



Mês de: **Abril 2009**

SEMINÁRIO DE ANÁLISE E EQUAÇÕES DIFERENCIAIS

Dia 23 de Abril (quinta-feira), às 14h15, na Sala B3-01

“On the existence of weak solutions to a stationary RANS model with unbounded eddy viscosities”

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Abstract

In a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ($n = 2$ or $n = 3$) we consider the following Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes model for the turbulent motion of a viscous incompressible fluid:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \\ (2) \quad & (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = \operatorname{div} \left((\nu + \nu_T(k)) D(\mathbf{u}) \right) - \nabla p + \mathbf{f}, \\ (3) \quad & \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla k = \operatorname{div} \left((\kappa + \nu_T(k)) \nabla k \right) + \nu_T(k) D(\mathbf{u}) : D(\mathbf{u}) - g(k) \sqrt{k}, \end{aligned}$$

where: $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ mean velocity, p = mean pressure, k = mean turbulent kinetic energy, $D(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^\top \right)$ rate of strain, and $\nu = \text{const} > 0$ dynamical viscosity, $\nu_T(k)$ = coefficient of eddy viscosity, \mathbf{f} = external force, $\kappa = \text{const} > 0$. The term $g(k) \sqrt{k}$ represents a generalization of the energy dissipation at small length scales.

The growth conditions on $\nu_T(k)$ we are going to consider, include the classical model $\nu_T(k) = C_0 \sqrt{k}$ ($C_0 = \text{const} > 0$) [Kolmogorov 1942, Prandtl 1945].

We complete (1)-(3) by the following boundary conditions:

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad k = k_0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \quad (k_0 \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega).$$

We prove the existence of weak solutions to (1)-(4) and regularity results for \mathbf{u} and k .

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