

Modèle à deux fluides de l'équation d'Euler tronquée

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Équation d'Euler tronquée

$$\partial_t \hat{v}_\alpha(\mathbf{k}, t) = -\frac{i}{2} \mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}(\mathbf{k}) \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \hat{v}_\beta(\mathbf{p}, t) \hat{v}_\gamma(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}, t)$$

$\hat{v}(\mathbf{k}) = 0$ for $\sup_\alpha |k_\alpha| \leq k_{\max}$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = k_\beta P_{\alpha\gamma} + k_\gamma P_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} - k_\alpha k_\beta / k^2$$

Équilibre absolu

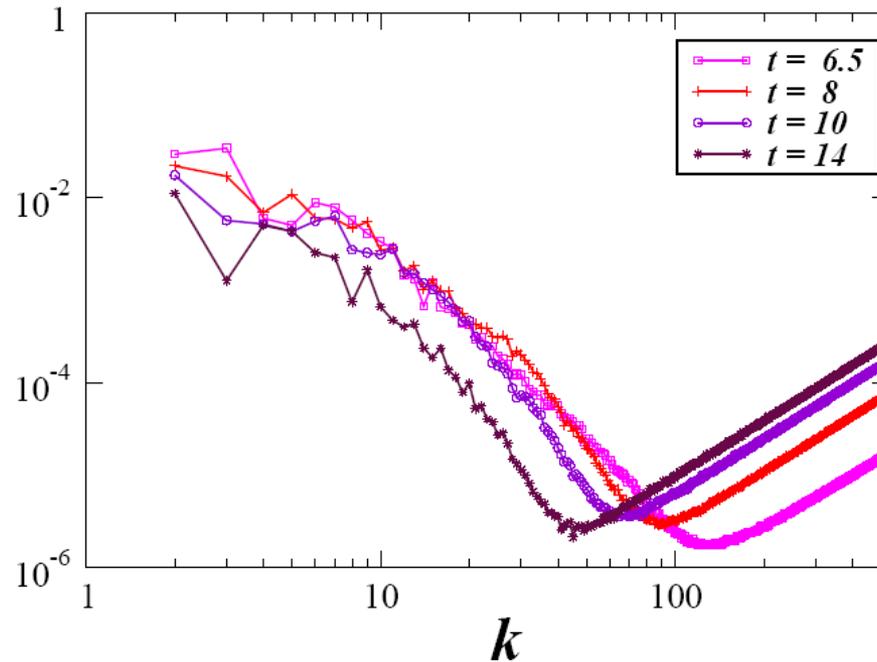
$$\partial_t \hat{v}_\alpha(\mathbf{k}, t) = -\frac{i}{2} \mathcal{P}_{\alpha\beta\gamma}(\mathbf{k}) \sum_{\mathbf{p}} \hat{v}_\beta(\mathbf{p}, t) \hat{v}_\gamma(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}, t)$$

$$\hat{v}_\alpha(\mathbf{k}) \sim \mathbf{e}^{-\beta E} \quad \text{Champ gaussienne}$$

$$E(k) \sim k^2$$

Séparation d'échelle

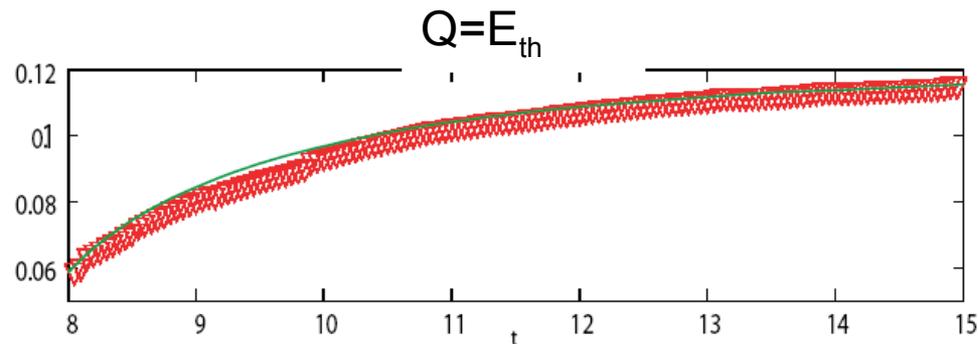
$E(k)$



C. Cichowlas, P. Bonaiti, F. Debbasch and M. Brachet. Effective dissipation and turbulence in spectrally truncated euler flows. *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, 95(26), 2005.

Statistique des petites échelles

$$E_{\text{th}}(t) = \sum_{k_{\text{th}}(t) < k} E(k, t)$$



Filtres

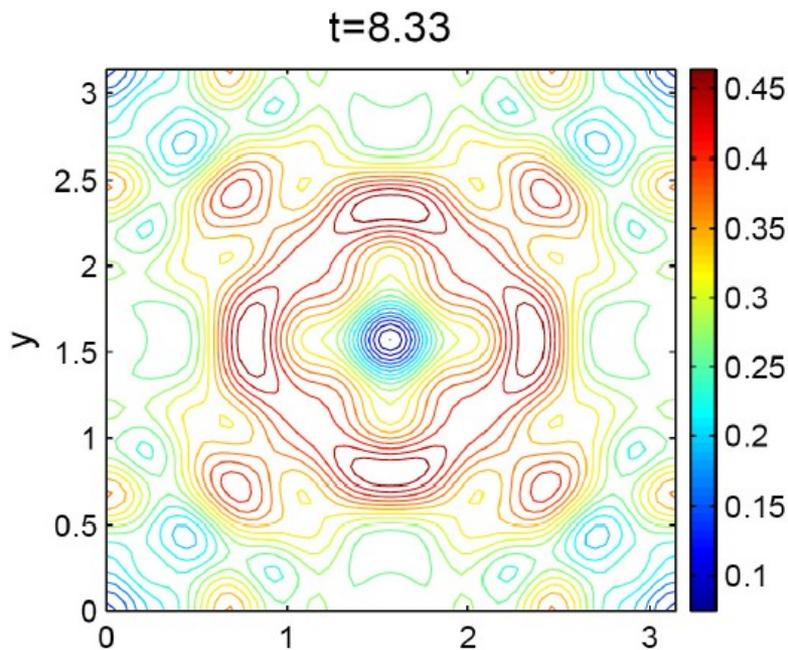
$$f^{<}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_k F(\mathbf{k}) \hat{f}_{\mathbf{k}} e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}$$

$$f^{>}(\mathbf{r}) = 1 - f^{<}(\mathbf{r})$$

$$F(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tanh \left[\frac{|k| - k_{\text{th}}}{\Delta k} \right] \right)$$

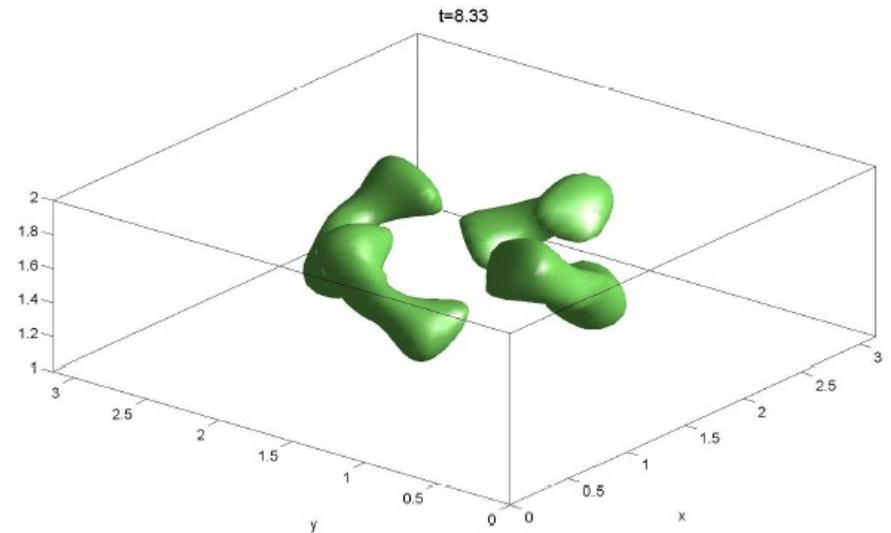
Chaleur local

$$Q(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} [(\mathbf{v}^>)^2]^< (\mathbf{r})$$

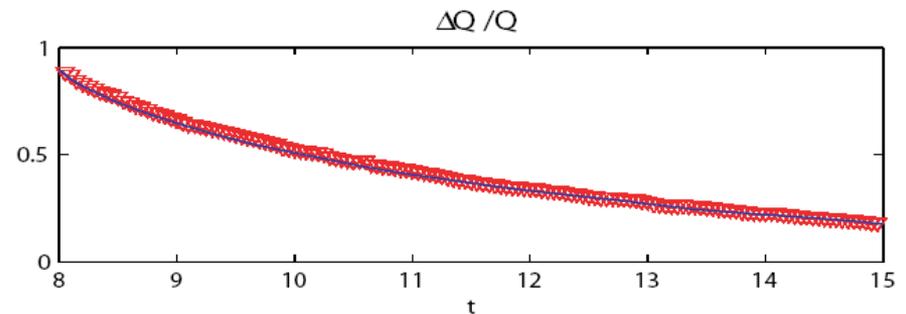


(a) Cut at $z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ of Q .

$$\langle Q(r) \rangle = E_{th}$$

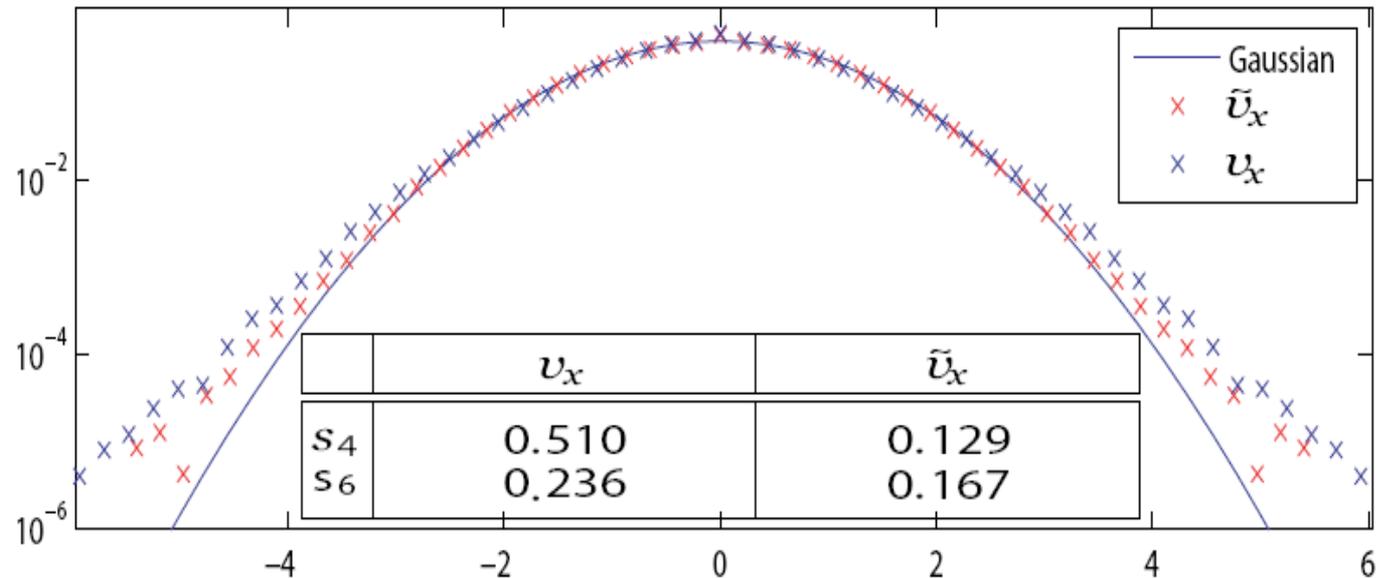


(b) Isosurface $Q(r) = 0.8Q_{max} = 0.42$

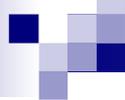


Statistique quasi-gaussienne

$$\tilde{v}^> = \frac{v^>}{\sqrt{Q}}$$



Histogram de $v_x^>$ et $\tilde{v}_x^>$.



Modèle à deux fluides

- Diffusion de la chaleur
- Dissipation effective
- L'énergie total est conservée

Modèle à deux fluides

$$\partial_t v_i^< + v_j^< \partial_j v_i^< = -\partial_i \tilde{p} + \partial_j \sigma'_{ij}$$

$$\partial_i v_i^< = 0$$

$$T = Q/c$$
$$c = 8k_{\max}^3$$
$$\partial_t T + v_j^< \partial_j T = \mathcal{D}T + \frac{1}{2c} (\partial_j v_i^< + \partial_i v_j^<) \sigma'_{ij}$$

$$\sigma'_{ij} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\nu_{\text{eff}}(k)(ik_i \hat{v}_j^< + ik_j \hat{v}_i^<)]$$

$$\mathcal{D}T = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[-k^2 D_{\text{eff}}(k) \mathcal{F}[T]]$$

$$\left\langle \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{v}^<) ^2 + cT \right\rangle$$

Est conservée

Modèle à deux fluides

$$\langle Q \rangle = E_{\text{th}}$$

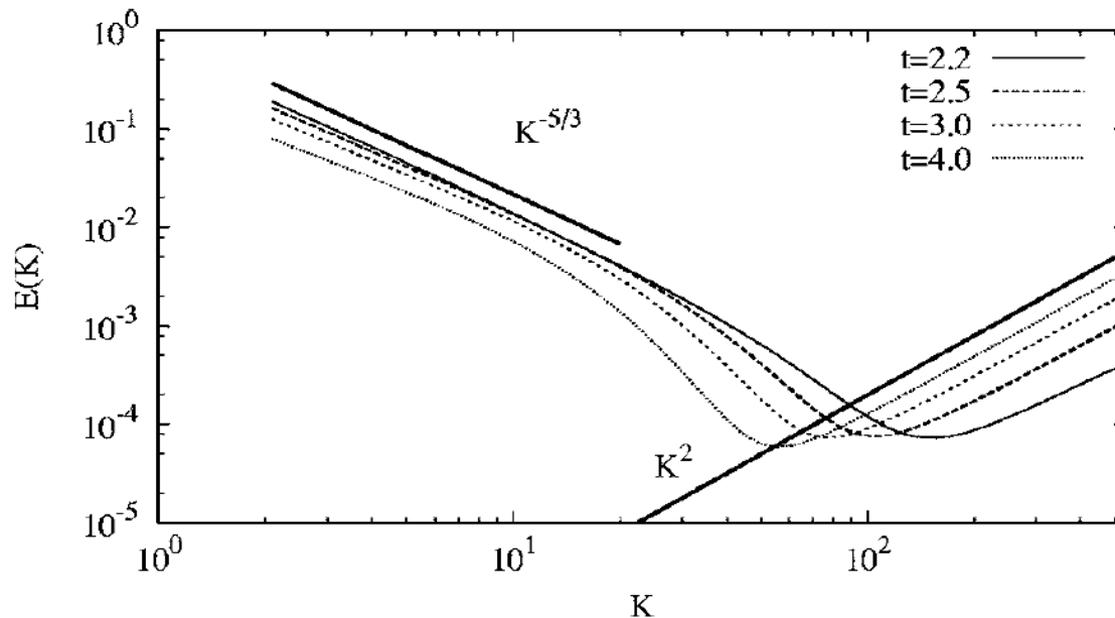
$$[E_{\text{th}}(t)] = L^2 T^{-2}$$

$$\nu_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{th}}}}{k_{\text{max}}} f \left(\frac{k}{k_{\text{max}}}, \frac{k_0}{k_{\text{max}}} \right)$$

$$D_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{th}}}}{k_{\text{max}}} \Psi \left(\frac{k}{k_{\text{max}}}, \frac{k_0}{k_{\text{max}}} \right)$$

Détermination EDQNM de la viscosité

EDQNM reproduit la dynamique de l'équation d'Euler tronquée.



W. J. T. Bos and J.-P. Bertoglio Dynamics of spectrally truncated inviscid turbulence. *Phys. Fluids*, 18(071701), 2006.

Détermination EDQNM de la viscosité

$$\frac{\partial E(k, t)}{\partial t} = T_{NL}(k, t)$$

$$T_{NL}(k, t) = \int \int_{\Delta} \Theta_{kpq}(xy + z^3) [k^2 p E(p, t) E(q, t) - p^3 E(q, t) E(k, t)] \frac{dp dq}{pq}$$

$$\Theta_{kpq} = \frac{1 - \exp(-(\eta_k + \eta_p + \eta_q)t)}{\eta_k + \eta_p + \eta_q}$$

eddy damped

$$\eta_k = \lambda \sqrt{\int_0^k s^2 E(s, t) ds.}$$

$$\lambda = 0.36$$

Détermination EDQNM de la viscosité

Équilibre absolu + perturbation:

Ansatz

$$E(p, t) = \frac{3E_{\text{th}}}{k_{\text{max}}^3} p^2 + \gamma(t) \delta(p - k_{\text{pert}})$$

$$E_{\text{th}} \gg \gamma$$

Détermination EDQNM de la viscosité

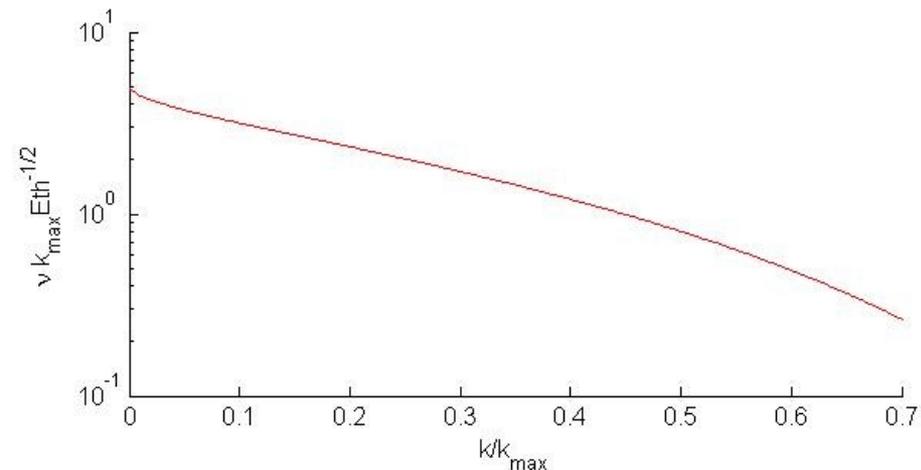
$$T_{NL}(k, t) = -\gamma(t)\delta(k - k_{\text{pert}})k^2 \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{th}}}}{k_{\text{max}}} \frac{\sqrt{30}}{\lambda} I \left(\frac{k}{k_{\text{max}}} \right)$$

$$I(x) = \sqrt{x} \int_1^{\frac{2-x}{x}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(p^2 - 1)(1 - q^2)(q^2 + p^2(1 + 2q^2))}{(p^2 - q^2)(2^{\frac{5}{2}} + ((p - q)^{\frac{5}{2}} + (p + q)^{\frac{5}{2}}))} dq dp$$

$$T_{NL}(k, t) = \frac{\partial E(k, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \gamma(t)}{\partial t} \delta(k - k_{\text{pert}})$$

Détermination EDQNM de la viscosité

$$\nu_{\text{eff}}(k) = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{th}}}}{k_{\text{max}}} \frac{\sqrt{30}}{2\lambda} I\left(\frac{k}{k_{\text{max}}}\right)$$



small k/k_{max} limit

$$\nu_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sqrt{E_{\text{th}}}}{k_{\text{max}}} \frac{7}{\sqrt{15\lambda}}$$

$\frac{7}{\sqrt{15\lambda}} = 5.021$ for the classic value of $\lambda = 0.36$

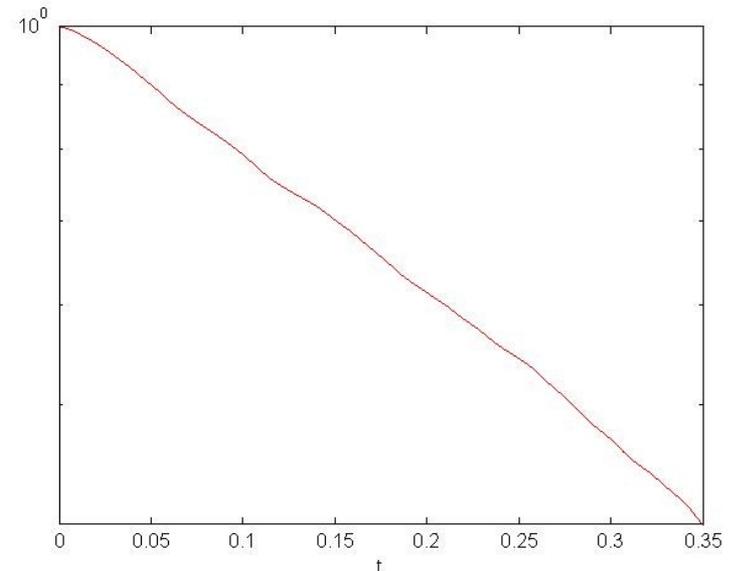
Détermination numérique de la viscosité

$$u = \cos kx \sin ky + u_{\text{eq}}$$

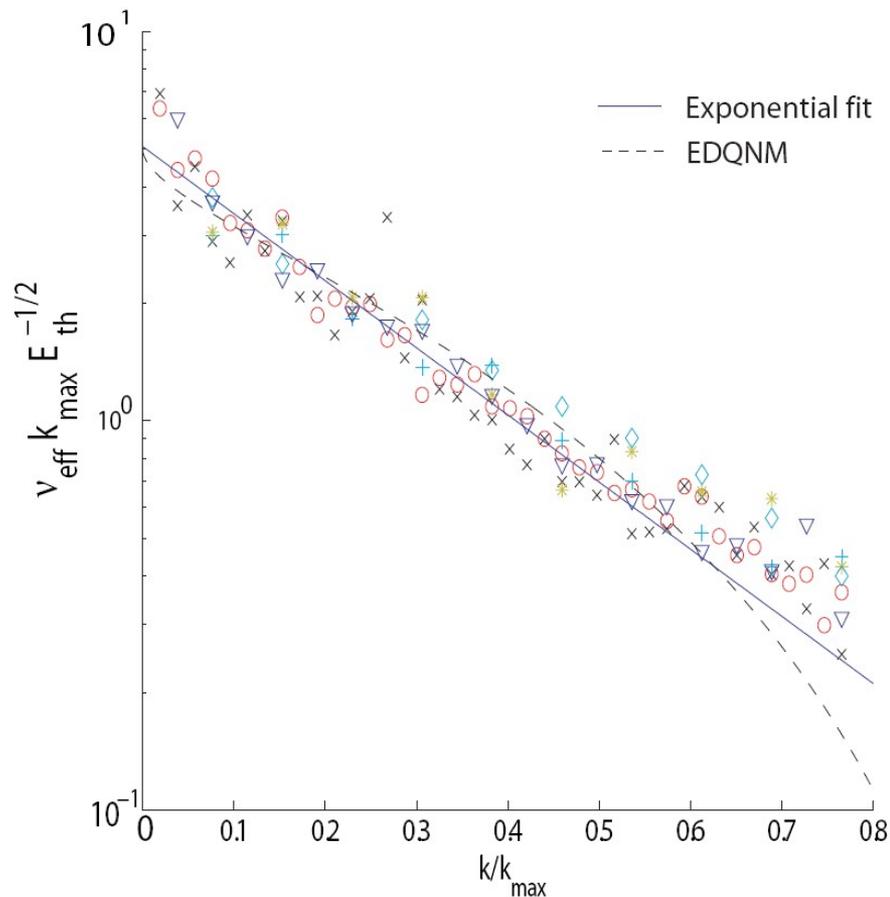
$$v = -\sin kx \cos ky + v_{\text{eq}}$$

$$w = w_{\text{eq}}$$

$$\langle u_{\text{eq}}^2 + v_{\text{eq}}^2 + w_{\text{eq}}^2 \rangle = 2E_{\text{th}}$$



Détermination numérique de la viscosité



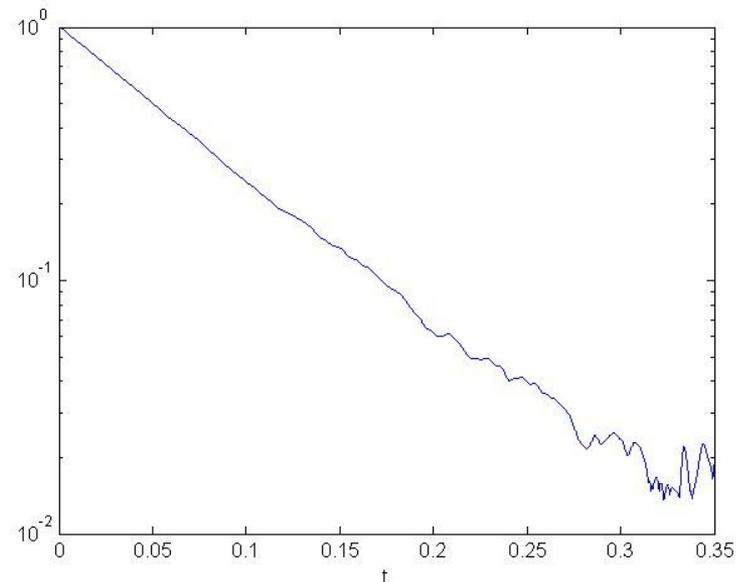
$$\nu_{\text{eff}} = 5.0723 \frac{\sqrt{Eth}}{k_{\text{max}}} e^{-3.97k/k_{\text{max}}}$$

Détermination numérique de la diffusivité thermique

On considère un pseudo-équilibre: une gaussienne modulé spatialement

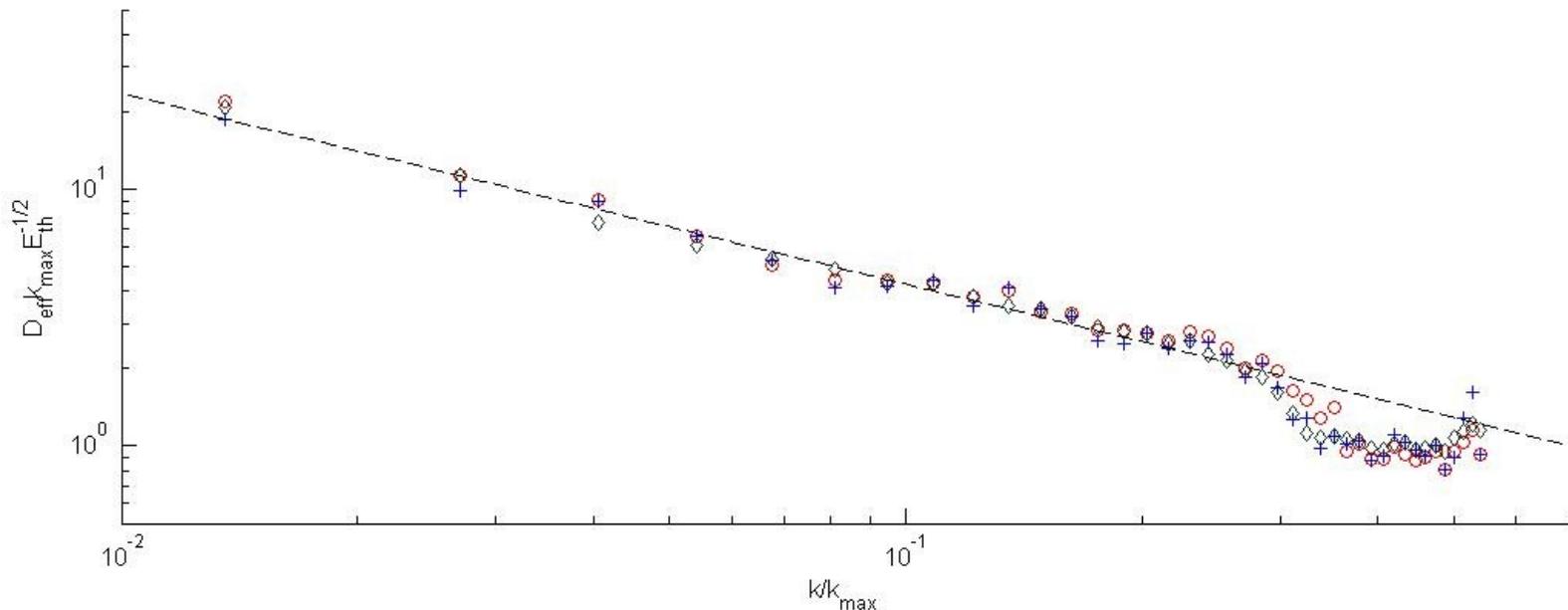
$$\langle u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \rangle = 2E_{\text{th}} + 2\epsilon \cos kx$$

with $\epsilon < E_{\text{th}}$



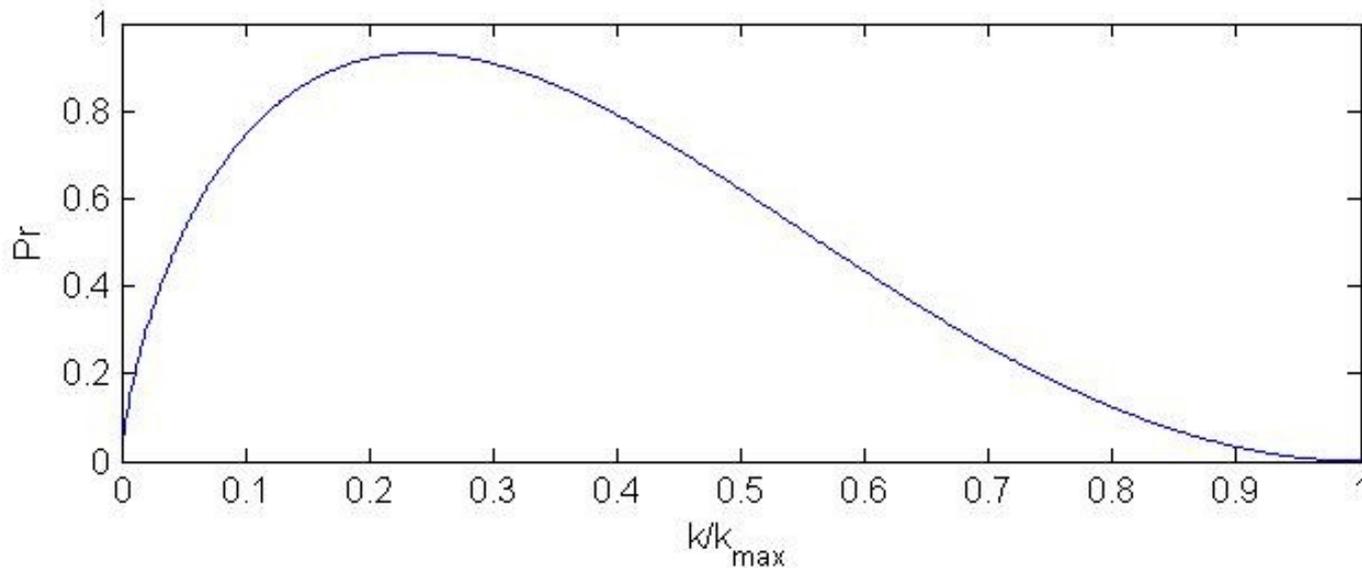
Détermination numérique de la diffusivité thermique

$$D_{\text{eff}} = 0.7723 \frac{\sqrt{Eth}}{k_{\text{max}}} (k/k_{\text{max}})^{-0.74}$$



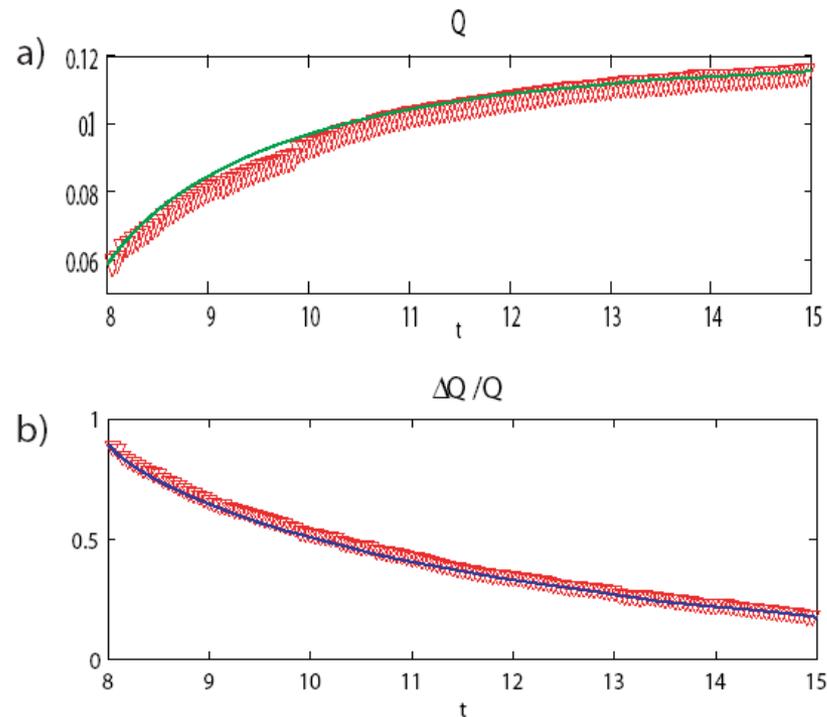
Nombre de Prandtl effective

$$Pr_{\text{eff}}(k) = \nu_{\text{eff}}(k) / D_{\text{eff}}(k)$$



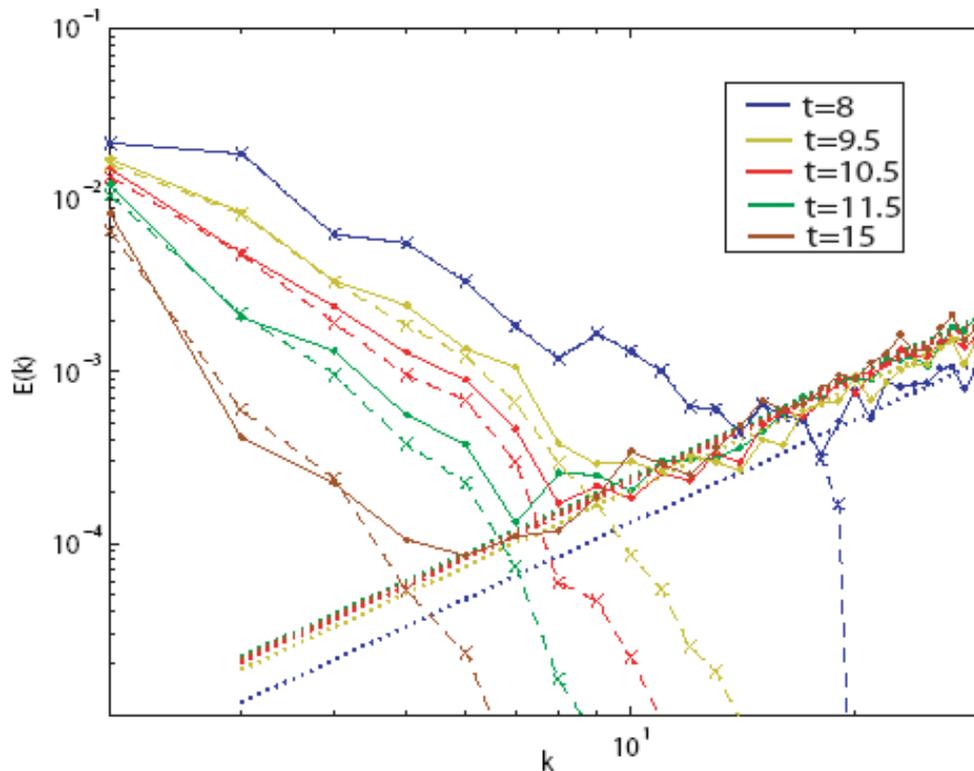
Validation du modèle

Confrontation d'Euler tronqué avec le modèle à deux fluides



Validation du modèle

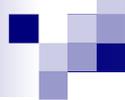
Confrontation d'Euler tronqué avec le modèle à deux fluides



$$E_{\text{th}}(t) = \langle Q(t) \rangle$$

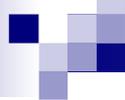
$$E(k, t) = c(t)k^2$$

$$\langle Q(t) \rangle = \sum_{k > k_{\min}} c(t)k^2.$$



Conclusions

- Les petites échelles sont Quasi-Normales.
- Viscosités EDQNM et Monte Carlo sont en bonne accorde.
- (Hypo)diffusion de la chaleur.
- Modèle à deux fluides est quasi-quantitative.



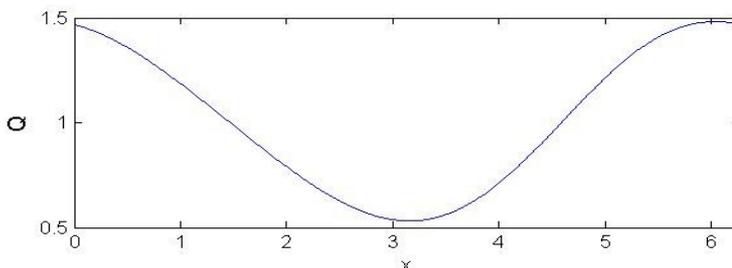
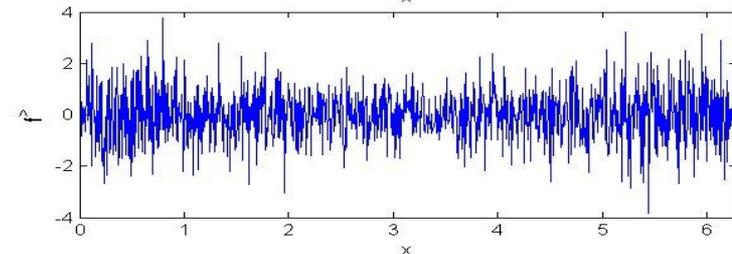
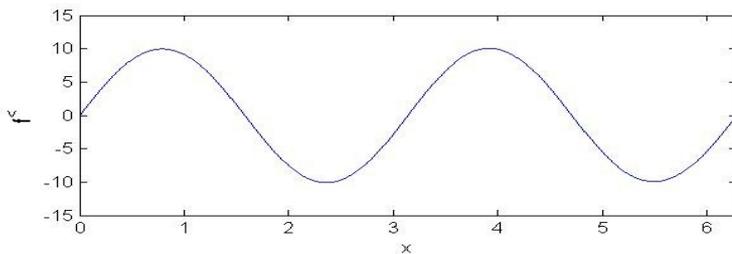
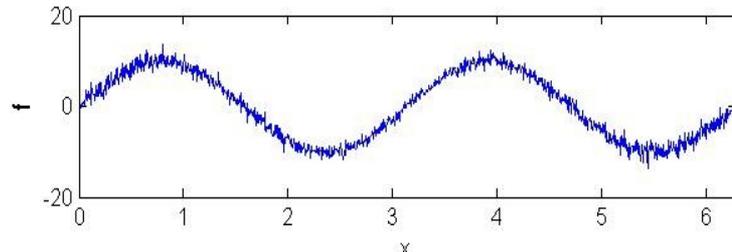
Future developments

- Extension to helical flows
- Extension to MHD
- Compressible flows, NLS,

Chaleur local

Exemple

$$f(x) = 10 \sin 2x + \xi_x \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

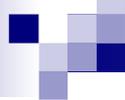


$$\overline{\xi_x \xi_y} = 0 \quad \forall x \neq y$$

$$\overline{\xi_x} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \overline{\xi_x^2} = 1 + 0.5 \cos x$$

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2} [(f^>)^2]^<(x)$$

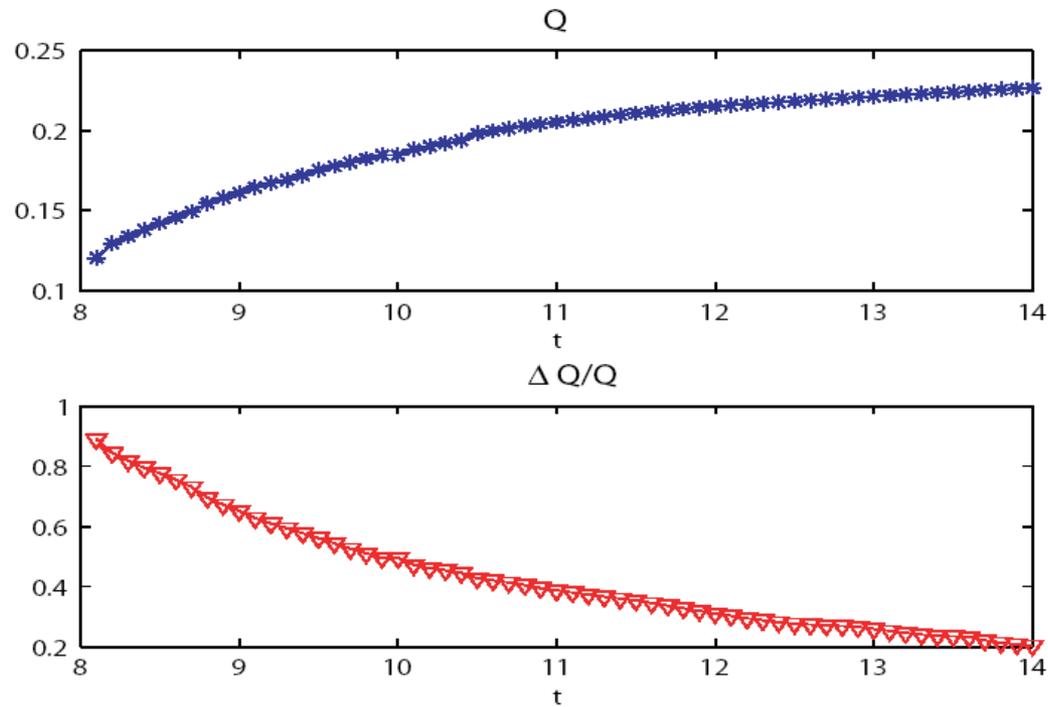


Sommaire

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 - Diffusion de la chaleur
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 - Prédications EDQNM
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 - Validation du modèle
- Conclusions



Diffusion de la Chaleur



Truncated Euler equations

Incompressible Euler equations

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} &= -\nabla p \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Galerkin truncation

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{k}) = 0 \text{ for } \sup_{\alpha} |k_{\alpha}| \leq k_{\max}$$

Energy Spectrum

$$E(k, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k - \Delta k/2 < |\mathbf{k}'| < k + \Delta k/2} |\hat{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{k}', t)|^2$$

$$E_{tot} = \sum_k E(k)$$

$E(k)$

