

5. TURBULENCIJA

131

5.1. LAMINARNO I TURBULENTNO STRUJANJE OPIS TURBULENTNOG STRUJANJA

"LAMINA" - TANKA PLOČA $\Rightarrow$ PREMAZ, SLOJ

"LAMINARNO STRUJANJE" $\Rightarrow$ SLOJENITO STRUJ.

STRUJNICE I TRAJektorije SU PRAVE LINIJE	DELICI NE PRELAZE IZ JEDNOG SLOJA U DRUGI
---	---

"TURBULENTUS" - NEMIRAN, UZBURKAN

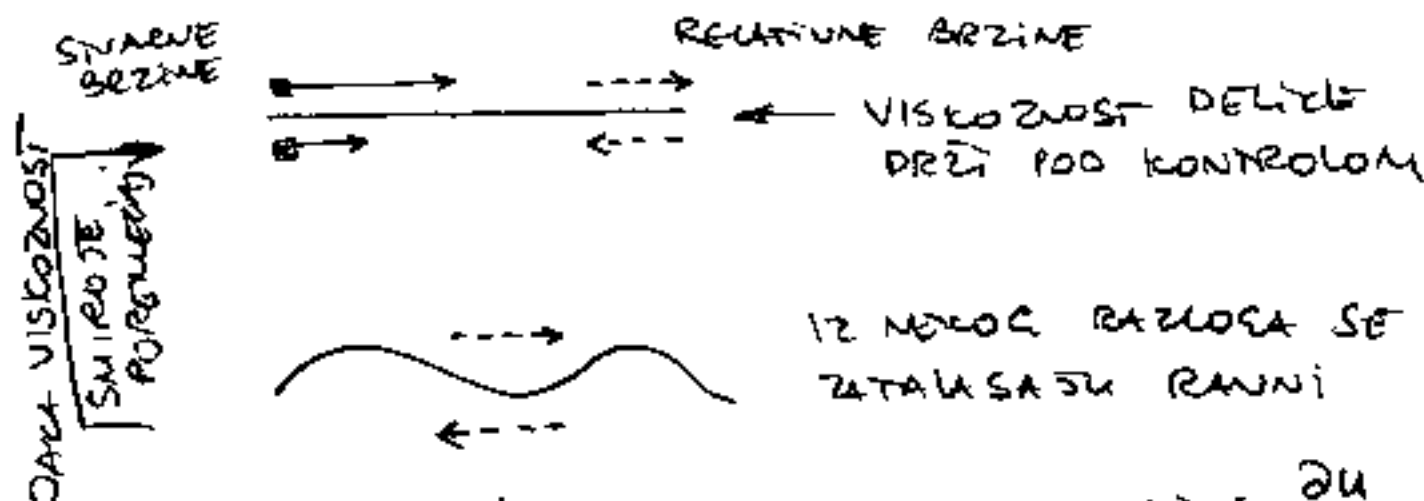
TRAJektorije su ZIGZAG- VINE LINIJE, NEPRAVILNOG OBLIKA, MEĐUSOBNO ISPREDJETANE	DELICI SE MEŠAJU, PRELAZE IZ SLOJA U SLOJ.
--	--

- STRUJANJA SU VEĆINOM TURBULENTNA
- ZATO SU I INTERESANTNA.
- LAMINARAN SVET BI BIO DOSADAN

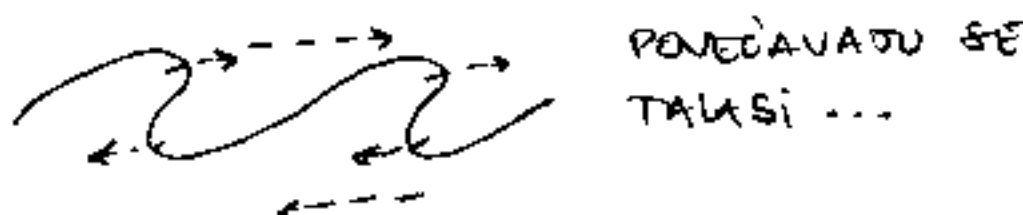
KAKO NASTAJE TURBULENCIJA?

1. USLED SLOBE VISKOZNOSTI
2. LOKALNO USLED NEKE PREPREKE

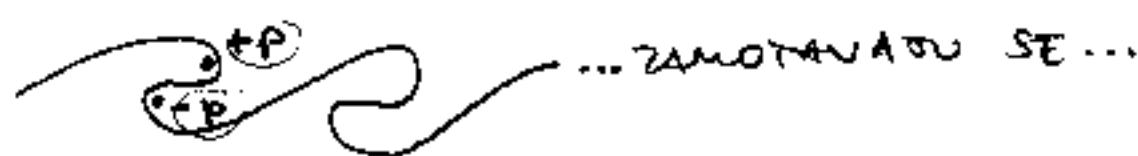
① OSLABljena ViskoZNOST



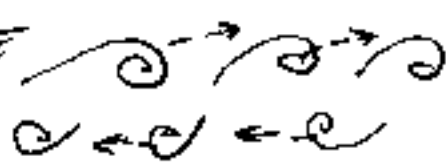
↓ SLEBA ViskoZNOST - VEĆI $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$



PRITISCI
RASTU -
-OPADAJU
USLED CENTRIFUG.



ČALJE SVE
PA TO
POSPEŠUJE
SNAJNE
VETLOGA.



i NA KRAJU
OTČIČAJU, PUTUJU
VETLOZI NIZ STRUJOM.

HAOTIČNO KREĆANJE !!!
KAKO GA OPISATI JEZUČINAMA?

② LOKALNO GENERISANA TURBULENCIJA



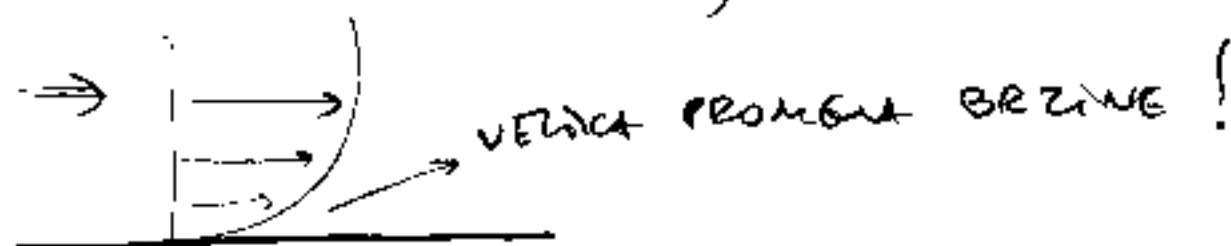
STRUJICA
NE MOJE DA
PRATI KONTURU

SNAJA SE
VETLI VETLOG

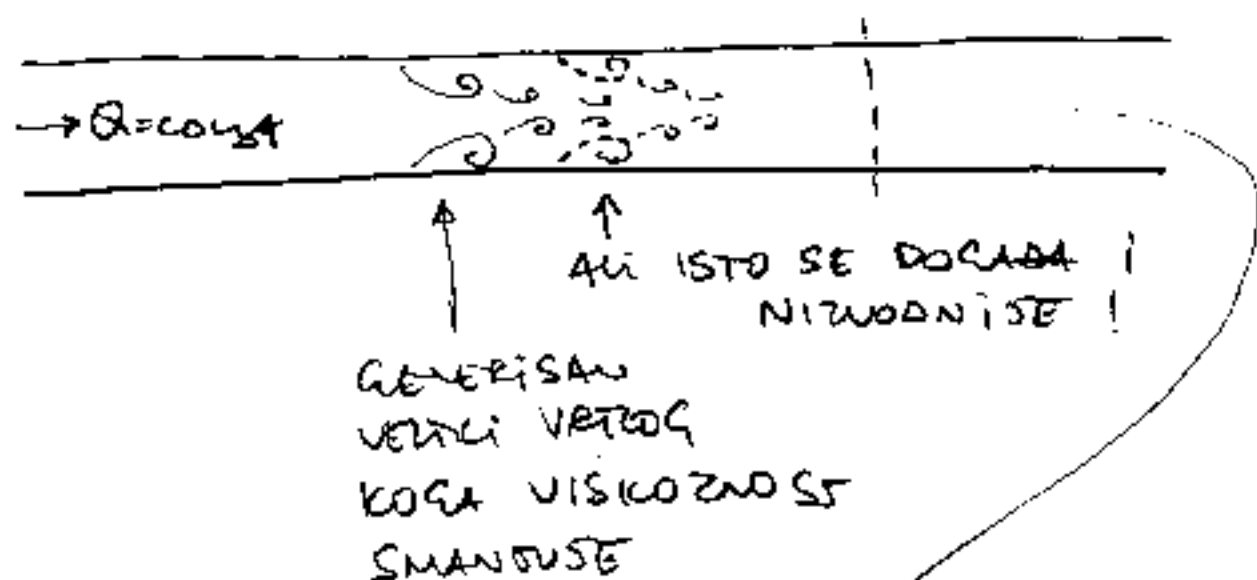
NA KRAJU ViskoZNI
SMIRI NABAVAJE
VETLOGE

- TURBULENCIJA GENERIŠE I SAM
ZNO CEVI (NEPOKRETNAN)

133



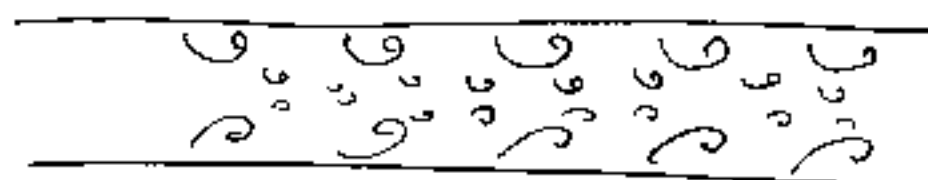
- "USTALJENA" TURBULENCIJA - STATISTIČKI
SREDEN PROCES



GENERISAN
VELIKI VRTLOŽ
KOGA VISKOZNOST
SMAŃUJE

KROZ VREME → KROZ OVAJ PRESEK STALNO
DOLAZI ISTI BROJ MALIH I
VELIKIH VRTLOŽA, HOTAĆMO
ALI STATISTIČKI UREDNO!

ISTO VAŽI I KROZ PROSTOR! U JEONOM
TREĆUTKU PO PROSTORU SE BROJ VELIKIH I
MALIH VRTLOŽA UREDNAĆU



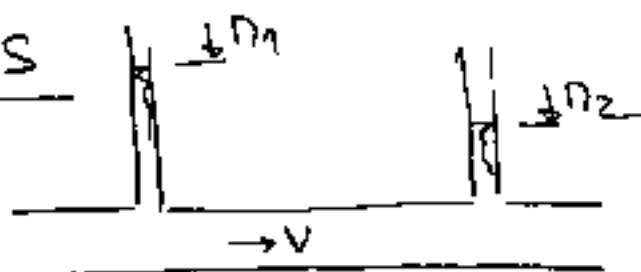
t=const

NAMETJE SE ZAKLJUČAK DA

POSTOJI VEZA IZMEĐU PROSTORNOG - VREMENSKOG IZUČAVANJA TURBULENCIJE
(REYNOLDS, 1920.)

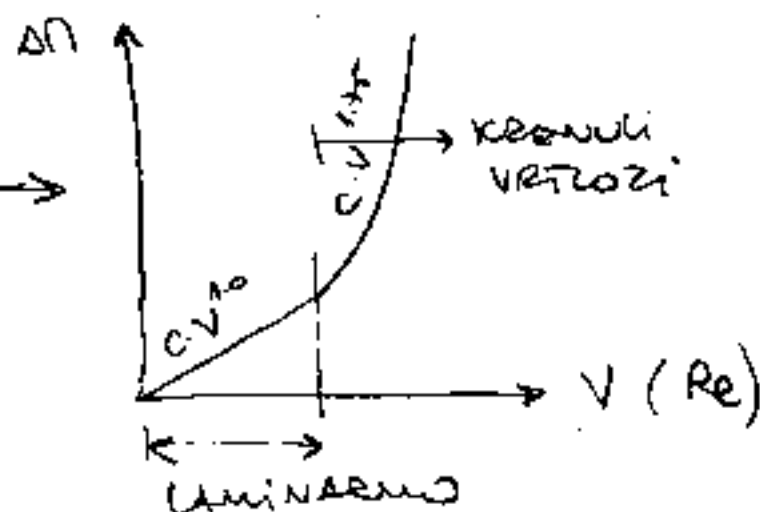
ENERGETSKI BILANS

EXPERIMENT:



POVEĆAVA SE BEZINA POSTEPENO - ČIJEKA SE ΔP

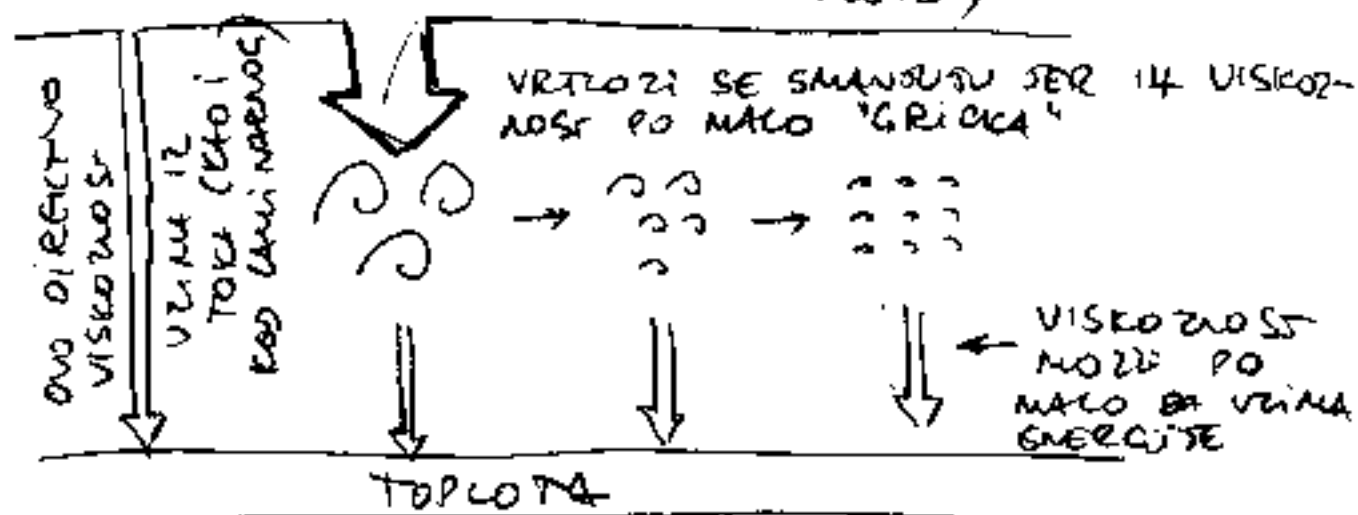
U TURBULENTNOM
STROJANSU
NAGLO RASTE
GUBITAK
ENERGIJE !!!



TREBA "HEAVY" VRTLOŽI

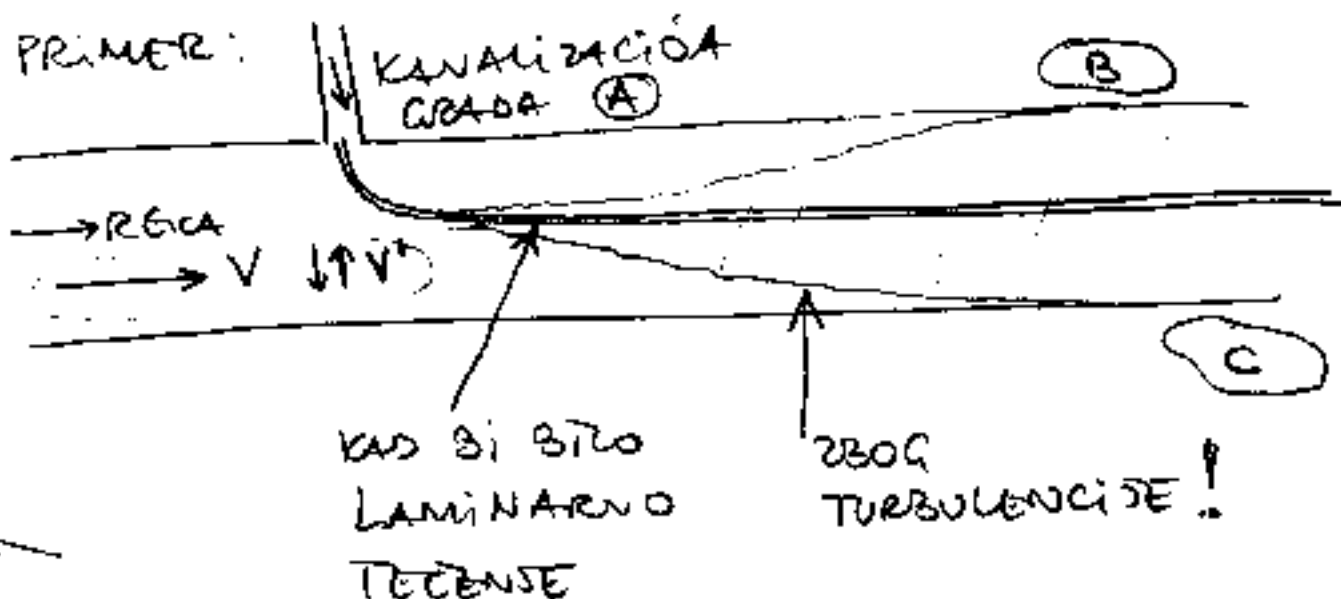
ODJEDINOM ODJEDINOM MNOGO
MEHANIČKE ENERGIJE → U VRTLOŽI

GLAVNO STROJANJE (OVO ŠTO NOSI
FLUID)



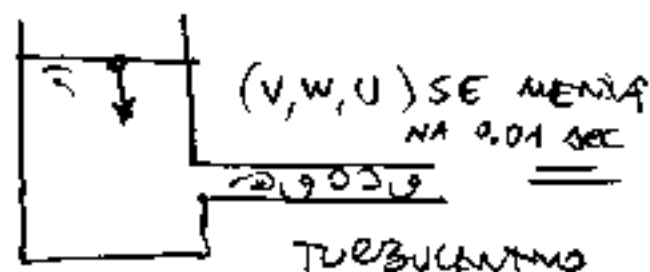
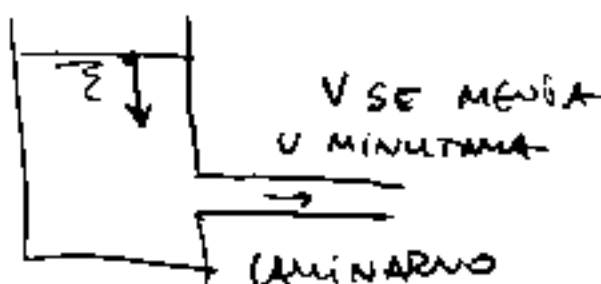
- ZASTO SE PRIRODA IZMISLILA TURBULENCIJU?

- DA BI UPROSECILA VELICINE! DELICI U VRTLOZ NOSE BEZINU, PRITISAK, ... I MERANJEN SE UPROSECUSU VELICINE!!!

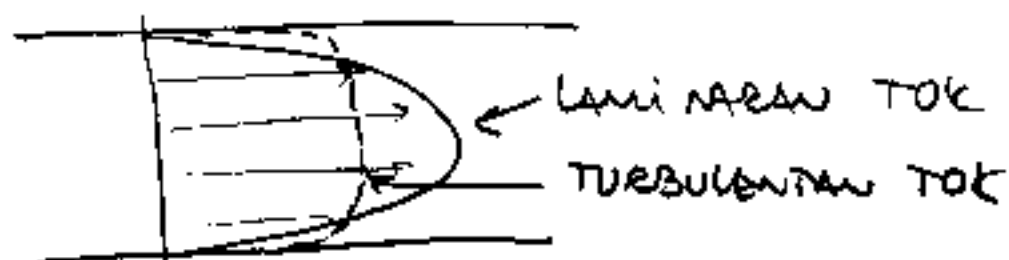


KAKO UVESTI RED U SEONACINE?

- ZA LAMINARNO TEČENJE NAVIE-STOKSOVE SEONACINE SU OK
- ZA TURBULENTNO - MOGUĆE BI NAVIE-STOKSOVE ALI IH TREBA PISATI ZA SVAKI DIMENZIJU I ZA SVAKI VEĆEINSKI TRENUK - ZA RED VELICINE KAD TI TRENUK OD ONOGA STO NAS INTERESUJE



ILI RASPORED BRZINA U
CEVI :

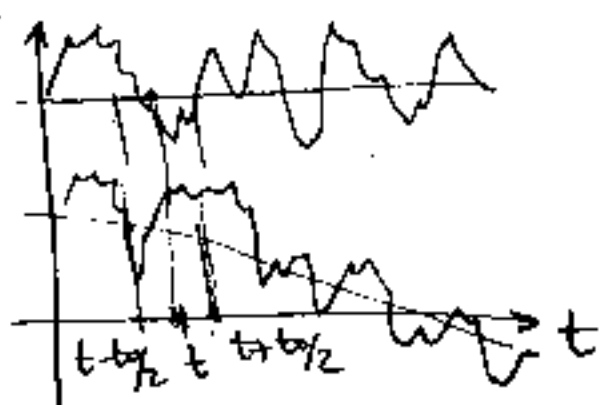


JOS JE DAN PROBLEM - TREBA NAM
IZUOD PO PROSTORU - TURBULENCIJA SE
HAOTICNA PA NE ZAMO GDE IDE SVAKI
DELIC !!!

(136)

RESENIJE - ODRONOSITI VELICINE - RAZNOVOSTI
VELICINU KOJA SE DAKO SPORO
MENJA OD ODSTUPANJA - FLUKTUACIJE

$$Y = \bar{Y} + Y'$$



MOZE PO
VREMENU A I
PO PROSTORU !

$$\bar{Y} = \bar{Y}(t) = \frac{1}{t_o} \int_{t - \frac{t_o}{2}}^{t + \frac{t_o}{2}} Y dt$$

NE SME DA
ZAVISI OD
ODR VREMENA

FLUKTUACIONI DEO
DE ONDA:

$$\bar{Y}' = \frac{1}{t_o} \int_{t - \frac{t_o}{2}}^{t + \frac{t_o}{2}} Y' dt = 0$$

ISPUNJENO AKO
SE $\frac{\partial Y(t)}{\partial t} = \text{const}$
U INTERVALU
 $\pm \frac{t_o}{2}$ - ZNACI
DA t_o NE SME

BITI PRODUKTO - ALI NI
PREDETICO !!!

1) OSREDNĀJENA VĒRĒNOST ZBĒRA

$$\overline{Y_1 + Y_2} = \overline{Y_1} + \overline{Y_2}$$

2) OSREDNĀJENĀS INTEGRĀL (MŅOCĀS SĀBĪRĀKA)

$$\int_X Y dx = \int_X \overline{Y} dx$$

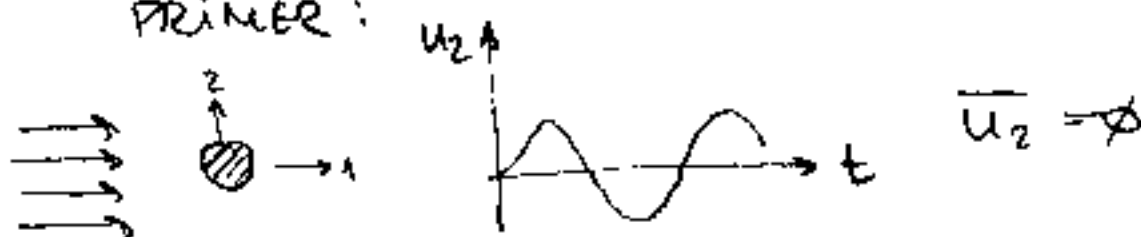
3) OSREDNĀJENĀS IZVAD

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \overline{Y}}{\partial x}$$

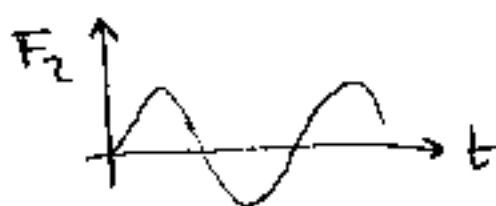
4) OSREDNĀJENĀS PROIZVADS DĒ TREKUTNĒ VĒRĒNOST.

$$\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2} \neq \overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2} !$$

PRĪMĒR :



SIŅA F_2



SNAGA = $F_2 \cdot u_2$



$$Y_1 \cdot Y_2 = (\overline{Y_1} + Y_1')(\overline{Y_2} + Y_2') =$$

$$= \overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2} + \overline{Y_1} \cdot Y_2' + Y_1' \cdot \overline{Y_2} + Y_1' \cdot Y_2'$$

$$\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2} = \overline{\overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2}} + \overline{Y_1' \cdot Y_2'} + \overline{\overline{Y_1} \cdot Y_2'} + \overline{Y_1' \cdot \overline{Y_2}}$$

$$\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2} = \overline{\overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2}} + \overline{Y_1' \cdot Y_2'} + \emptyset + \emptyset$$

$$\overline{Y_1' \cdot Y_2'} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \overline{Y_1'} \cdot \overline{Y_2'} dt$$

t_0 t_0+T
 $t - t_0/2$
 $= \text{const}$

$$\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2} = \overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2} + \overline{Y_1' \cdot Y_2'}$$

5) OŠREDNEN PRIZNAS TRI VARIJABLE

$$\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2 \cdot Y_3} = \overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2} \cdot \overline{Y_3} + \overline{Y_1'} \cdot \overline{Y_2'} \cdot \overline{Y_3'} +$$

$$+ \overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2'} \cdot \overline{Y_3'} + \overline{Y_2} \cdot \overline{Y_3'} \cdot \overline{Y_1'} +$$

$$+ \overline{Y_3} \cdot \overline{Y_1'} \cdot \overline{Y_2'}$$

6) KOMBINACIJE PRAVILA

a) $\frac{\partial(\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2})}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{Y_1 \cdot Y_2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{Y_1} \cdot \overline{Y_2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\overline{Y_1'} \cdot \overline{Y_2'})$

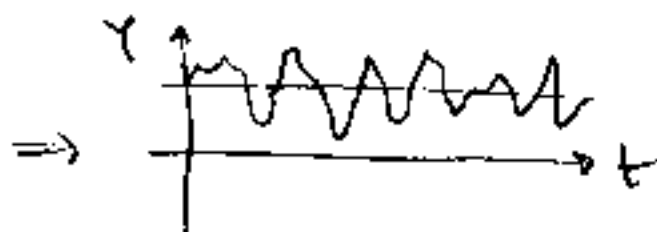
b) $\overline{Y_1} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{Y_2}}{\partial x} = \overline{Y_1} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{Y_2}}{\partial x} + \overline{Y_1'} \cdot \frac{\partial \overline{Y_2'}}{\partial x}$

c) $\frac{\partial^2 \overline{Y}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \overline{Y}}{\partial x^2}$

- USLOV USTAJENOSTI TURBULENTNOG STRUJANJA:

140

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\gamma}}{\partial t} = 0$$



- PROTOK KROZ PLOŠTINU A (ZAPREMINSKI):

$$Q = \int_A u_i n_i dA = \int_A (\bar{u}_i + u'_i) n_i dA$$

$$\bar{Q} = \int_A \overline{(\bar{u}_i + u'_i) n_i} dA = \int_A \bar{u}_i n_i dA$$

PROTOK ZAVISI ISKLJUČIVO OD SREDNJE BRZINE

- PROTOK NEKE FLUKTUIRajuće VELIČINE - NA PRIMER INTERNE ENERGIJE e (ρ)

$$e = \bar{e} + e'$$

$$Q_e = \int_A \rho e u_i n_i dA = \rho \int_A e u_i n_i dA$$

$\uparrow$ A
 $\rho = \text{const}$

$$\bar{Q}_e = \rho \int_A \bar{e} \bar{u}_i n_i dA + \rho \int_A \overline{e' \cdot u'_i} n_i dA$$

PROTOK
SREDNOM
BRZINOM
(KONVEKCIJOM)

PROTOK
FLUKTUACIJAMA
(TURBULENTNA DIFUZIJA)

SLUČAJ
1D STROJ.

$$\bar{u}_1 \neq 0 \quad \bar{u}_2 = \bar{u}_3 = 0$$

$$u_1' \neq 0 \quad u_2' \neq 0 \quad u_3' \neq 0$$

$$\overline{\frac{D\varphi}{Dt}} \neq \frac{D\bar{\varphi}}{Dt} !!!$$

$$\overline{\frac{D\varphi}{Dt}} = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial t} + \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial x_i} + \overline{u_i' \frac{\partial \varphi'}{\partial x_i}}$$

5.3. JEKNAČINE PRIZAKOBE NE TURBULENTNOM STRUJANJU

Ⓐ JEKNAČINA ODRŽANJA MASE

NAPISANA ZA OSREDNJEVI BRZINU I FLUKTUACIJE

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\bar{\rho} + \rho') + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [(\bar{\rho} + \rho')(\bar{u}_i + u_i')] = 0$$

OSREDNIAVANTEM CELE JEKNAČINE:

$$\overline{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}} + \overline{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \bar{\rho}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\bar{\rho} \bar{u}_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\overline{\rho' u_i'}) = 0$$

ili u integralnom obliku:

$$\int_{CV} \frac{\partial \bar{\rho}}{\partial t} dV + \int_{CA} \bar{\rho} \bar{u}_i n_i dA + \int_{CA} \overline{\rho' u_i'} n_i dA = 0$$

PROTOK MASE TURBULENTNOM
DIFUZIJOM

ZA NEISTISJIV FLUID $\rho = \text{const}$, $\rho' = \phi$

(142)

PA SE:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_i} \right) = \phi$$

$$\int_{CA} \bar{u}_i \cdot n_i dA = \phi$$

ISTE JEONACINE KAO I
ZA TRENUTNE VREDNOSTI
FLUKTUACIJE NEMAJU
UTICAJA

ZA $\rho = \text{const}$ VAZI ZA TRENUTNE BRZINE

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = \phi \quad \frac{\partial (\bar{u}_i + u_i')}{\partial x_i} = \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u_i'}{\partial x_i} = \phi !!!$$

⑧ JEONACINA ODREĐANJA KOLIČINE IZLETANJA

OSREDNJAVALA SE NAVIER-STOKESOVA JEONACINA
ZA NEISTISJIV FLUID ($\rho = \text{const}$)

$$\rho \frac{Du_i}{Dt} = -\rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}$$

OSREDNJAVALANJEM:

$$\rho \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \rho \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} + \rho \overline{u_j' \frac{\partial u_i'}{\partial x_j}} = -\rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} -$$

$$+ \mu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i' \cdot \bar{u}_j') \right] - \bar{u}_i' \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_j'}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

" ϕ "
IDE NA DRUGU STRANU
JEONACINE!

DOBILA SE IZRAZ:

143

$$\rho \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \rho \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = -\rho g \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} - \rho \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)}$$

DINAMIČKA JEDNAČINA ZA
ČISTO STRUJANJE NEISTOVRNOG
FLUIDA - REYNOLDSOVA JEDNAČINA

ČLAN KOJI JEDINI
UNOSI TURBULENCIJU U
ČISTNI TOK !!!

- JEDINI NOVI ČLAN

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{NAVIER-STOKES JEDNAČ.} \\ \text{SA TREKUTNIM} \\ \text{BEZINAM} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{N.S. JEDNAČ.} \\ \text{SA SREDNIM} \\ \text{BEZINAM I} \\ \text{PRITISKOM} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{DODATNAK} \\ \text{OD TURBULEN.} \end{array} \right]$$

- DODATNI ČLAN SE TUMAČI KAO DODATNI
NAPON KOJI UMANJUJE ENERGIJU STRUJNE TOKE.
TURBULENTNI NAPON - ILI REYNOLDSOV NAPON

$$\tau_{ij}^t = \rho \cdot \overline{u_i u_j} \quad \left(\text{KOD G. HADJINIA } \tau_{ij}^t = -\rho \overline{u_i u_j} \right) \quad (53-13)$$

PA JE $\frac{\partial \tau_{ij}^t}{\partial x_j}$ = SILA OD TURBULENTNOG
NAPONA.

- OVO NIJE PRANI NAPON - OVO JE USNAČI
DODATNAK NA OSREDNJENU INERCIJALNU SILU
USLED TURBULENCIJE.
OSREDNIAVANJEM INTEGRALNE JEDNAČINE
U KOJOJ JE ČLAN

$\int_{CA} \rho u_i (u_j n_j) dA$ - PROTEK KOLICINE
CEGASTANJA KROZ
POVRSTINU

$$\Rightarrow \int \rho \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j n_j dA + \int \rho \overline{u_i' u_j'} n_j dA$$

INTERKALNA
SUA (-2)
OD SEKONDNI
BRZINA

DODATNA USLED
FLUKTUACIJA

- U REYNOLDSOVOM JEKONACI SE NEKADA
SPAJAJU ZADNA DVA CLOVA:

$$\rho \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \rho \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = -\rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \bar{P}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\mu \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} - \rho \overline{u_i' u_j'} \right)$$

VISKOZNI
NAPONI

TURBULE.
NAPONI

KOD RAZVIXENE TURBULENCIJE
SU ZANEMARLJIVI

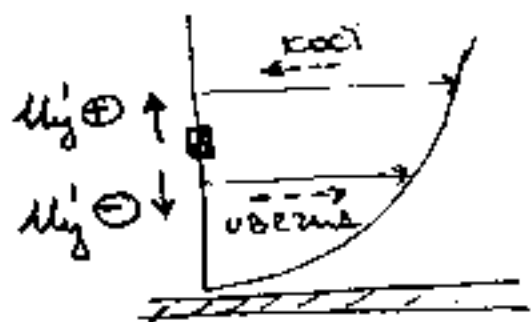
ALI IPAK VISKOZNOST POSTOJI
I SMIRUJE ALI MALO VERTLOJE!

CLOV $\overline{u_i' u_j'}$ SE CESTO ZOVE I KOEF. KORELACIJE
BRZINE U i-PRAVCU SA BRZINOM U j-PRAVCU

$$C_{ij} = \frac{\overline{u_i' u_j'}}{\sqrt{\overline{u_i'^2} \cdot \overline{u_j'^2}}} \quad \text{NORMALIZOVANO!}$$

$$C_{ij} = 1 \quad \text{za} \quad u_i = u_j.$$

za viskozni tok $C_{ij} < \phi \quad i \neq j$



BROJ NEPOZNATIH U SEOVACENI REYNOLDS-003

(4) - PORASTAO JE ZA $C_{ij} - 6$ NOVIT !!
 (u_i, p) 9-3 ZBOG
 SIMETRIZ

→ PROBLEM ZATVARANJA SEOVACENIA
 JER SMO RAZNOJILI OSREDNENE I
 FLUKTUIRAJUĆE VELICINE

→ RESENIA SE ZASNIVAJU NA TOME KAKO SE
 PREDPOSTAVLJA DA SE REYNOLDSOMI NAPOMI
 MENJAJU PO PROSTORU.

- POKUŠAI KORELACIJE REYNOLDSOVIT
 NAPONA I SREDNJE BRZINE
- POKUŠAI PROSTORNOG OPISIVANJA
 VRTLOGA

→ KOD NEISTISLJIVOG FLUIDA SE SVE
 JOS GORE, JER SE $p = \bar{p} + p'$

INTERESUJE NAS SAMO GLAVNO STRUJANJE
— ODRŽANJE MEHANIČKE ENERGIJE I NJENOVA
VEZA SA VRTLOŽIMA

DVA PRISTUPA:

1) UZETI REYNOLDSOVU JEDNAČINU I
POMNOŽITI SE SA SREDNOM BRZINOM $\bar{u}$
UMESTO JEDNAČINE SA KOLIČINOM KREĆANJA
I SILAMA, DOBIJA SE JEDNAČINA SA
KINETIČKOM ENERGIJOM I RADOM SILA.

TURBULENCIJA SE POKAŽUJE SAMO KAO
DODATNI RAD KOJI UMANSUJE KORISNU
ENERGIJU TOKA

2) ODRŽAVANJE JEDNAČINU MEHANIČKE
ENERGIJE — DOBIJA SE PROIZVOD FLUKTU-
IRAJUĆIH VELIČINA I ČLANOVI KOJI POKAZUJU
PRELAZ ENERGIJE U FLUKTUACIJE.

ODUZIMANJEM (1) OD (2) DOBIJA SE JEDNAČINA
KOJA PRATI PREDSTAVU ENERGIJU KOJA NIJE
UŠLA U GLAVNO STRUJANJE

C-1

147.

 $\bar{u}_i \times (\text{REYNOLDSOVA OED.}) (p = \text{const!})$

$$\bar{u}_i \cdot \rho \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\bar{u}_i \cdot \rho \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j}}_{\rho \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_i}{2} \right)} = -\rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} \bar{u}_i -$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} \bar{u}_i}_{\text{RES SILE TERME I SILE PRITISKA}} + \underbrace{\mu \cdot \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}}_{\text{RES VISKOZNIH SILA}} - \underbrace{\rho \cdot \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i' \cdot \bar{u}_j')}_{\text{RES TURBULENTNIH SILA}}$$

$$\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j \bar{u}_i) - \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j) =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j \bar{u}_i) - \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial \bar{u}_j}{\partial x_j} \xrightarrow{=0 \text{ u } p=\text{const}} - \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j \bar{u}_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{u}_i \rho \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j}{2} \right)$$

DOBIO SE ENERGETSKA (MEHANIČKA) OBLASTNA:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\rho \cdot \bar{u}_j \cdot \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) = \underbrace{-\rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} \bar{u}_i}_{\text{RES SILE TERME I SILE PRITISKA}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} \bar{u}_i}_{\text{RES SILE TERME I SILE PRITISKA}} +$$

PROMENA + PROTOK
KINETIČKE ENERGIJE

$$+ \underbrace{\mu \cdot \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}}_{\text{RES VISKOZNIH SILA}} -$$

$$- \underbrace{\bar{u}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho \cdot \bar{u}_i' \cdot \bar{u}_j')}_{\text{RES TURBULENTNIH SILA}}$$

SVE U OBLASTI VREMENA

RES TURBULENTNIH SILA

SVE MOGUĆI RASPOVI

DOBIVENA JEDNAČINA SE SličNA
DINAMIČKOJ JEDNAČINI - OD NJE SE
POSLO MNOŽENJEM SA $\bar{u}_i$

148

(C.2) DRUGI PRISTUP

JEDNAČINA ODREĐENJA MEHANIČKE ENERGIJE
SE OSREDNJAVALA:

$$\overline{u_i \rho \frac{Du_i}{Dt}} = \underbrace{-\rho g u_i \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}}_{1 \text{ član}} - \underbrace{u_i \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}}_{2 \text{ član}} - \underbrace{u_i \frac{\partial \tau_{ji}}{\partial x_j}}_{2 \text{ član}}$$

2 člana $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ 1 član 2 člana 2 člana

5 članova $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$

DOBIVA SE: ($\rho = \text{const}$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \frac{\overline{u'_i \cdot u'_i}}{2} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\rho \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\rho \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\overline{u'_i \cdot u'_i}}{2} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\bar{u}_i \cdot \rho \overline{u'_i \cdot u'_j} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\rho \cdot \bar{u}_j' \frac{\overline{u'_i \cdot u'_i}}{2} \right) \right] = \end{aligned}$$

DER SE NA:
 $\left[\bar{u}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho \overline{u'_i \cdot u'_j}) + \right.$
 $\left. + \rho \cdot \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_j' \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \left[-\rho g \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i} \right] - \left[\bar{u}_i \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} \right] - \left[\bar{u}_i' \frac{\partial \bar{p}'}{\partial x_i} \right] - \\ & \left[\bar{u}_i \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_{ji}}{\partial x_j} \right] - \left[\bar{u}_i' \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}'_{ji}}{\partial x_j} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Na sledeće dve strane je
dato detaljnije izvođenje
(doduse, sa konstantnim rho)

6 ZAKLJUČENIH ČLANOVA SE PODANILUJE U

SREDNJE CENA $\overline{f u_i \frac{Du_i}{Dt}}$

- MAT. IZVOD: $\frac{Du_i}{Dt} = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}$

- MAT. IZVOD KDA SE RAZDVOJI BZGINA NA $\bar{u} + u'$

$$\frac{D(\bar{u}_i + u'_i)}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial t} + \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} + u'_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} +$$

$$+ \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} + u'_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j}$$

- POMNOŽENO SA $(\bar{u}_i + u'_i)$

$$(\bar{u}_i + u'_i) \frac{D(\bar{u}_i + u'_i)}{Dt} = \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} \textcircled{1} + \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial t} \textcircled{2} + u'_i \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} \textcircled{3} + u'_i \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial t} \textcircled{4}$$

$$+ \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{5} + u'_i \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{6} + \bar{u}_i \cdot u'_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{7} +$$

$$+ u'_i \cdot u'_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{8} + \bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{9} + u'_i \cdot \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial u'_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{10} +$$

$$+ \bar{u}_i \cdot u'_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{11} + u'_i \cdot u'_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} \textcircled{12}$$

- SADA SE SVE OSREDNJAVA. TREBA NAM OSREDNJEVA
JEDNAČINA MEHANIČKE ENERGIJE (f JE SKLO-
NOSTI SEI JE KONSTANTNO):

$$\overline{(\bar{u}_i + u'_i) \frac{D(\bar{u}_i + u'_i)}{Dt}} = \overline{(\quad)} + \overline{(\quad)} + \dots + \overline{(\quad)}$$

(2)

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\bar{u}_i \cdot \bar{u}_i \cdot \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) \rightarrow \text{POJAVUJE SE U } \bar{u}_i \cdot (\text{REG. TER.})$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \phi \quad \textcircled{3} = \phi$$

$$\textcircled{4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\overline{u_i' \cdot u_i'}}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{5} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\bar{u}_j \cdot \frac{\bar{u}^2}{2} \right) \longrightarrow \text{POJAVUJE SE U } \bar{u}_i \cdot (\text{REG. TER.})$$

$$\textcircled{6} = \phi$$

$$\textcircled{7} = \bar{u}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\overline{u_i' \cdot u_j'}) \longrightarrow \text{---}$$

$$\textcircled{8} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(u_j' \cdot \frac{\overline{u_i' \cdot u_i'}}{2} \right) \longrightarrow \text{PROJEK FLUKTUACIJE ENERGIJE TURBULENTNOJ DIFUZIJOM (POJAVUJE SE S!)} \quad \text{---}$$

$$\textcircled{9} = \phi$$

$$\textcircled{10} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\bar{u}_j \cdot \frac{\overline{u_i' \cdot u_i'}}{2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{11} = \phi$$

$$\textcircled{12} = \overline{u_i' \cdot u_j'} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\pi_i \textcircled{7} + \textcircled{12} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\bar{u}_i \cdot \overline{u_i' \cdot u_j'})$$

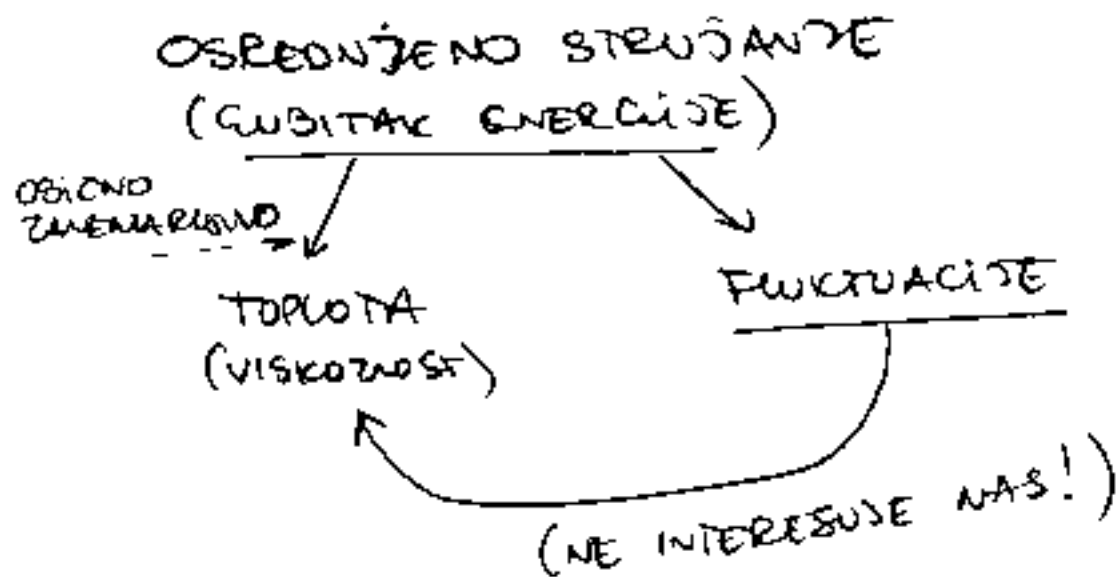
OSTAJE JEONAEINA NAMENJENA

ENERGIJI KOJA ULAZI U FLUKTUACIJE:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \textcircled{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \frac{\overline{u_i' u_i'}}{2} \right) + \\
 & + \textcircled{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\overline{u_j} \rho \frac{\overline{u_i' u_i'}}{2} \right) + \textcircled{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\rho \overline{u_j'} \frac{\overline{u_i' u_i'}}{2} \right) = \\
 & = \textcircled{4} - \overline{u_i'} \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x_i} - \textcircled{5} \overline{u_i'} \frac{\partial \tau'_{ji}}{\partial x_j} - \textcircled{6} \rho \overline{u_i' u_j'} \frac{\partial \overline{u_i}}{\partial x_j}
 \end{aligned}$$

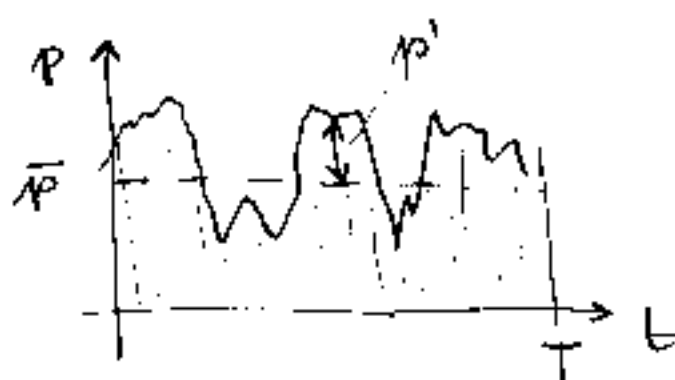
ČLANOVI: (SVE U JEDINICI VREMENA)

- ① - PRIRASTAJ KINETIČKE ENERGIJE U FLUKTUACIJAMA
- ② PROTOK FLUKTUACIONE KINETIČKE ENERGIJE
- ③ KROZ KONTURU (KADA PREIDE IZ $\nabla \cdot A$)
 - ② - KONVEKCIJOM $\overline{u_j}$
 - ③ - DIFUZIJOM TURBULENTNOM u_j' (NE PRENOSI SE MASA!!!)
- ④ RAD SFERNOG DELA FLUKTUACIONIH SILA (POVRŠINSKA SILA)
- ⑤ RAD DENIZATORSKOG DELA POVRŠINSKIH SILA - RAD PRAVIH VISKOZNOSTI NAPONA
- ⑥ ENERGIJA PREBAČENA IZ OSREDNJEKOG STRUJANJA - PRODUKCIJA TURBULENTNE ENERGIJE (UKLADENA ENERGIJA IZ OSREDNJEKOG TOPIJA)



5.4. STATISTIČKI POKAZATELJI TURBULENCE

U JEDNOJ TAČKI SE MERI PRITISAK IKOZ
VREMENE:



$$\bar{p} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt$$

$$\int_0^T p' dt = 0$$

a). POKAZATELJ DISPERZIJE $\overline{p' \cdot p'} = \overline{p'^2} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p'^2 dt$

|| MOŽE SE SHVATITI I KAO
|| MOMENAT INERCIE OKO $\bar{p}$
- MOMENT SE MANJI UKOLIKO
SE POUKINA "SPREŠKANJA"



b). KOREN IZ DISPERZIJE JE SREDNJE
KWADRATNO ODSUPANJE ILI
STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA

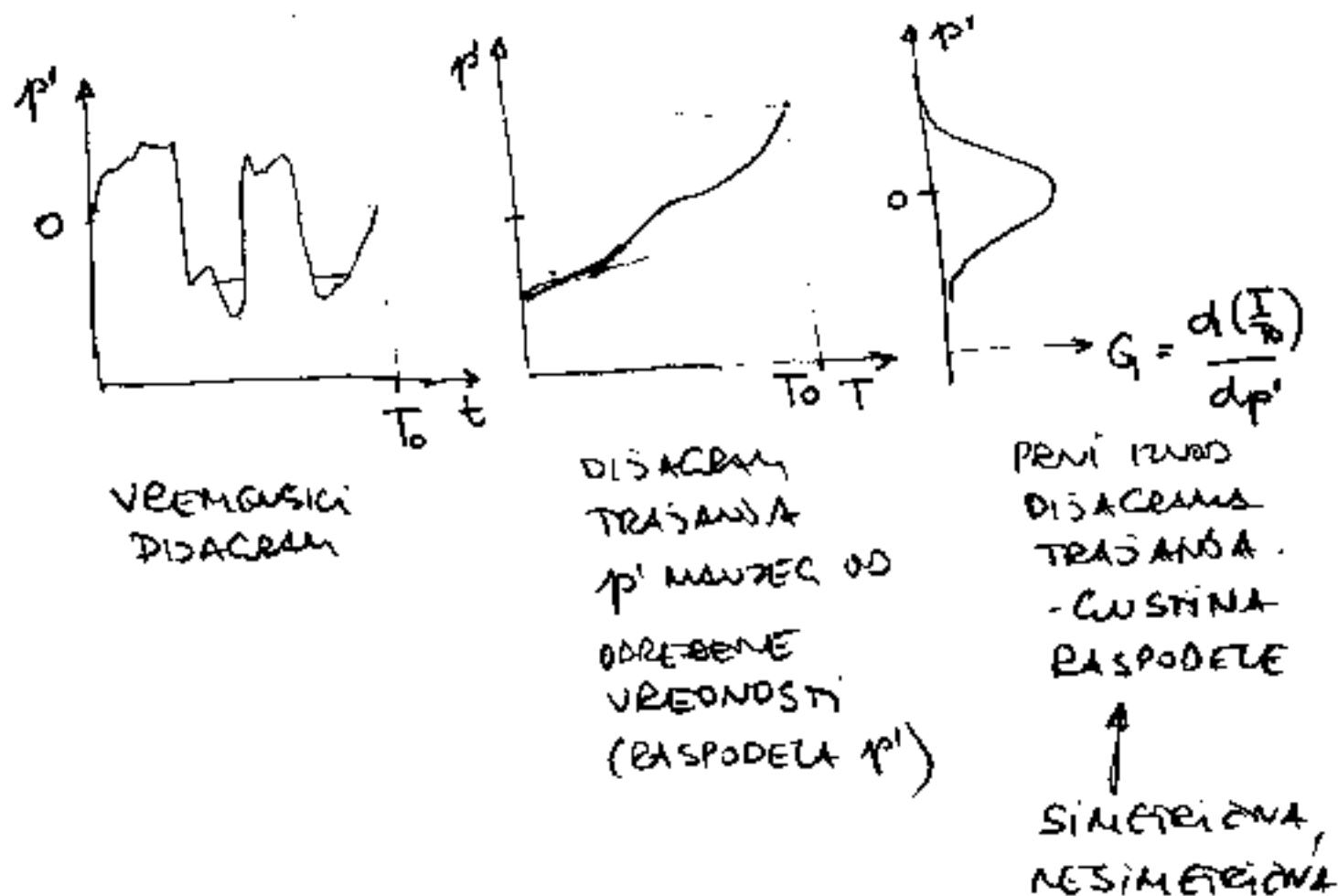
$$\sqrt{\overline{p'^2}}$$

(RMS)
ROOT MEAN
SQUARE

- c) SREDNJE KVADRATNO ODSTUPANJE JE
POKAZATELJ TURBULENCIJE - ZGODNO JE
DA SE NORMALIZUJE SA SREDNOM BRZINOM:

$$\frac{\sqrt{\overline{p'^2}}}{\bar{p}} - \text{INTENZITET TURBULENCIJE}$$

- d) RASPODELA FUKTUACIJA - POKAZUJE UČESTO POSEBNIH
VREDNOSTI U UKUPNOM VREMENSKOM ZAPISU



- e) BEZDIMENZIONALNI POKAZAT.
- ASIMETRIBIA $\frac{\overline{p'^3}}{(\overline{p'^2})^{3/2}}$
- SPLOJSTENOST $\frac{\overline{p'^4}}{(\overline{p'^2})^2}$
- ← OBIČNO GAUSOVA
NORMA LNA.

$$K_p(x) = \frac{P'_A \cdot P'_B(x)}{\sqrt{P'^2_A} \cdot \sqrt{P'^2_B(x)}}$$

- $K(x=0) = 1$
- FITOVANJE PARABOLE DOBIJA SE
NERA VELICINE VRTLOGA ... 1 - MIKROSKA
 TURBULENCIJE

$$P(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2$$

- DEFINISE SE DOŽINA L - MACROSKALA

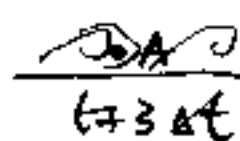
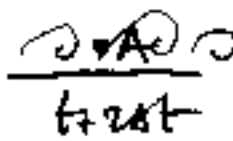
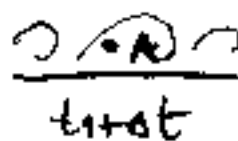
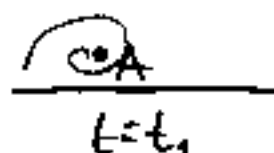
$$L = \int_a^b K(x) dx$$

DASE VELICINU VELIKIH VRTLOGA

RADI SE I KORELACIJA RAZLIČITIH VELIČINA
PO PROSTORU!

- PO VREMENU

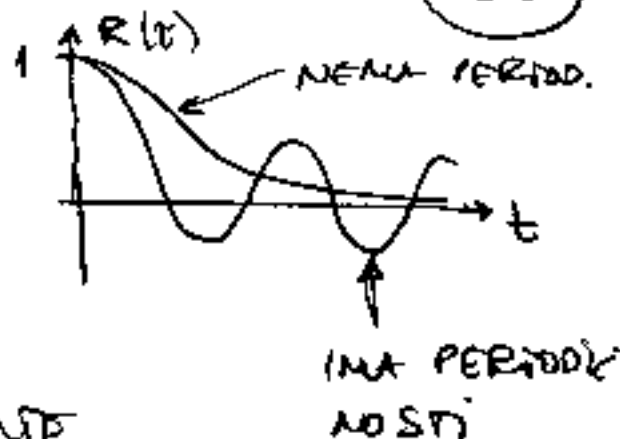
VRTOG PROIZI PORO MERNE TACKE, DO MU SLEDE!



AUTOKORELACIJA - ISTA VEŠTINA
U ISTOJ TAČICI

$$R_{\tau} = K_{\tau} = \frac{p'(t) \cdot p'(t+\tau)}{\overline{p'^2}}$$

DATE PERIODE VRTLOGA.



KORELACIJA DVE KOMPONENTE
BRZINE

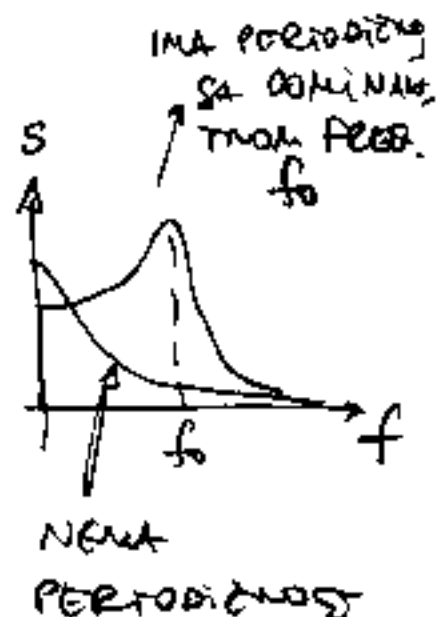
$$K_{12}(t) = \frac{u_1' \cdot u_2'}{\sqrt{\overline{u_1'^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\overline{u_2'^2}}} \quad - \text{MNOŽI SE ISTOVREMENO BRZINE!!!}$$

NE KLIZA τ VEĆ SE ALUJA
U VREMENU
POKAZUJE NORMALIZOVAN REYNOLDSOV
NAPON TURBULENCIJE!!!

VREMENSKA KORELACIJA GOVORI O PERIODIČ-
NOSTI I PERIODI VRTLOGA - LOCIJNA VERA
SA FURIJEVOJOM TRANSFORMACIJOM KOJA TO
PREVODI U FREKVENCISE

$$R(\tau) = \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{S(f)}_{\text{SPEKTRALNA GUSTINA}} \cos(2\pi f\tau) df$$

$$S(f) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} R(\tau) \cos(2\pi f\tau) d\tau$$

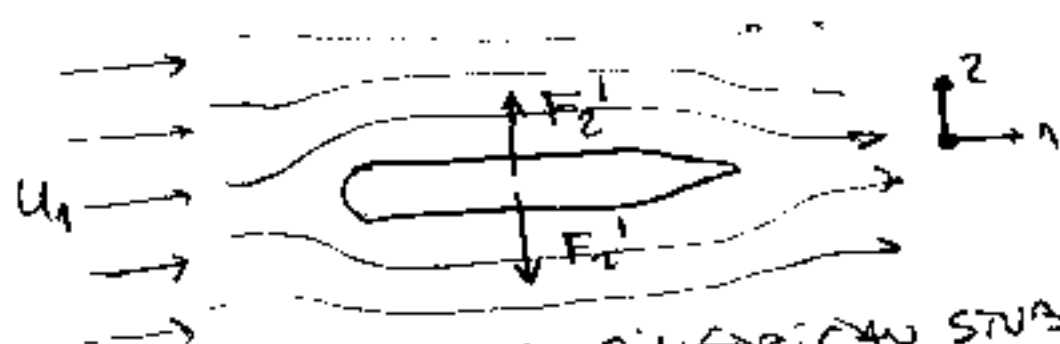


ČEMU SU A ONA IZUČAVANJA

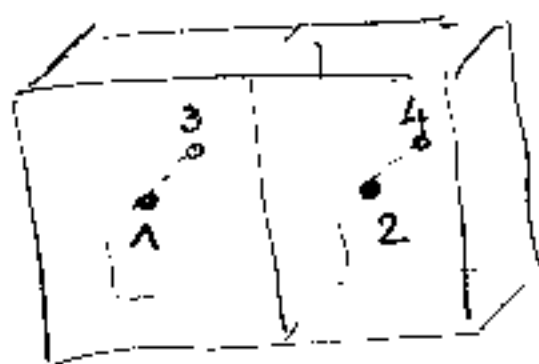
KORELACIJA

- DA BI SE RESTI PRAKTIČNI PROBLEMI
ZA KOJE NIJE NEOPHOĐNO REŠAVATI
NERESIVE JEDNAČINE!

SILA NA MOSTOVSKI STUB:



IAKO JE SIMETRIČAN STUB, POSTOJI
SILA VZOR FUKTUACIJA



MOŽE SE PRITISCI
U TAČKAMA 1...4

SA JEDNE STRANE:

$$F_2' = (p_1' + p_2') \cdot A$$

$$\overline{F_2'^2} = \left(\overline{p_1'^2} + \overline{p_2'^2} + 2 \underbrace{\overline{p_1' \cdot p_2'}}_{\leq 1} \right) \cdot A^2$$

$$\max \overline{F_2'^2} = 4 \overline{p_1'^2} \cdot A^2$$

TREBA I KORELACIJA SA SUPROTNOU

STRANOM ZIDA - ČIJE SE KORELACIJA
R13 I R24

Ako se $R_{13} = -1$ tada se $p_1^{uklono} = 2p_1$ 155

za $R_{13} = +1$ tada se $p_1^{uklono} = \emptyset$

uzim se $F_{max} = k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{F_{12}^2}{2}}$

↑
KOEFIČIJENT
OSEJBEĆENJA
(obično = 3 za
pojačavajuće
deonke u 1000
doklata)

↑
obično
kausova
rtislova

