高レイノルズ数乱流における凍結乱流仮説の検証:壁面圧力の統計と大 規模構造との関連

辻 義之 名古屋大学 工学研究科 エネルギー理工学専攻

山本 義暢 $*^1$, Ali Meherze $*^2$ $*^1$ 山梨大学工学部, $*^2$ 名古屋大学工学研究科

チャネル流れ場の圧力変動における対流速度を直接数値計算データより見積もった. 摩擦速度とチャンネル高さに基づくレイノルズ数(Re_r= $u_t h/v$,壁面摩擦速度: u_t ,境界層厚:h,動粘性係数:v)が Re_r=2000の流れにおいて,直接に時系列データを取得することで凍結乱流仮説の検証をおこなった. その結果,内層変数で無次元化された壁高さが $y^+ \approx 20$ ($y^+ = yu_t/v$)よりも外層では,移流速度は局所平均速度とほぼ同じであること, $y^+ \approx 20$ よりも壁近くでは一定になることが分かった.

キーワード:凍結乱流仮説,壁乱流,壁面圧力,乱流構造

1. はじめに

高レイノルズ数壁乱流における乱流抵抗(壁面せん断応力) の予測・制御は、工学的観点(物づくり)において重要である. 特に工学実規模のレイノルズ数 Rer=O(10⁴)以上においては、 顕著な高レイノルズ数効果が出現することが指摘されている. この高レイノルズ数壁面乱流現象を評価・解析する上で必要 不可欠となる乱流計測において、凍結乱流仮説[1]の適用性 評価と校正法の開発である.そこで本研究では、世界最大レ イノルズ数条件の直接数値計算(DNS)データベースに基づ き、高レイノルズ数壁面乱流場における凍結移流速度の解 析値を算出する.この解析値を基に凍結乱流仮説の適用性 を評価する.

2. 数値計算データ

対象とする流れ場は、図1に示す圧力勾配一定により駆動される十分に発達した2次元チャンネル乱流場である. 流れ場の基礎方程式は非圧縮性流体のNavier-Stokes 式及び連続式とする.今回使用したDNS(Direct Numerical Simulation)コードは擬スペクトル法に基づくものであり [2],空間離散化手法は、主流(x)及びスパン方向(z)にフーリエスペクトル法、壁垂直方向(y)に2次精度の中心差分法を適用した.x, y方向のaliasing 誤差は3/2則により除去した。時間積分は、Fractional Step 法に基づき、圧力勾配項にEuler 陰解法、その他の項に2次精度のAdams-Bashforth 法を用いた.境界条件は主流及びスパン方向に周期境界条件、壁面でno-slip条件を課した.速度場の凍結移流速度の算出については、del Alamo & Jimenez[3]の手法を本DNS手法に変更して用いた。

高レイノルズ数効果を検討するために摩擦速度(u_t)と動 粘性係数(v)及びチャンネル半値幅(h)により定義されるレ イノルズ数(Ret)を180から8000まで変化させた.計算条 件を表1にまとめる.ここに、 L_x (Δx^+)、 L_y (Δy^+)、 L_z (Δz^+) は主流、壁垂直、スパン方向への計算領域(格子分解能)、 T は統計量を得るために行った時間積分長である.なお上 付き添え字+は動粘性係数と摩擦速度により無次元化さ れた値であることを示す.



図1 計算領域と座標系

表1 DNS の計算条件

Re _τ	L_x/h	L_y/h	L_z/h	Δx^+	Δy^+	Δz^+	T^*/Re_{τ}
180	25.6	2	9.6	12.0	0.3-3.8	6.8	13.1
500	25.6	2	9.6	16.0	0.3-8.0	8.0	12.0
1000	25.6	2	9.6	16.0	0.6-8.0	8.9	15.4
2000	25.6	2	9.6	16.0	0.6-8.0	8.0	10.0
4000	16	2	6.4	16.0	0.6-8.0	8.3	14.0
8000	16	2	6.4	18.5	0.6-8.0	8.9	7.5

3. 結果および考察

変動圧力の移流速度 $C_p(y)$ は、式(1)によって計算される. この定義式は、以前の研究において流れ方向の速度変動 についても用いられた同じ型である[3].スパン方向領 域: Ω_{k_z} と流れ方向領域: Ω_{k_x} における空間平均として算出 される.

上式において、 $k_x \ge k_z$ は流れ方向とスパン方向への波数、 $\hat{p}(k_x, y, k_z)$ は変動圧力の Fourier 変換である. 壁からの位置 y における波数 $k_x \ge k_z$ に依存する時間平均された移流速度 $c_p(k_x, y, k_z)$ は次式により算出される.

$$c_p(k_x, y, k_z) = -\frac{1}{k_x} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega E_{pp}(k_x, y, k_z, \omega) d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{pp}(k_x, y, k_z, \omega) d\omega}.$$
(2)

変動圧力の移流速度 $C_p(y)$ を図 2(a)に示す. レイノルズ数 $Re_{\tau} = 180$ (深緑の実線) と2000 の結果である (淡い緑 の実線)..移流速度は壁からの距離 (外層変数による無次 元化) に対してプロットされている.また,局所平均速度 もあわせて〇印で表示してある (黒色: $Re_{\tau} = 180$,茶色: $Re_{\tau} = 2000$).壁から $y^+ \approx 20$ までは,移流速度はほぼ一 定値 (11.40) を示す.



⁺τ[×] 10³

10²

10⁰

0.1 0.2 y/h (a)

10²

しかし、それよりも壁から離れた位置では、移流速度は局 所平均速度 $U^+(y)$.に等しくなる(若干過小評価する). 各 Re 数における $y^+ = 20$ の位置を波線で示した. 壁近くで 移流速度が、ほぼ一定になることは、壁面圧力変動に起因 する乱流構造と関連していると考えられるが、詳細は今 後の解析となる. 静圧変動の PMS(Pew-Multiplied Spectrum) $k_x E_{pp}^p = k_x E_{pp}/\rho^2 u_t^* を壁から距離に対して$ $図 2(b)に示した.縦軸と横軸は<math>\lambda_x^+ = \lambda_x u_t/v$, $y^+ = y u_t/v$ 波数と壁からの距離の無次元化であり、 ρ は密度である. PMS の等値面は壁から $y^+ = 20$ までほぼ一定の値を示し ており、局所平均流速のみでなく、変動の大きさもほぼ一 定の速さで移流していることがわかる. PMS の局所最大 値を□印で示した.このとき、流れ方向の波数は $\lambda_x^+ \approx 250$ であり、Re 数への依存性は小さい.



図 2(a) 変動圧力の移流速度 $C_p^+(y)$ ($Re_{\tau} = 180$ (—) and $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ (—))の壁からの変化と局所平均速度 ($Re_{\tau} = 180$ (○), and $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ (○))の比較. 波線は $y^+ = 20$ の位置を表す. (b) 圧力の PMS: $k_x E_{pp} / \rho^2 u_{\tau}^4$ の等値面 (等値線は[0.2: 0.6: 3.8]) と局所の最大値を口で示してある. $Re_{\tau} = 2000$.

 y^+

(b)

図 3(a)壁面静圧のスペクトル、破線は周波数スペクトル を凍結乱流仮説で変換、実線は波数(k_x)スペクトル.ス ペクトルは壁変数で無次元化されている.

 $E_{p_w p_w}/(\rho^2 u_\tau^2 v)$ v.s. $\omega v/u_\tau^2$, $Re_\tau = 500$ (purple), 2000 (green). (b) 壁面圧力変動移流速度の波数依存性, 縦軸は規格化された移流速度: $c_p(k_x, y = 0)/C_p(y = 0)$, $Re_\tau = 2000$.

壁面圧力に関する凍結乱流仮説の検証をおこなった. 図 3(a)には、壁面圧力の周波数スペクトル $E_{pp}(\omega, y = 0)$ と凍結乱流仮説により波数スペクトルから算出される周 波数スペクトル $E_{pp^F}(\omega_F, y = 0)$ との比較を示す. 周波数 スペクトル $E_{pp^F}(\omega_F, y = 0)$ は次式で定義される. ここで, $\omega_F = k_x C_p(y = 0)$ である.

$$E_{pp^{F}}(\omega_{F}, y = 0) = E_{pp}(k_{x}, y = 0)/C_{p}(y = 0).$$
(3)

 $E_{pp^{F}}(\omega_{F}, y = 0)$ は $E_{pp}(\omega, y = 0)$ に比べ,低周波では過大評価,高波数では過小評価する.その要因は,移流速度を流れ方向の波数に関する表記にすることで理解できる. 壁面での平均移流速度を $C_{p_{w}} = C_{p}(y = 0)$,波数依存の移流速度を $c_{p_{w}}(k_{x}) = c_{p}(\lambda_{x}, y = 0)$ としたとき,両者の比 $c_{p_{w}}(k_{x})/C_{p_{w}}$ を図 3(b)に示す.壁近くで1よりも大きくなり,壁から離れるに従って減少し,1よりも小さくなる.

4. まとめ

チャネル流れ場の圧力変動場における対流速度を直接 数値計算データより見積もった. 摩擦速度とチャンネル 高さに基づくレイノルズ数($\operatorname{Rer}=u_t$ h/v, 壁面摩擦速度: u_t , 境界層厚:h, 動粘性係数:v)が $\operatorname{Rer}=2000$ の流れにおいて, 直接に時系列データを取得することで凍結乱流仮説の検 証をおこなった. その結果, 内層変数で無次元化された壁 高さが $y^+ \approx 20$ ($y^+ = yu_t/v$)よりも外層では,移流速 度は局所平均速度とほぼ同じであること, $y^+ \approx 20$ より も壁近くでは一定になることが分かった. 今後は, 凍 結乱流仮説が成り立たなくなる要因を乱流構造[4]と 関連付けて解析することを計画している.

圧力変動に関する凍結乱流仮説に関して、その仮説を 成立たせない物理現象は何かを明かにすることが必要で ある。移流速度は波数の関数として考えることが妥当で あるが、局所平均速度と大きくずれる場合には、乱流構造 が関与していることが予想され、物理空間での移流速度 の見積もりをおこないたい。

参考文献

[1] G. I. Taylor, Proc R Soc Lon Ser-A, 164, (1938b), 476-490.

[2] Y. Yamamoto and T. Kunugi, Fusion Engineering and Design, Vol.90(2015), pp.17-22

[3] Del Álamo, J. C., and Jiménez, J., *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, Vol. 640 (2009), pp. 5-26.

[4] Ali Mehrez, Jimmy Philip, et al., Phys. Rev. Fluids 4, 044601(2019).

Frozen Turbulent Hypothesis in High Re Number Turbulent Boundary Layer: Wall Pressure Statistics and Turbulent Structures

Yoshiyuki Tsuji School of Engineering, Department of Energy Engineering and Science, Nagoya University

Yoshinobu Yamamoto*1, Ali Mehrez*2

*1Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Yamanashi, *2School of Engineering, Departmentof Energy Engineering and Science, Nagoya University

The propagation of the pressure fluctuations in turbulent channel flows is analyzed using direct numerical simulation up to Reynolds number of 2000, based on the channel half-depth h, friction velocity u_{τ} , and kinematic viscosity ν . It was found that the convection velocity of the pressure field is consistent with the local mean velocity above the wall-normal height of $y^+ \approx 20$ ($y^+ = yu_{\tau}/\nu$). Below $y^+ \approx 20$, the convection velocity is invariant and equals the local mean velocity at $y^+ \approx 20$.

Keywords: Taylor's froze flow hypothesis, wall turbulence, pressure fluctuations, turbulent structures

1. Introduction

Taylor's frozen hypothesis is usually invoked to infer the spatial features from temporally single-point measurements for the measured turbulent quantity. The hypothesis postulates that the turbulence is frozen over the measuring time and the turbulent structures associated with the turbulent quantity are propagating with one convection velocity. In shear flows, the convection velocity is presumed to be the local mean velocity U.

The convection velocity varies among the turbulent quantities especially in the near-wall region ⁽¹⁾. This comes from the nature of the structures that influence the turbulent quantity of interest. Most of the previous studies focused on discussing the frozen hypothesis for the velocity field in wall-bounded flows (in particular the streamwise velocity fluctuations). In the present study, we pay attention to Taylor's hypothesis for the pressure field in turbulent channel flows.

2. Numerical data base

Database from direct numerical simulation (DNS) of fully developed turbulent flow between two parallel planes is employed for the analysis. The incompressible Navier–Stokes equations are spatially discretized by a Fourier spectral method in the wall-parallel directions and the second-order central difference method in the wall-normal direction. The pressure and other terms are time-advanced by the implicit Euler method and the second-order accurate Adams-Basforth method, respectively. Poisson's equation for the pressure is solved by a tridiagonal matrix algorithm in Fourier-space.

The coordinate system is (x, y, z) where x, y, and z represent the streamwise, wall-normal, and spanwise coordinates, respectively. The corresponding velocity fluctuations in the three directions are given by u_i with i = 1, 2, 3 or (u, v, w) and the pressure fluctuations is denoted by p. The mean velocities in the three directions are expressed as U_i with i = 1, 2, 3 or (U, V, W). The channel half-depth is h, and L_x, L_y , and L_z denote the computational domain sizes in the streamwise, wall-normal, and spanwise directions, respectively. Details of the DNS database are presented in table 1 for the different Reynolds

numbers Re_{τ} where the grid resolutions are denoted by $(\Delta x^+, \Delta y^+, \Delta z^+)$ in the streamwise, spanwise, and wall-normal directions, respectively. The number of grids in the three directions are given by (N_x, N_y, N_z) .

Table 1	Summary	of the	parameters	of the	DNS	dataset

$Re_{\tau} = hu_{\tau}/v$	L_x/h	L_z/h	Δx^+	Δy^+	Δz^+	$N_x \times N_y \times N_z$
180	25.6	9.6	12.0	0.3 - 3.8	6.75	$384 \times 192 \times 256$
500	25.6	9.6	16.0	0.4 - 5.3	8.0	$800 \times 384 \times 600$
2000	25.6	9.6	16.0	0.6 - 8.0	8.0	$3200\times1024\times2400$

3. Results and discussions

The average convection velocity of the pressure fluctuations $C_p(y)$ is evaluated using the same scheme in Eq.(1) which was applied for computing the convection velocity of the velocity field in turbulent channels. The overall convection velocity $C_p(y)$ over ranges Ω_{k_x} and Ω_{k_z} of streamwise and spanwise wavenumbers is computed as

In the above relation, k_x and k_z refers to the streamwise and spanwise wavenumbers, and $\hat{p}(k_x, y, k_z)$ is the Fourier transform of the pressure field in the wall-parallel plane. The time-averaged phase velocity of each spatial mode $c_p(k_x, y, k_z)$ (the scale-dependent convection velocity) is computed from

$$c_p(k_x, y, k_z) = -\frac{1}{k_x} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega E_{pp}(k_x, y, k_z, \omega) \, d\omega}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_{pp}(k_x, y, k_z, \omega) \, d\omega}.$$
 (2)

The results of the pressure convection velocity $C_p(y)$ are shown in Fig. 1(a) for $Re_{\tau} = 180$ (dark green) and 2000 (light green). In the figure, $C_p(y)$ is plotted versus the distance from the wall in the outer scaling. Also shown in the figure, the local mean velocity at the same Reynolds numbers (black circles for $Re_{\tau} = 180$ and brown ones for $Re_{\tau} = 2000$). From the wall up to $y^+ \approx 20$, the convection velocity is higher than the mean velocity being nearly constant with a value of around 11.40 which nearly equals the local mean velocity at $y^+ = 20$. Beyond that location, the convection velocity is almost identical with the local mean velocity, being slightly lower than $U^+(y)$. The location of $y^+ = 20$ is presented in the figure by the two vertical dashed lines. Solid and brown lines represent $y^+ = 20$ at $Re_{\tau} = 180$ and 2000, respectively.

The constant convection velocity in the near-wall region is relevant to turbulent structures that are associated with the pressure fluctuations in that region. The contour lines of the premultiplied streamwise spatial pressure spectra $k_{\chi}E_{pp}^{+} =$ $k_x E_{pp} / \rho^2 u_\tau^4$ are plotted in Fig. 1(b) versus the streamwise wavelength $\lambda_x^+ = \lambda_x u_\tau / \nu$ and the distance from the wall $y^+ = y u_\tau / v$ at $Re_\tau = 2000$. Here, λ_x is the streamwise wavelength, and ρ is the density. It is noted that the contour lines of the premultiplied spectra tend to be vertical from the wall to $y^+ \approx 20$ indicating that the spectral energy of the pressure fluctuations resides in turbulent structures of nearly the same length scales. In addition, the premultiplied spectra from the wall to $\gamma^+ \approx 20$ peaks at nearly the same wavelength of $\lambda_{\gamma}^+ \approx$ 250 as shown by the black squares which represent the "local" peaks of the premultiplied spectra at each wall-normal location. Accordingly, the convection velocity is nearly invariant between the wall and $y^+ \approx 20$.

We now verify Taylor's hypothesis for the pressure at the wall by comparing the frequency spectrum $E_{pp}(\omega, y = 0)$ with the frozen spatial spectrum $E_{pp}^{F}(\omega_{F}, y = 0)$. The frozen spatial spectrum (frozen k_{x} -spectrum) $E_{pp}^{F}(\omega^{F}, y = 0)$ is computed from the spatial spectrum $E_{pp}(k_{x}, y = 0)$ as

$$E_{pp^{F}}(\omega_{F}, y = 0) = E_{pp}(k_{x}, y = 0) / C_{p}(y = 0).$$
(3)

The Taylor frequency for the frozen k_x -spectra is defined as $\omega_{\rm F} = k_x C_p(y=0)$. A comparison between the frequency spectrum $E_{p_w p_w}(\omega)/(\rho^2 u_t^2 v) = E_{pp}(\omega, y=0)/(\rho^2 u_t^2 v)$ and the frozen spatial one $E_{p_w p_w^F}(\omega_F)/(\rho^2 u_t^2 v) = E_{pp^F}/(\rho^2 u_t^2 v)$ of the wall pressure at $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ is performed (graph is not shown). All spectra are normalized with the inner variables u_{τ} and v and are presented as a function of $\omega v/u_{\tau}^2$. A collapse for the spectra is observed in the high-frequency range for all Reynolds numbers indicating that the near-wall region structures dominate the wall pressure fluctuations within this frequency range ⁽²⁾.

For the low-frequency range, there is an apparent difference in the low-frequency range between frequency and frozen k_x spectra at either $Re_{\tau} = 500$ (the solid and dashed purple lines) or 2000 (the solid and dashed green lines). This difference is attributed to Taylor's hypothesis as the large-scale structures possess higher convection velocity than the average one $C_{p_w} = C_p(y = 0)$. This is clarified to some extent which displays the scale-dependent convection velocity of the wall pressure $c_{p_w}(k_x) = c_p(\lambda_x, y = 0)$ as a function of the streamwise wavenumber at $Re_{\tau} = 2000$. The scale-dependent convection velocity $c_{p_w}(k_x)$ is computed from eqn. (2) and averaged over the spanwise direction. In the figure, the wall pressure convection velocity is normalized by the average one $c_{p_w}(k_x)/C_{p_w}$. It is noted that there is a wide range of structures scales possess convection velocities larger than the average one of C_{p_w} . Hence, upon converting to the frequency domain (eqn. (3)), we obtain higher values for the spectra in the low-frequency (corresponding to low-wavenumber) range.

4. Summary

The applicability of Taylor's hypothesis of the pressure fluctuations in channel flows up to $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ has been discussed from DNS. The convection velocity of the pressure field is consistent with the local mean velocity above the wallnormal height of $y^+ \approx 20$ ($y^+ = yu_{\tau}/v$). Below $y^+ \approx 20$, the convection velocity is invariant and equals the local mean velocity at $y^+ \approx 20$. For the wall pressure, large-scale structures have higher convection velocities than the average value (that equals to the local mean velocity at $y^+ \approx 20$) leading to overestimated values for the frozen spatial spectrum in the low frequency range.



Figure 1 (a) The average convection velocity of the pressure fluctuations $C_p^+(y)$ at $Re_{\tau} = 180$ (—) and $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ (—) in outer scaling. The local mean velocity $U^+(y)$ is plotted versus the distance from the wall at $Re_{\tau} = 180$ (\circ), and $Re_{\tau} = 2000$ (\circ). The two vertical dashed lines represent $y^+ =$ 20 at $Re_{\tau} = 180$ (--) and 2000 (--). (b) Contour lines of the premultiplied spatial spectra $k_x E_{pp}/\rho^2 u_{\tau}^4$ of the pressure fluctuations versus y^+ and λ_x^+ at $Re_{\tau} = 2000$. The contour lines are corresponding to the values [0.2: 0.6: 3.8]. The black squares indicate the local peaks of the true spectra at definite distances from the wall and the dashed vertical line is corresponding to $y^+ = 20$.

References

(1)Del Álamo, J. C., and Jiménez, J., "Estimation of turbulent convection velocities and corrections to Taylor's approximation", *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, Vol. 640 (2009), pp. 5-26.

(2)Farabee, T. M.,and Casarella, M. J., "Spectral features of wall pressure fluctuations beneath turbulent boundary layers", *Physics of Fluids A: Fluid Dynamics*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (1991), pp. 2410-2420.