \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} + V \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - U^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - V^{s} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right) - \rho h U V \right\} $
紊动动能 	K	$\frac{\mu_l}{\sigma_k} + \mu$	$h(G_k^0+G_{kv}-\rho\varepsilon)$
耗散率	ε	$\frac{\mu_i}{\sigma_e} + \mu$	$h\left(C_{1},\frac{\varepsilon}{K}G_{k}^{0}+G_{e},-C_{2}\rho\varepsilon_{2}/K\right)$
离散动能	K _d	$\frac{\mu_D}{\sigma_{KD}} + \mu_t + \mu$	$h(G_{kd}^{0} + G_{kd}, -C'_{D}\rho K_{\sigma}^{3/2/1})$
液 度	С	$\frac{\mu_D}{\sigma_{DC}} + \frac{\mu_l}{\sigma_c} + \mu$	0

3. 该模型包含了水深和地形变化对流动和物质输运的影响,可以通过简便而通用的差分方法,直接对水深进行计算,可以方便地实现对自由水面位置的跟踪,摒弃了宽浅水域湍流数值计算中长期采用的"刚盖假定"这一简化假设^[3]。

4. 本文所推得的正交坐标系下完全深度平均模型可以直接用于数值计算. 已将其成功 地应用于天然弯曲河道污染排放的数值计算^[7],其结果将另文发表.

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The Equations of Complete Depth-Averaged Turbulence Model in General Orthogonal Coordinates

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Abstract

For shallow water flow, the depth-averaged governing equations are derived by depth-averaging of the mean equations for three-dimensional turbulent flows. The influences of free water surface and toptography of river bed are taken into account. The depth-averaged equations of K-turbulence model are also obtained. Because it accounts for the three-dimensional effect, this model is named as the complete depth-averaged model.

The boundaries of natural water bodies are usually curved. In this work, the derived equations in Cartesian coordinates. The obtained equations can be applied directly to numerical computation of practical problems.

Key words turbulent flow, mathematical model, depth-average, general orthogonal coordinates