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A New Lagrangian Stochastic Model for Prediction of Particle Dispersion in Turbulent Boundary Layer Flow

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Key Words: Elliptic relaxation(), Lagrangian Stochastic Model(), Particle Dispersion().

Abstract

A new Lagrangian stochastic dispersion model is developed by combining the GLM(generalized Langevin model) and the elliptic relaxation method. Under the physically plausible assumptions a simple analytical solution of elliptic relaxation is obtained. To compare the performance of our model with other model, the statistics of particle velocity as well as concentration are investigated. Numerical simulation results show good agreement with available experimental data.

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| <p>ν kinematic viscosity.</p> <p>W_i Wiener process.</p> <p>U_i instantaneous velocity of particle.</p> <p>p pressure.</p> <p>ϵ turbulent dissipation rate.</p> <p>k turbulent kinetic energy.</p> <p>C_0 Kolmogorov constant</p> <p>C_1, C_2, γ_5 model constant.</p> <p>L length scale.</p> <p>u_τ wall shear velocity.</p> | <p>κ Karman constant.</p> <p>y_0 roughness length.</p> <p>δ boundary layer thickness.</p> <p>h_s height of line source.</p> <p>c dimensionless concentration.</p> |
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			$dx_i = U_i dt$	(2)
	[1]			GLM
	가		$du_i = G_{ij} u_j dt + \sqrt{C_0 \epsilon} dW_i$	(3)
Thomson[1]			dW_i	Wiener process
	(well-mixed condition)			dt Gaussian
Thomson, Kurbanmuradov			G_{ij}	[7].
Sabelfeld[2], Reynolds[3,4]				
	가		$G_{ij} = \frac{g_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon \delta_{ij}}{k}$	(4)
Fokker-Plank		가		non-local g_{ij}
	2			
Fokker-Plank		가	$g_{ij} - L_D^{(2-p-q)} \nabla \cdot [L_D^p \nabla (L_D^q g_{ij})] = \overline{g_{ij}}$	(5)
			p, q	g_{ij}
	Pope[7]			g_{ij} non-local
	가		$\overline{g_{ij}}$	local
	Pope		$\overline{g_{ij}} = \frac{1 - C_1}{2} \epsilon \delta_{ij} + k H_{ijkl} \frac{\partial \langle U_k \rangle}{\partial x_l}$	(6)
model)[12]	GLM(generalized Langevin (elliptic relaxation)[3])		H_{ijkl}	4
			$H_{ijkl} = (C_2 + \frac{1}{3} \gamma_5) \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \frac{1}{3} \gamma_5 \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} + \gamma_5 b_{ik} \delta_{jl} - \gamma_5 b_{il} \delta_{jk}$	(7)
			$b_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle}{\langle u_k u_k \rangle} - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij}$	(8)
				Kolmogorov scale
	Raupach Legg [9]		$L = C_L \max \left[\frac{k^{3/2}}{\epsilon}, C_\eta \frac{\nu^{3/4}}{\epsilon^{1/4}} \right]$	(9)
	2.			2.2
2.1			g_{ij}	
				가
$U_i = \langle U_i \rangle + u_i$	(1)	self similarity		g_{ij}
$\langle \cdot \rangle$	Eulerian			
	dt			

$$\langle U(y) \rangle = \frac{u_\tau}{\kappa} \ln \frac{y}{y_0} \tag{10}$$

$$\varepsilon(y) = \frac{u_\tau^3}{\kappa y} \tag{11}$$

$$\langle u^2 \rangle = a^2 u_\tau^2 \tag{12}$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle = b^2 u_\tau^2 \tag{13}$$

$$\langle w^2 \rangle = c^2 u_\tau^2 \tag{14}$$

$$\langle uv \rangle = -u_\tau^2 \tag{15}$$

$$a = 2.5, \quad b = 1.25, \quad c = 2.0, \quad \kappa = 0.41$$

$$\overline{g_{ij}} \sim y^{-1}, \quad L \sim y$$

가 (6)

$$y^{-1} \quad \overline{g_{ij}} \quad \text{가}$$

$$\overline{g_{ij}} = \frac{\overline{g_{ij}}}{R} \tag{16}$$

$$R = 1 - C_L^2 \kappa^2 \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2} \right)^3 \times (q-1)(p+q-2) \tag{17}$$

p, q 가 가

$$p = 0, \quad q = 1 \quad R = 1$$

$$L \quad \overline{g_{ij}}$$

local-model

$$\overline{g_{ij}} = \overline{g_{ij}} \tag{18}$$

Table 1. Constraint of constants

fixed quantity	Constraint
$\langle u^2 \rangle, \langle v^2 \rangle$	$C_1 = \frac{k}{b^2 u_\tau^2} C_0$
	$C_2 = -\left(\frac{a^2}{b^2} - 1 \right) \frac{C_0}{2}$
$\langle uv \rangle, \langle v^2 \rangle$	$C_1 = \frac{k}{b^2 u_\tau^2} C_0$
	$C_2 = -\frac{1}{b^4} C_0$

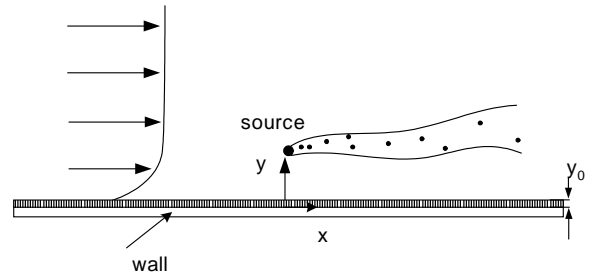


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of computational domain.

2.3 C_1, C_2

u^*

GLM

$$du_i^* = G_{ij} u_j^* dt + \sqrt{C_0 \varepsilon} dW_i \tag{19}$$

$$G_{ij} \quad \varepsilon \quad \text{self-similarity} \tag{10} \sim (15)$$

(12) ~ (15)

(19)

$$\frac{d\langle u_i u_j \rangle^*}{dt} = G_{ik} \langle u_j u_k \rangle^* + G_{jk} \langle u_i u_k \rangle^* + C_0 \varepsilon \delta_{ij} \tag{20}$$

$$\langle u_i u_j \rangle^*$$

$$\langle u^2 \rangle^* = \langle u^2 \rangle, \quad \langle v^2 \rangle^* = \langle v^2 \rangle, \quad \langle uv \rangle^* =$$

$$\langle uv \rangle$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \varepsilon \langle u^2 \rangle + 2C_2 \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} \langle uv \rangle + C_0 \varepsilon = 0 \tag{21}$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \varepsilon \langle v^2 \rangle + C_0 \varepsilon = 0 \tag{22}$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \varepsilon \langle uv \rangle + C_2 \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} \langle v^2 \rangle = 0 \tag{23}$$

$\gamma_5 \uparrow$

$\gamma_5 \uparrow$

$$C_1, C_2, C_0 \quad 0 \quad \text{가}$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle^* = \langle v^2 \rangle, \quad \langle uv \rangle^* = \langle uv \rangle$$

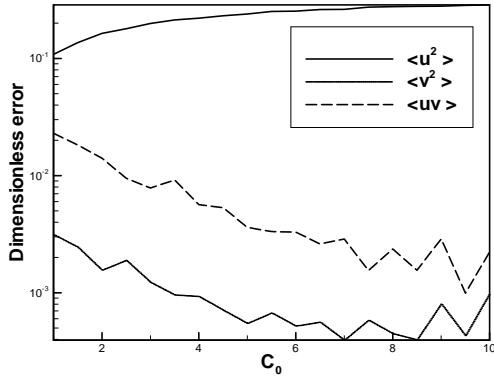


Figure 2. Dimensionless error defined by

$$\int [\langle u_i u_j \rangle - \langle u_i u_j \rangle_{exact}]^2 dy / \int \langle u_i u_j \rangle_{exact}^2 dy$$

가 ,

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \epsilon \langle u^2 \rangle + 2C_2 \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} \langle uv \rangle + C_0 \epsilon - \gamma_5$$

$$\times \frac{uv}{k} \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} (\langle u^2 \rangle^* - \langle u^2 \rangle) = 0 \quad (24)$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \epsilon \langle v^2 \rangle + C_0 \epsilon = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$-\frac{1}{k} C_1 \epsilon \langle uv \rangle + C_2 \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} \langle v^2 \rangle - \frac{\gamma_5}{2k} \langle v^2 \rangle$$

$$\times \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} (\langle u^2 \rangle^* - \langle u^2 \rangle) = 0 \quad (26)$$

$\langle u^2 \rangle^* \neq \langle u^2 \rangle$ $\langle uv \rangle^*$ 가

$\gamma_5 = 0$

$\langle u^2 \rangle^* = \langle u^2 \rangle, \quad \langle v^2 \rangle^* = \langle v^2 \rangle$

가 가

$$\gamma_5 = 0$$

$$du = \left(-\frac{1}{2k} C_1 \epsilon u + C_2 \frac{d\langle U \rangle}{dy} v \right) dt + \sqrt{C_0 \epsilon} dW_1 \quad (27)$$

$$dv = -\frac{1}{2k} C_1 \epsilon v dt + \sqrt{C_0 \epsilon} dW_2 \quad (28)$$

$$x/h_s = 30$$

$$C_0$$

2

$$C_0 = 4 \quad \text{가}$$

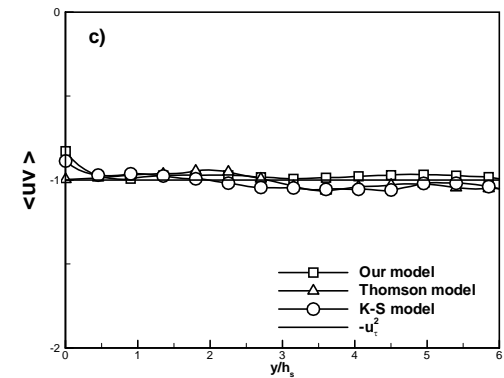
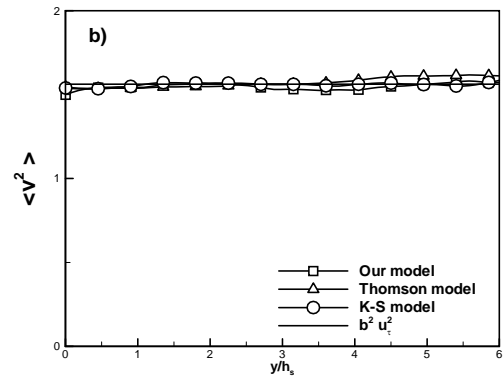
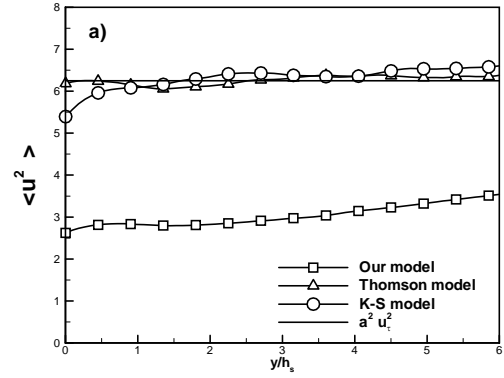


Figure 3. A comparison of Reynolds stress of our model with other model at $x/h_s = 30$.

3.

(2),(3)

Runge-Kutta 3

h_s

가

Δt

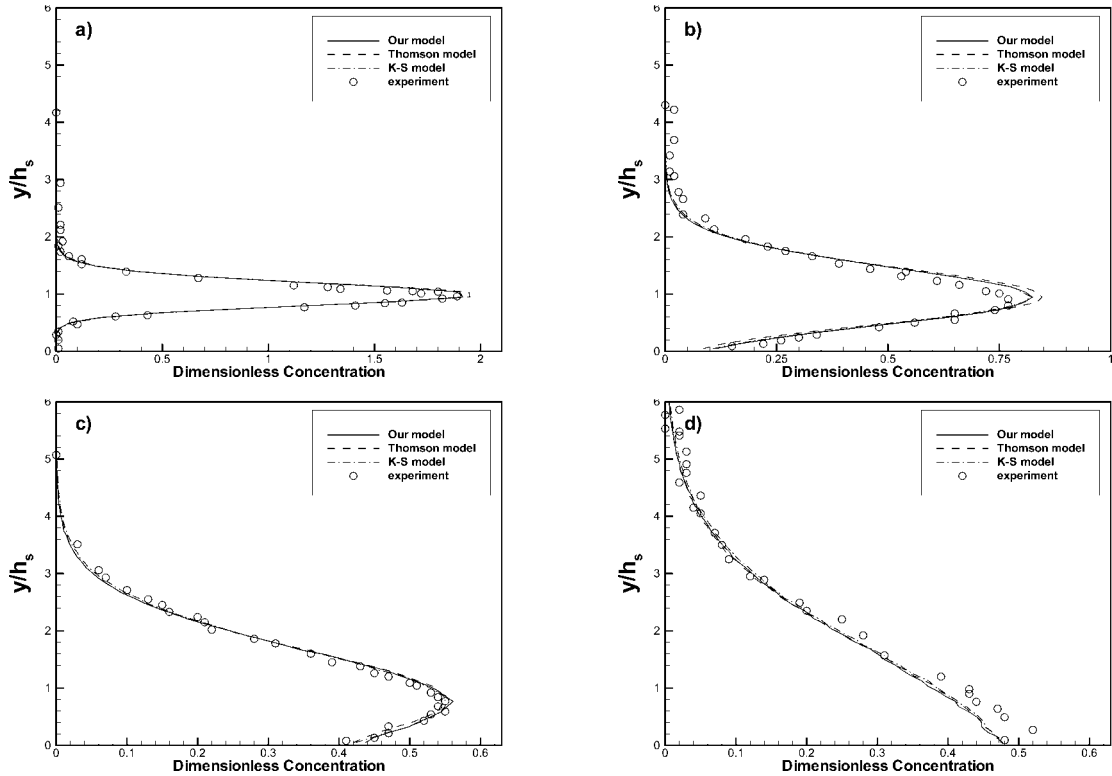


Figure 4. Dimensionless concentration at four locations: (a) $x/h_s=2.5$; (b) $x/h_s=7.5$; (c) $x/h_s=15$; (d) $x/h_s=30$ compared with experimental data (Raupach and Legg, 1983).

$$\Delta t = \alpha T_L$$

$$\alpha = 0.02 \quad T_L = 2 \langle v^2 \rangle^{1/2} / C_0 \epsilon$$

. Figure 1

- $y_0 = 2 \times 10^{-4} m$
- $h_s = 0.111 m$
- $\delta = 1 m$
- $u_\tau = 1 m/sec$
- $x = 0.41$

Figure 3 $x/h_s = 30$

. Thomson K-S

$$\langle u^2 \rangle, \langle v^2 \rangle, \langle uv \rangle$$

$$\langle u^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle v^2 \rangle, \langle uv \rangle$$

4 $x/h_s = 2.5, 7.5, 15, 30$

c

$$c = \frac{\bar{c}}{c^*}$$

\bar{c} :

$$c^* = \frac{Q}{h_s \langle U(h_s) \rangle}$$

Q :

$\langle U(h_s) \rangle$:

$x/h_s = 2.5$

. $x/h_s = 7.5$

가

= 15

, $x/h_s = 30$

x/h_s

4.

GLM

 C_0

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