

## 湍流：十九世纪的问题，二十一世纪的挑战

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- 引言

- 湍流的两个主要进展：

湍流的统计理论和数值模拟

- 湍流的三个新挑战：

湍流燃烧，湍流噪声，生物推进

- 结束语：3 (+1) 个相关数学问题

# 湍流：流体力学的核心问题之一

- 什么是湍流？有序和无序的相互作用

没有现存的方法描述湍流

- 完全有序：确定性方法
- 完全无序：随机方法

对人类智慧和认识的挑战

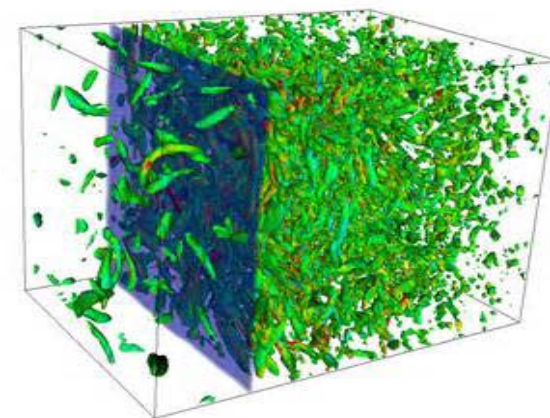
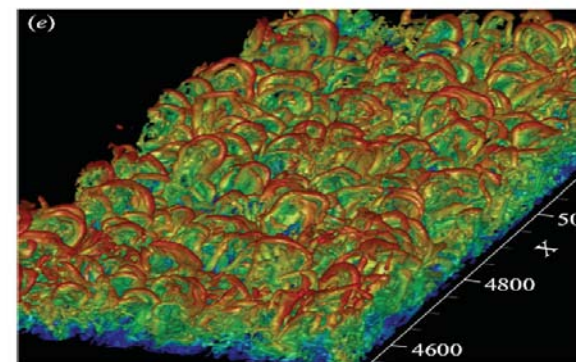
- 海森堡说：我要带两个问题去问上帝，

一个是量子力学，一个是湍流。

我估计第一个问题是有答案的。

- 湍流的困难：

- 3D unsteady chaotic nature
- Non-linear interaction at vastly different scales



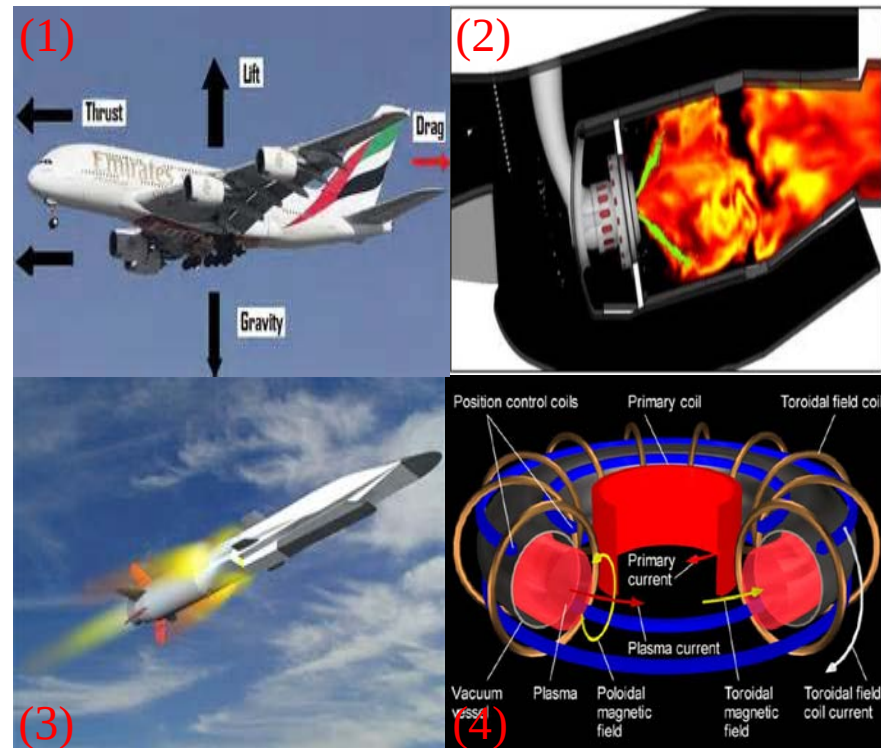
# Fluid Dynamics: Meeting National Needs

- 三个领域:

- Transportation systems
- Process industries
- Natural environment

- 四个主要问题:

- (1) Aircraft/Vehicle: 湍流升阻力
- (2) Engine(aircraft & ships): 湍流燃烧
- (3) Hypersonic flight: 边界层转捩
- (4) Inertial-confinement fusion: 湍流混合



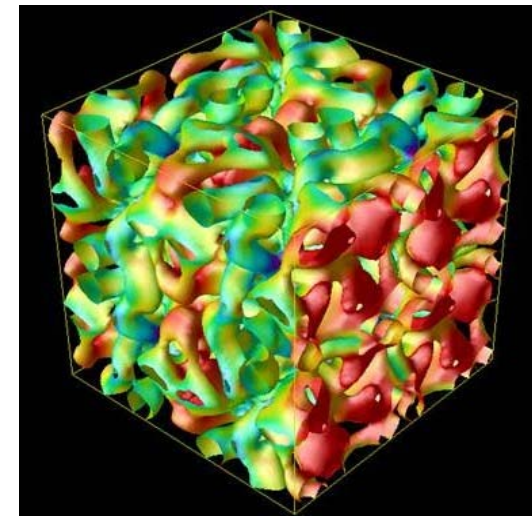
# Navier-Stokes (NS) 方程的湍流



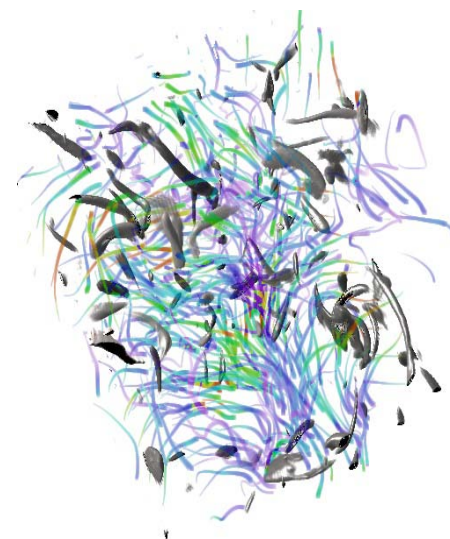
$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_i u_k}{\partial x_k} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_k \partial x_k}$$
$$\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} = 0$$

控制方程: Navier(1827), Stokes(1845)

湍流现象: Reynolds number (1894)

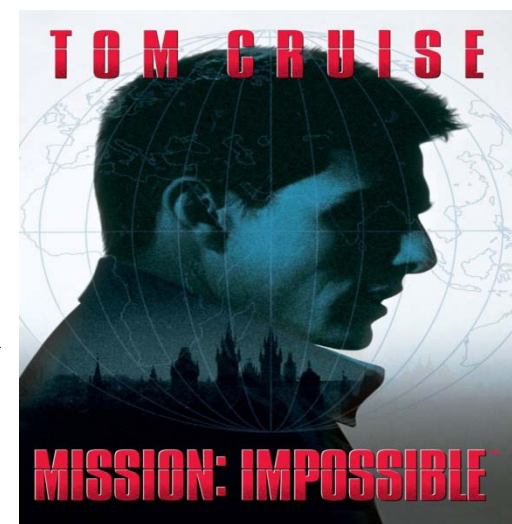
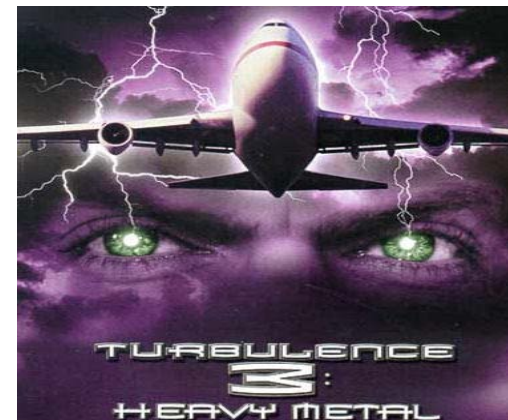


- 数学家: NS方程解的存在唯一性 (克雷数学问题)
- 物理学家: 湍流作为非平衡态的普适性质
- 力学家: 工程湍流的预测和设计
  - 边界层方程: 飞机设计的基本理论
  - 湍流的统计理论: 所有湍流的基本物理图像
  - 数值模拟: 新一代的工业设计工具



# 湍流研究的目标

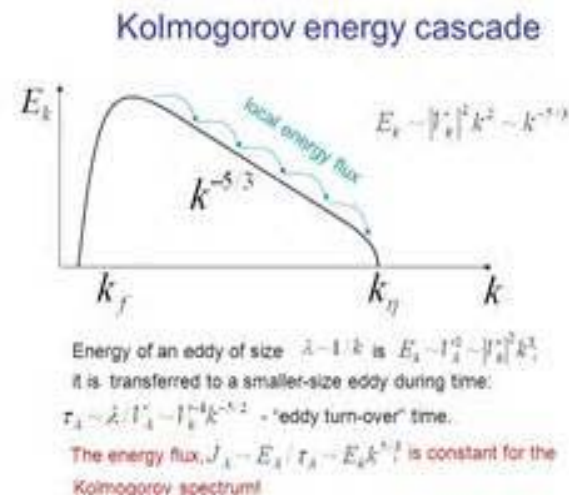
- 终极目标：Navier-Stokes方程的解
  - $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = ?$
  - mission: impossible
- 有限目标：NS方程解的性质
  - 能量分布：  $E(k) = \langle \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{k}, t) \mathbf{u}(-\mathbf{k}, t) \rangle$
  - 压力分布：  $P(\mathbf{x}, t) = ?$
- 工业应用：湍流与其它物理过程耦合
  - 湍流与化学反应
  - 湍流与声波
  - 湍流与运动物体



# 湍流70年的两个主要进展

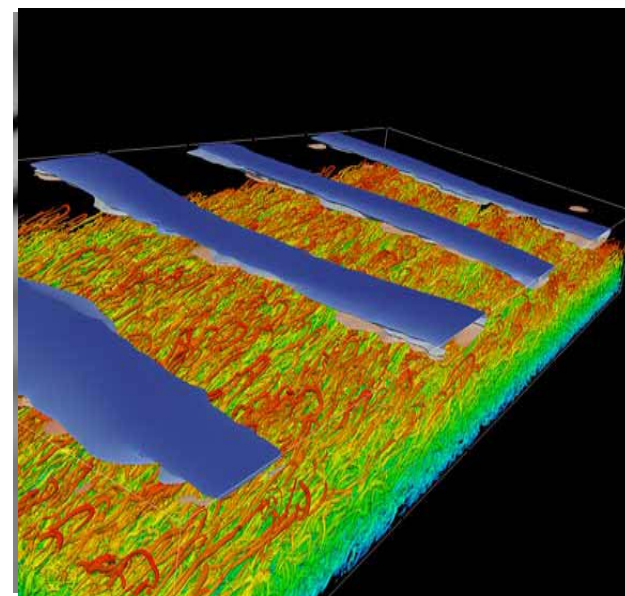
## • 湍流统计理论 (1940) :

- 柯尔莫哥洛夫, Kraichnan, 周培源
- EDQNM, DIA(JFM 引用率最高)
- 特点: 流体力学 + 应用数学 + 统计物理!



## • 湍流的计算机模拟 (1980)

- Moin(1987) (JFM引用率最高) :  
直接数值模拟槽道湍流
- 湍流的大涡模拟: 气象学家从1963年开始
- 特点: 流体力学 + 计算数学 + 计算机



# 进展1 湍流的统计理论：EDQNM

- NS方程的Fourier形式： $(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \nu k^2)u = \sum uu$
- 能量（二阶矩）方程（周培源）

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \nu k^2) \langle uu \rangle = \sum \langle uuu \rangle \xrightarrow{\quad \quad \quad} \sum \langle uu \rangle \langle uu \rangle$$

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \nu k^2) \langle uuu \rangle = \sum \langle uuuu \rangle \xrightarrow[\langle uu \rangle \langle 0 \rangle]{\text{高斯封闭}} \sum \langle uu \rangle \langle uu \rangle$$

- 引入涡阻尼系数的能量方程

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + 2\nu k^2)E(k, t) = \int \theta(t) \sum \langle uu \rangle \langle uu \rangle dp$$

- 涡阻尼系数  $\theta(k)$ ：时间尺度是湍流的重要问题

- 欧拉时空关联  $\theta(k) \propto (\nu k)^{-1} : E(k) \propto k^{-3/2}$

- 拉格朗日时空关联  $\theta(k) \propto \varepsilon^{-1/3} k^{-2/3} : E(k) \propto k^{-5/3}$

# 时空关联：湍流的基本问题

- Kolmogorov(1941): 空间能量谱

$$E(k) \sim k^{-5/3}$$

- Tennekes(1975): 时间能量谱

$$E(\omega) \sim V^{\frac{2}{3}} \omega^{-\frac{5}{3}}$$

- 时空能量谱（时空关联）

$$E(k, \omega) = ?$$

# 时空关联的定义

- 两点两时刻的速度关联

$$C(r, \tau) = \langle u_i(x, t) u_i(x + r, t + \tau) \rangle$$

- 时空能量谱

$$E(k, \omega) = \left| \int C(r, \tau) \exp(-i\omega\tau + ikr) d\tau dr \right|$$

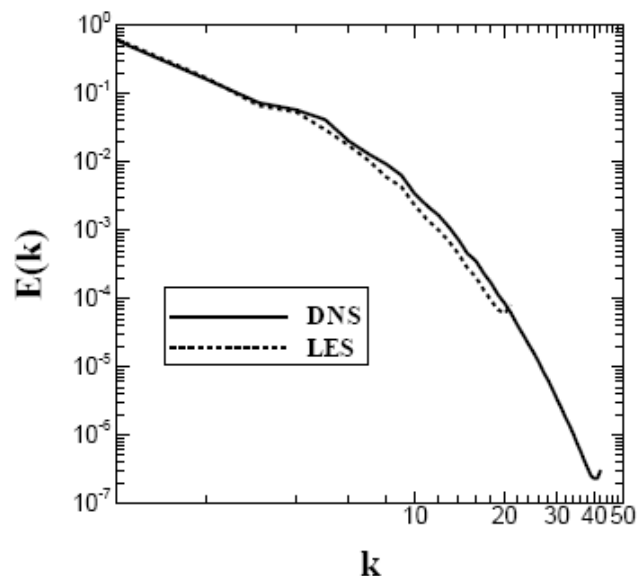
- 空间能量谱

$$E(k) = \int E(k, \omega) d\omega$$

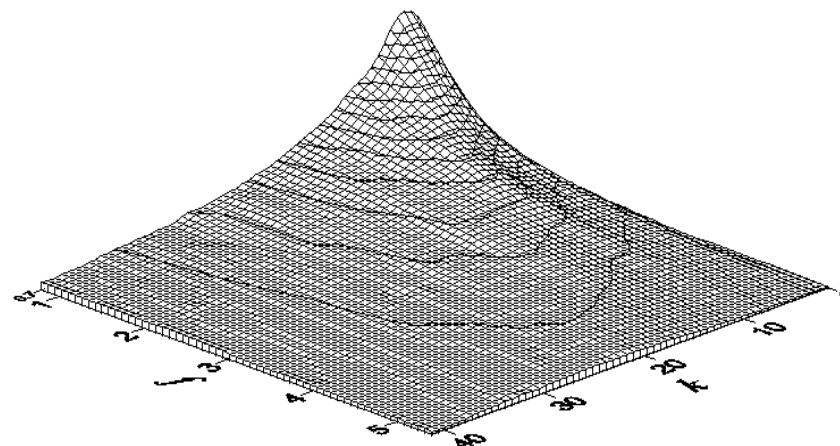
- 傅立叶模态的时空关联

$$C(k, \tau) = \langle u_i(k, t) u_i(-k, t + \tau) \rangle$$

# 时空能量谱（时空关联）的主要问题



空间能量谱



时空能量谱

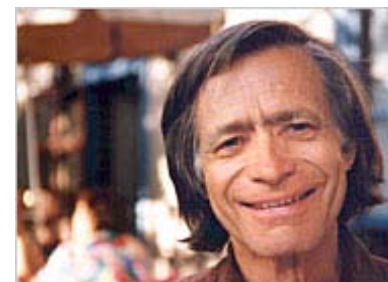
- 时空能量谱（时空关联）的普适特性：模型
- 大涡模拟预测时空能量谱：时间精确的大涡模拟

# 时空关联的主要结果和问题

- **Taylor冻结流模型(1938): 弱剪切湍流**
  - 湍流模型的基础, 实验测量的工具:
  - 林家翘和Lumley: 不适合强剪切湍流, 如湍流热对流
- **Kraichnan下扫模型(1964): 均匀各向同性湍流**
  - 经典DIA理论的基础
  - 不适合工程实际的剪切湍流
- **问题: 剪切湍流的时空关联模型**
  - 现状: 泰勒框架下的改进 – 线性模型  
如: Corrsin, Jimenez, Townsend ...
  - 意义: 湍流能量在时空尺度上的分布规律



G. I. Taylor  
现代流体力学的奠基人



R.H. Kraichnan  
美国科学院院士,  
爱因斯坦的学生

# 剪切湍流的EA (Elliptic Appr.) 模型

## • EA模型的关键： 涡的畸变 – 非线性模型

—Taylor 模型： 涡的传播

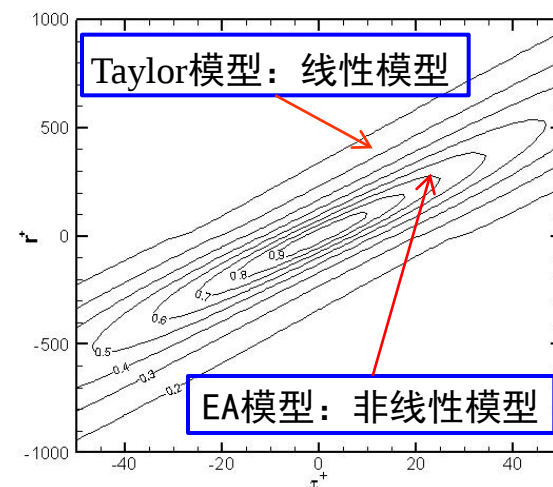
—EA 模型： 涡的传播与畸变耦合

## • EA模型的内容

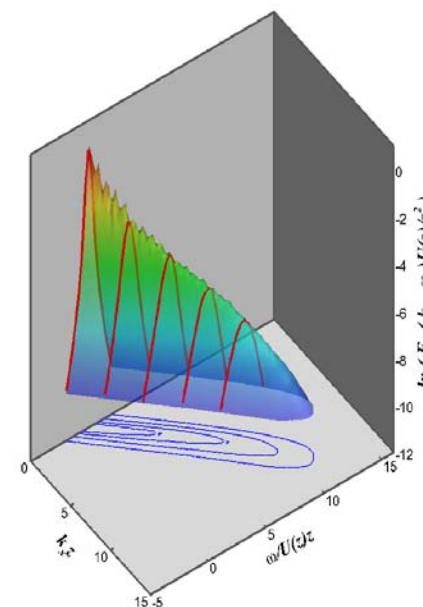
|           |                                                                |            |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| EA模型      | $R(r, \tau) = R\left(\sqrt{(r-U\tau)^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0\right)$ | 涡传播和畸变耦合   |
| Taylor模型  | $V = 0: R(r, \tau) = R(r - U\tau, 0)$                          | 涡传播：速度 $U$ |
| Kraichnan | $U = 0: R(r, \tau) = R\left(\sqrt{r^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0\right)$  | 涡畸变：速度 $V$ |

## • EA模型：剪切湍流的基本模型

- 实验：把时间信号转换为空间信号
- 计算：Time-accurate large-eddy simulation
- 理论：时空能量谱（湍流演化的去关联过程）



时空关联等位线



# EA 模型的理论推导

- 湍流的两个基本性质

(1) Taylor 相似性：湍流的涡具有不变的局部传播速度  $U$

→ 关联等位线共有一个主轴方向：  $\text{tg}^2 \alpha \approx U^2$

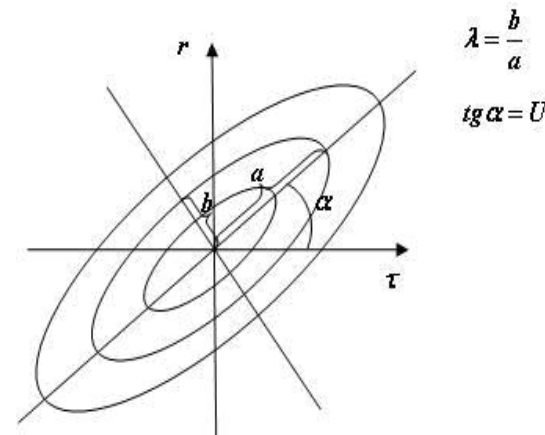
(2) Kolmogorov 相似性：湍流的涡具有相同的畸变速度  $V$

→ 关联等位线有一个相同长短比：  $\lambda^2 = V^2$

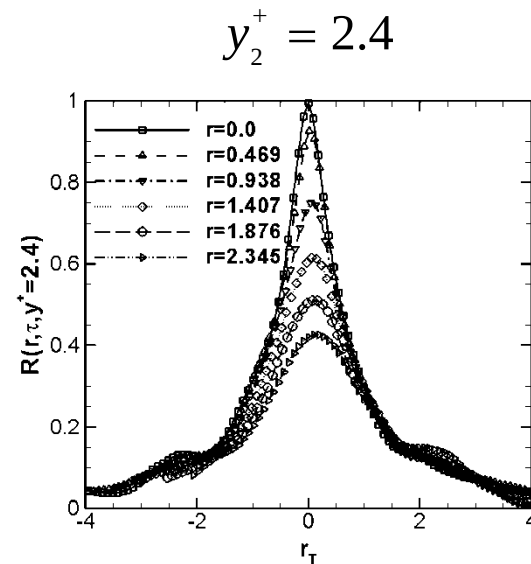
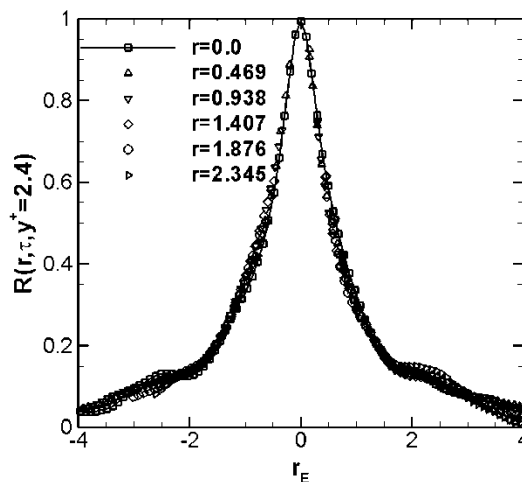
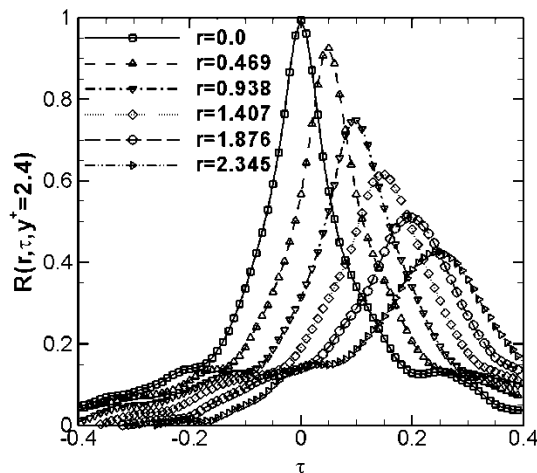
- EA模型

$$R(r, \tau) = R(\sqrt{(r - U\tau)^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0)$$

- 方法：时空关联的等位线



- 时空关联在分离距离  $r$  对分离时间  $\tau$  的变化,



椭圆模型:

$$R(r, \tau) = R(\sqrt{(r - U\tau)^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0)$$

R vs  $r_E^* = \pm \sqrt{(r - U\tau)^2 + V^2\tau^2}$

泰勒假设

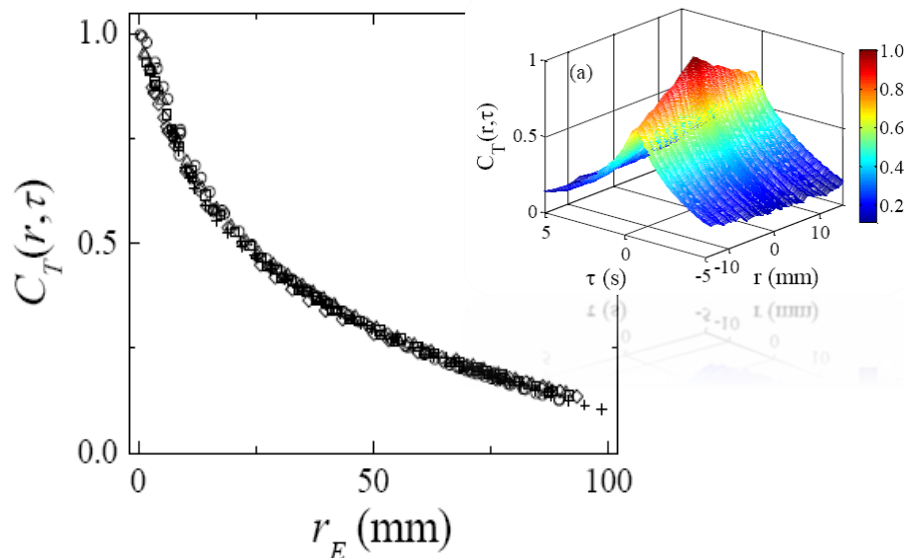
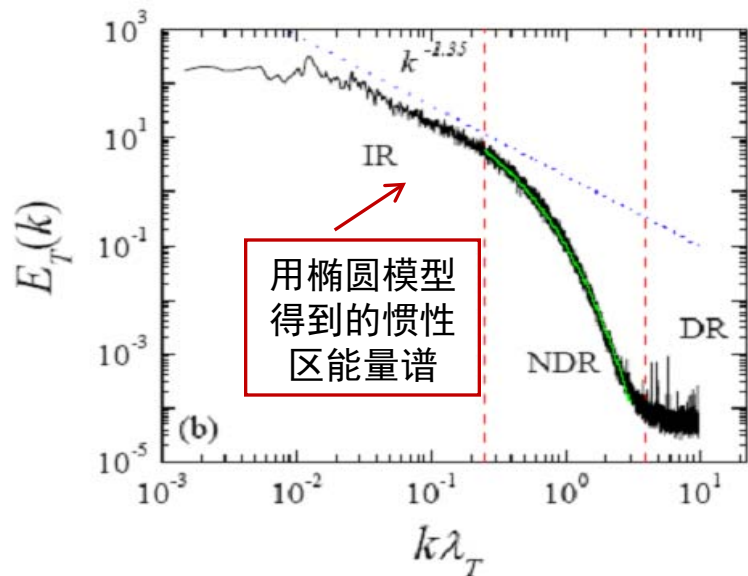
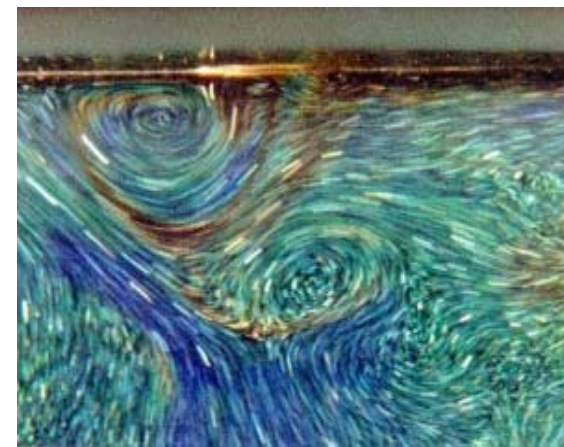
$$R(r, \tau) = R(r - U\tau, 0)$$

R vs  $r - U\tau$

用EA模型重新标度，所有曲线重合为一条

# EA模型的实验研究：湍流热对流实验

- 湍流热对流实验
  - 强剪切：Taylor模型的条件不满足
  - 从实验得到了湍流能量谱：时空信号转换
- 验证EA：用EA模型重新标度，曲面重合为曲线



# 时空关联的进展

## • 湍流时空关联模型

|      |             |                                                        |                                                                       |           |
|------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 欧拉   | 不可压缩        | EA 模型 (2006)                                           | $R(r, \tau) = R\left(\sqrt{(r - U\tau)^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0\right)$      | 涡传播+畸变    |
|      |             | Taylor模型 (1936)                                        | $V = 0: R(r, \tau) = R(r - U\tau, 0)$                                 | 涡传播: 速度 U |
|      |             | Kraichnan (1964)                                       | $U = 0: R(r, \tau) = R\left(\sqrt{r^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0\right)$         | 涡畸变: 速度 V |
|      | 可压缩         | Swept-wave模型 (2014)                                    | $R(k, \tau) = \cos(kc\tau) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}k^2V^2\tau^2\right)$ | 涡畸变 + 声波  |
|      |             | Wave (斯坦福: Lee, Lele, Moin) (1992)                     | $R(k, \tau) = \cos(kc\tau)$                                           | 声波        |
| 拉格朗日 | EA模型 (2009) | $R(r, \tau) = R\left(\sqrt{r^2 + V^2\tau^2}, 0\right)$ |                                                                       | 强剪切       |
|      | Hay-Smith   | $R(r, \tau) = R(r - U\tau, 0)$                         |                                                                       | 弱剪切       |

## • 时空能量谱的模型 → 湍流噪声谱

– 涡传播 U: 多普勒 shifting

– 涡畸变 V: 多普勒 broadening (Wilzeck & Meneveau, JFM 2015)

## 成果2 湍流的数值模拟：代替实验的设计工具



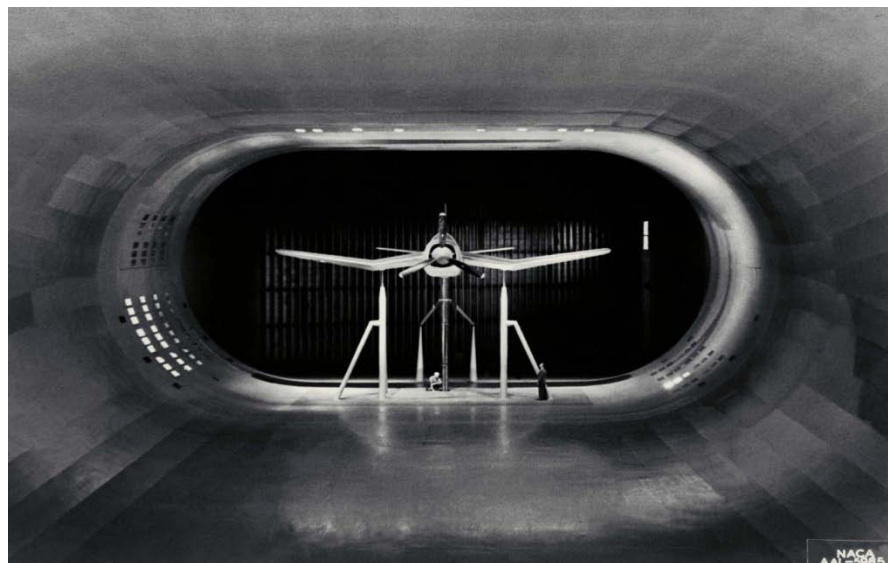
- LES vs DNS and RANS

|      | Cost         | Unsteady Statistics  | Turbulence models |                                                                                              |
|------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DNS  | Unacceptable | Truly representative | Not necessary     | $u(\mathbf{x}, t) = ?$                                                                       |
| LES  | Affordable   | Predictable          | Universal         | $\bar{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_{x-\varepsilon}^{x+\varepsilon} u(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x}$ |
| RANS | Cheap        | Difficult (URANS)    | Empirical         | $\langle u \rangle = \int_0^{+\infty} u(\mathbf{x}, t) dt$                                   |

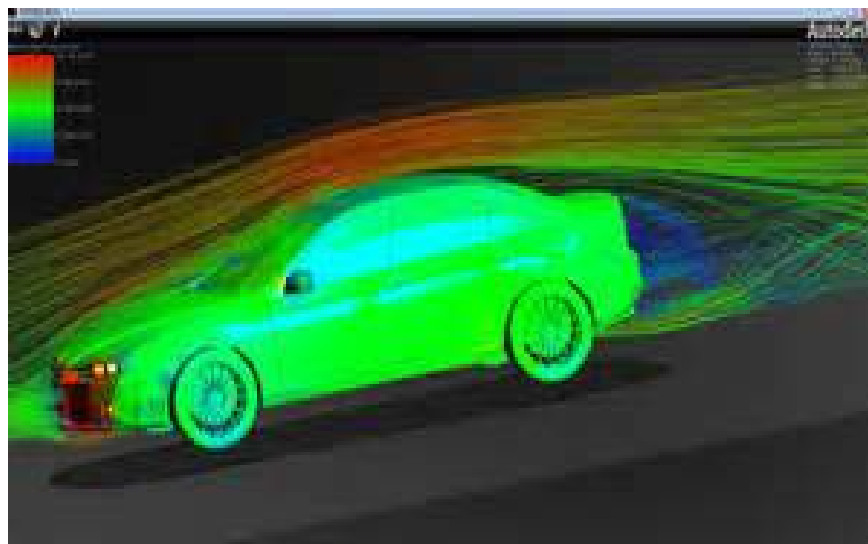
- 历史发展

- 1980 Reynolds + Moin : LES
- 1987 DNS
- 1990 LES
- 2000 multi-scale, multi physics LES
- 2010 LES for complex turbulence

# 计算流体力学第一个里程碑：数值风洞



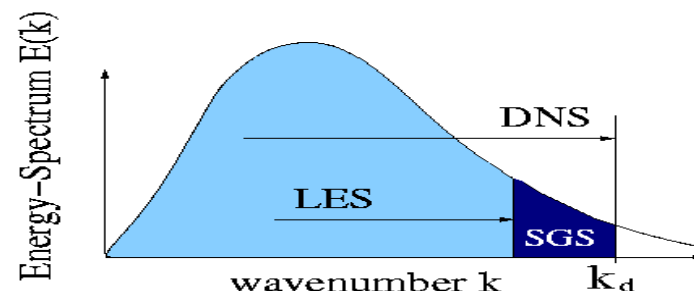
- 全世界最大的风洞：NASA
- 汽车的全车数值模拟
- 飞机全机数值模拟？



# LES: a brief introduction

- Large eddy simulation (LES)  
velocity = large scales + small scales

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 computed            modeled



- Filtered Velocity  $\bar{u}_i(x,t) = \frac{1}{V} \int_{\Omega} u_i(y,t) G(y-x) dy$  ,  $G$  is a filter.

The filtered Navier-Stokes equation

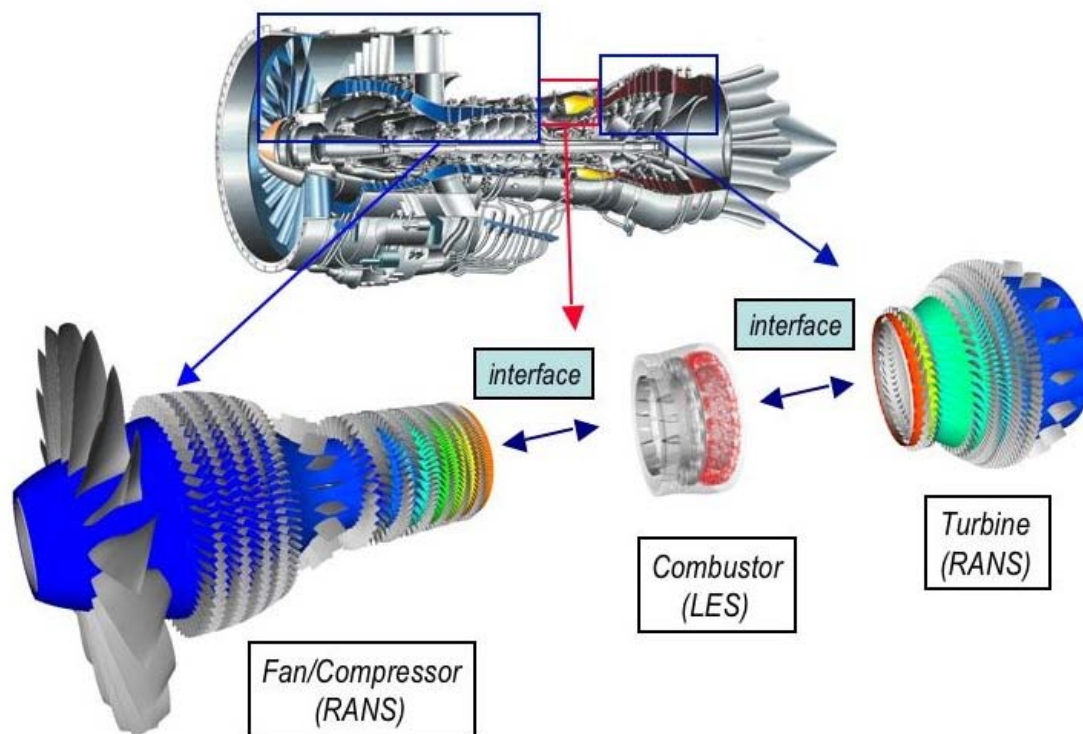
$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} + \nu \nabla^2 \bar{u}_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\overline{u_i u_j} - \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)$$

- Key issues in LES: the filtered N-S equation
  1. Filtering: mathematic framework  $\leftarrow$  deconvolution
  2. Subgrid scale modeling: energy dissipations  $\leftarrow$  filter sizes
  3. Numerical algorithm: truncated errors  $\leftarrow$  grid sizes

# 大涡模拟方法的基本数学问题

- 滤波速度  $\bar{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \int_{\mathbf{x}-\varepsilon}^{\mathbf{x}+\varepsilon} \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x}$
- 滤波NS方程  $\frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial t} + \bar{u}_j \frac{\partial \bar{u}_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x_i} + \nu \nabla^2 \bar{u}_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\overline{u_i u_j} - \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j)$
- 基本问题
  - 非线性项的近似表达式  $\overline{u_i u_j} - \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_j = ?$
  - 滤波NS方程的解是否收敛于NS方程的解
- 滤波LES方程是否收敛NS方程：Camassa-Holm方程

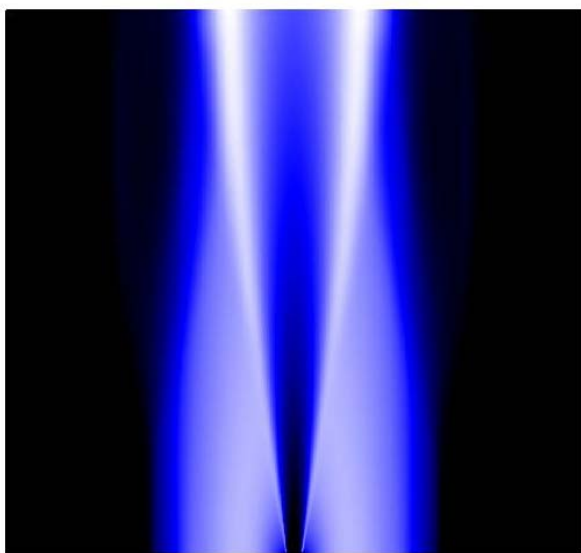
# 里程碑2 航空发动机全机数值模拟：大涡模拟



- 压气机：高速流，强逆压梯度
- 燃烧室：低速流，高温升
- 涡轮：高速流，结构复杂
- 全机数值模拟(2008年)：4000节点，14天

# 湍流燃烧的大涡模拟

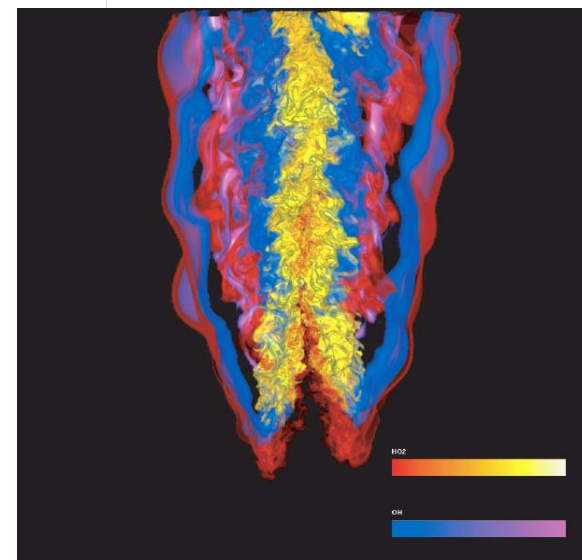
- 强湍流，强混合；瞬态温度波动大
- 湍流模型和燃烧模型的双方面挑战
- 主要进展：点火与熄火过程 - 航空发动机的点火和熄火



雷诺平均



大涡模拟



直接数值模拟

# 非预混的湍流燃烧

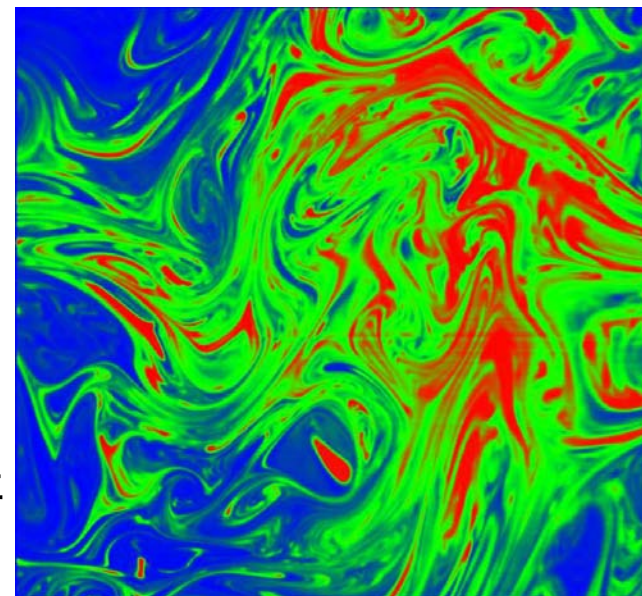
- 湍流和化学反应的耦合

- 湍流：Navier-Stokes方程

$$\partial_t \varphi + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \varphi = \kappa \nabla^2 \varphi + Q(\varphi)$$

- 化学反应的组份方程：对流-反应-扩散方程

$$\mathbf{u} : \partial_t \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}$$



- 组份方程的刚性

- 复杂的几何边界条件

# The PDF transport equation



- PDF  $f(\varphi; \mathbf{x}, t)$  at one point  $\mathbf{x}$ , one time  $t$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \underbrace{\left[ \langle \mathbf{u} | \Psi \rangle f \right]}_{\substack{\text{Modeled} \\ \text{Homogeneous: zero}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \underbrace{\left[ \langle \kappa \nabla^2 \varphi | \psi \rangle f \right]}_{\text{Modeled}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \underbrace{\left[ Q(\psi) f \right]}_{\text{Exact}} = 0$$

- Key problem: conditional Laplacian (diffusion)

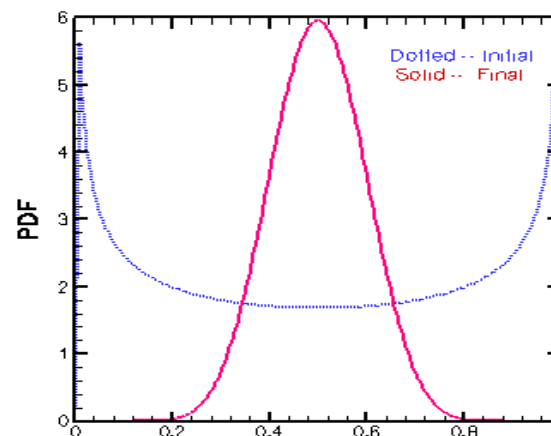
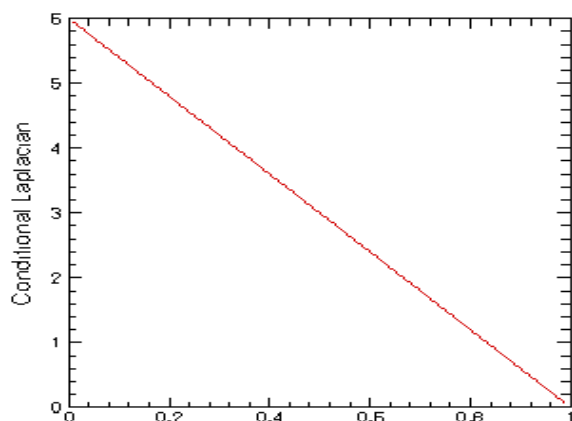
$$\chi = \langle \kappa \nabla^2 \varphi | \psi \rangle$$

- Non-premixed combustion, particle dispersion in turbulence and micro-fluidics.

# Gaussian closure: 不能描写混合过程

$$\langle \kappa \nabla^2 \varphi | \psi \rangle = -\frac{1}{2\tau} (\psi - \langle \varphi \rangle)$$

- Linear shape: no relaxation to Gaussian in diffusion



- Time scale  $\tau$ : free parameter**

**k- $\varepsilon$  model doesn't include the effects of reaction**

passive scalar :  $\tau = k / \varepsilon$

reactive scalar :  $\tau = k / | \varepsilon - \langle \varphi Q(\varphi) \rangle |$

# Mapping closure: nonlinear mapping of Gaussian closure

- Basic idea

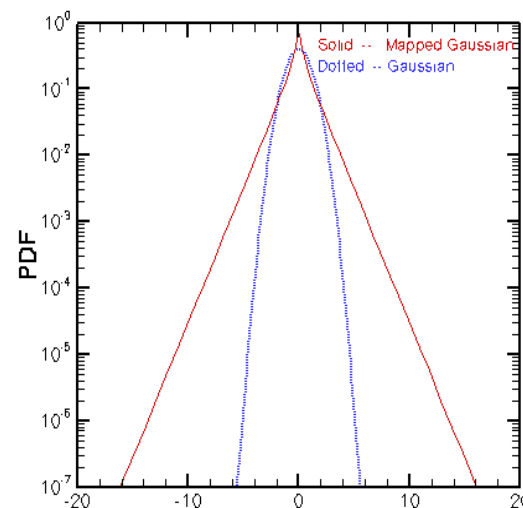
$$\varphi = X(\theta(x), t)$$

$$\varphi(x, t) \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \theta(x, t)$$

$$P(\psi, t) \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} P(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\theta^2}{2}}$$

$$P(\psi, t) = P(\theta) [\partial X / \partial \theta]^{-1}$$

- Nonlinear mapping



$$\varphi = X(\theta) = 0.5(\theta + \theta |\theta|)$$

- Nonlinear mapping  $X$  : W-H expansion
- Reference field  $\theta$  ? its two-point correlation  $\rho(r, t)$  ?

# The model equations from MCA

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = -2\kappa\rho''(0,t)\left[\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial\theta^2} - \theta\frac{\partial X}{\partial\theta}\right] + Q(X) \quad P(\psi,t) = P(\theta)[\partial X/\partial\theta]^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial\rho(r,t)}{\partial t} + \nabla_r \bullet \langle (\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2)X_1X_2 \rangle \left\langle \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial\theta_1} \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial\theta_2} \right\rangle^{-1} = 2\kappa \bullet$$

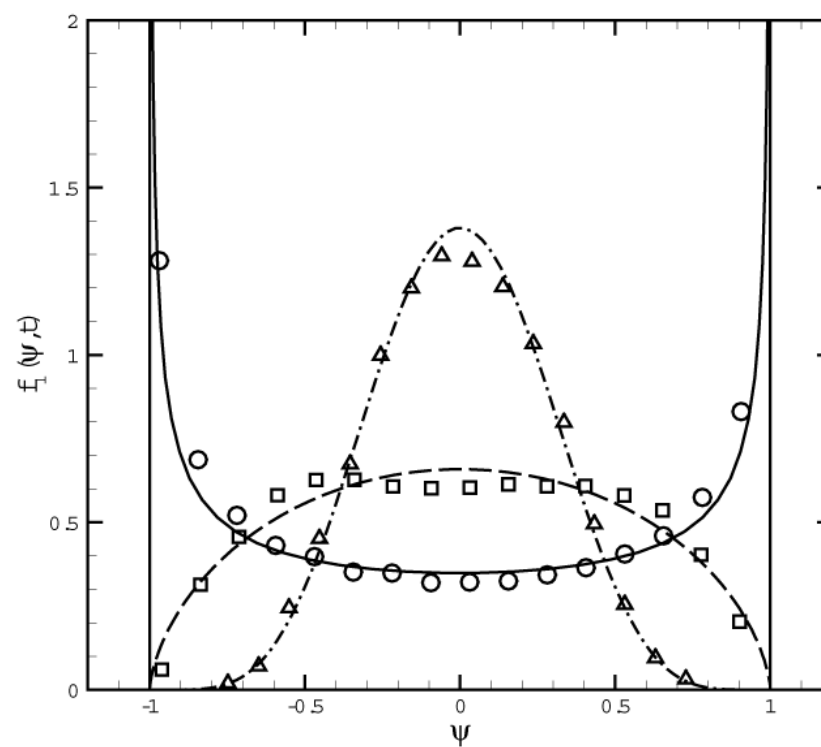
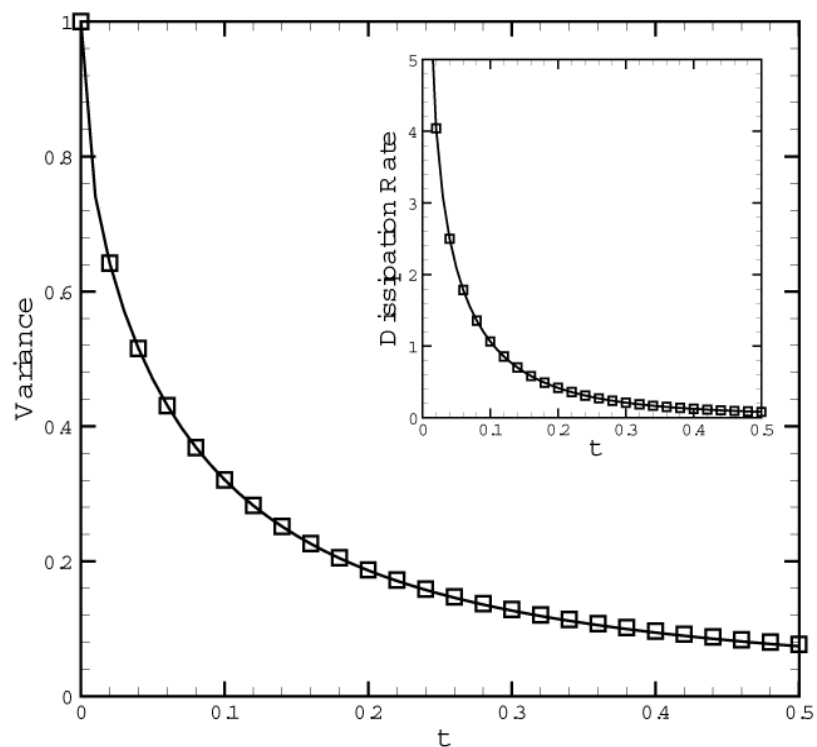
$$\left[ \rho''(r,t) + \frac{\rho'(r,t)}{r} - 2\rho(r,t)\rho''(0,t) + \rho'^2(r,t) \left\langle \frac{\partial^2 X_1}{\partial\theta_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 X_2}{\partial\theta_2^2} \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial\theta_1} \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial\theta_2} \right\rangle^{-1} \right]$$

- Comparison with DNS of scalar mixing
- Numerical algorithm: Adams-Bashforth in time  
4<sup>th</sup>-order finite difference in space
- Statistics: variance, dissipation and PDF

# Diffusion process: a basic test only for conditional Laplacian

$$\partial_t \varphi = \kappa \nabla^2 \varphi \quad (\kappa = 0.01)$$

Periodic boundary, initial double-delta distribution  $E_\varphi(k) \propto k^{-17/3}$



# 湍流噪声的大涡模拟（飞行器和潜艇噪声）

**Surface pressure**

$$I = \frac{x_i x_j}{16\pi^2 \rho_0 c_0^3 |\mathbf{x}|^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \oint_S R_p(\mathbf{r}, \tau) n_i n_j dS +$$

**Pressure  
space-time  
correlation**

↓

$R_p(\mathbf{r}, \tau) = \overline{\langle (p - p_0)(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot (p - p_0)(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}, t + \tau) \rangle}$

**Flow velocity**

$$\frac{\rho_0}{16\pi^2 c_0^5} \frac{x_i x_j x_k x_l}{x^6} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial \tau^4} \int R_{ik}(\mathbf{r}, \tau) R_{jl}(\mathbf{r}, \tau_0) d\mathbf{r}$$

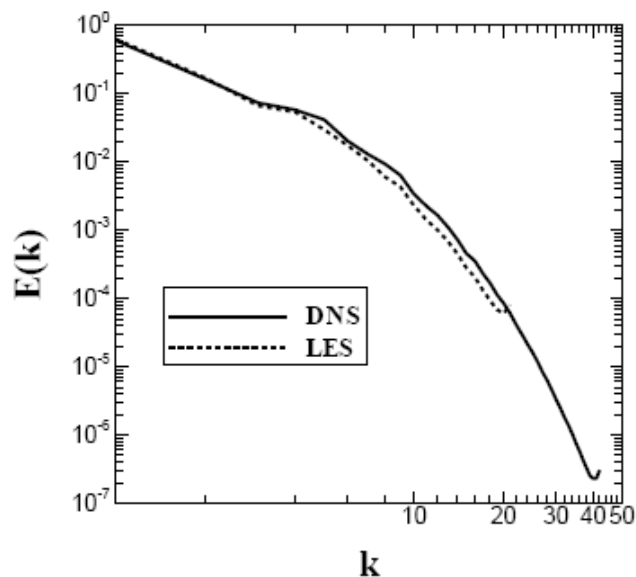
**Velocity  
space-time  
correlation**

↓

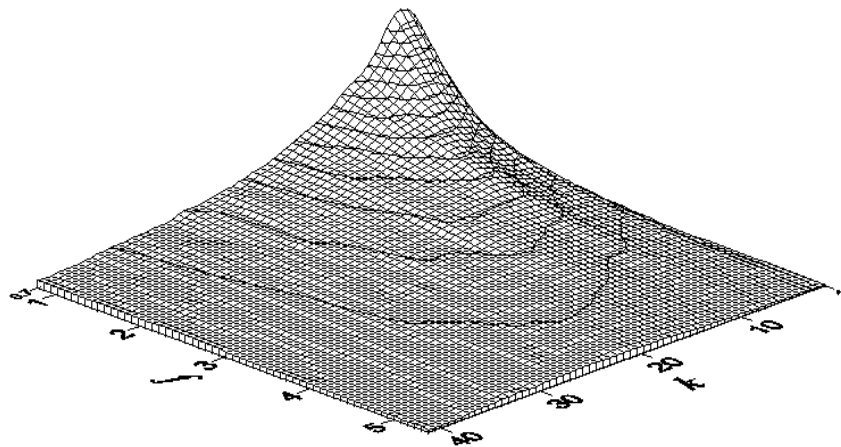
$R_{ij}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \overline{\langle u_i(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \cdot u_j(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{r}, t + \tau) \rangle}$

- Lighthill acoustic analogy: **Acoustic intensity at far-field is determined by space-time correlation or wavenumber-frequency energy spectra.** Wavenumber Energy spectra alone are not sufficient.
- Some CFD software only considers the **acoustic compact source.** **This is a trivial case without retarded time “\tau”,** where space-time correlation is incorrectly modeled.

# 湍流噪声大涡模拟的关键：时空关联



Wavenumber energy spectra



Wavenumber and frequency energy spectra

$f$  : frequency;  $k$ : wavenumber ; vertical axes: energy spectra

- 时空能谱（时空关联）： 湍流噪声的重要问题
- 时间精确的大涡模拟： 预测湍流的时空关联

# Time-accurate large-eddy simulation (LES)



- LES vs DNS and RANS

|      | Cost         | Time scales<br>(Unsteady Statistics) | Turbulence models |
|------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| DNS  | Unacceptable | Truly<br>representative              | Not necessary     |
| LES  | Affordable   | Predictable                          | Universal         |
| RANS | Cheap        | Difficult (URANS)                    | Empirical         |

- A time-accurate LES

- Conventional LES correctly predicts **energy spectra: spatial scales**
  - ← Subgrid scale models are developed on energy budget equation
- Time accurate LES: predict **frequency spectra: time scales**
  - ← That is a new challenge to turbulence theory and modeling .

## 1. Filtering approach

- LES: spatial filtering, temporal filtering (违反伽利略不变性)
- **proposed filter: space-time filtering**

## 2. Sub-grid scale model

- dynamic procedure for eddy-viscosity SGS model
- **proposed model: EA model for space-time correlations**

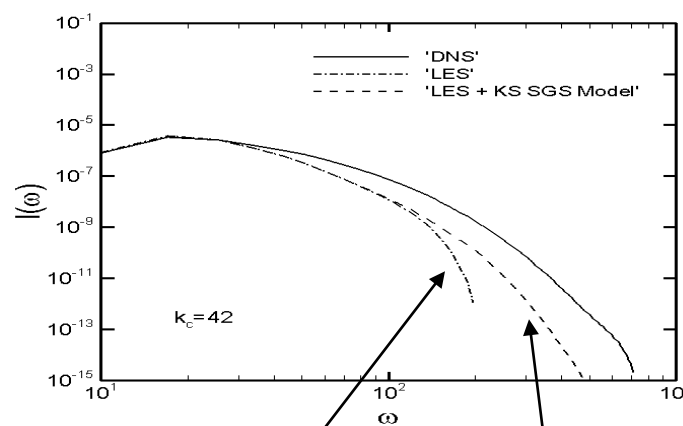
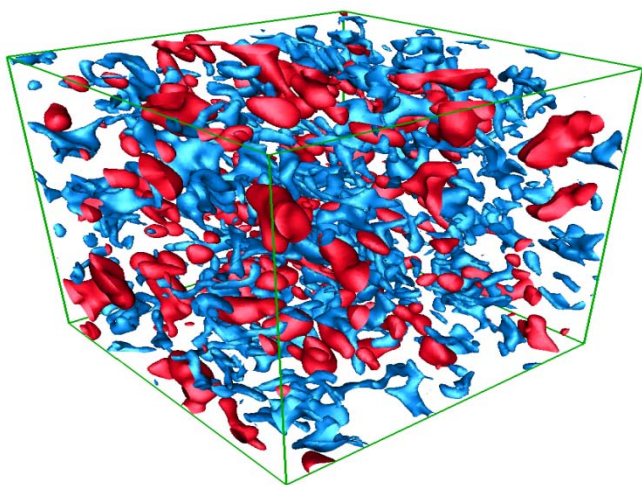
Kinematic SGS model, Vreemann model

## 3. Numerical methods

- kinematic energy conservation
- **proposed method: space-time conservation**

# 湍流噪声大涡模拟的亚格子模型

- Dynamic SGS model for unresolved scales in turbulence
- Kinematic SGS model for missing scales in turbulence-generated noise
- Benchmark: Noise radiated from isotropic turbulence



Dynamic model

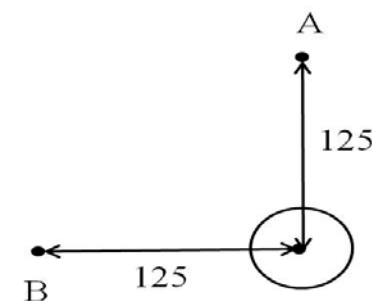
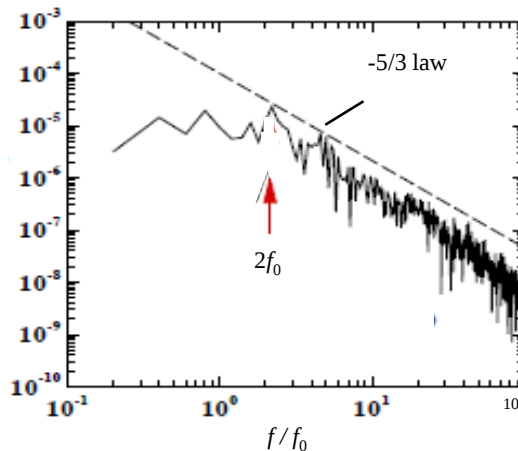
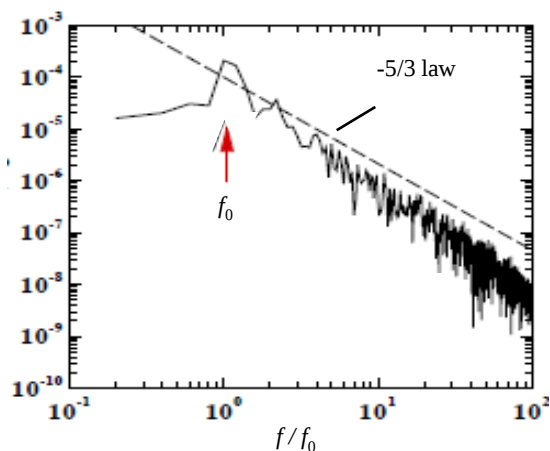
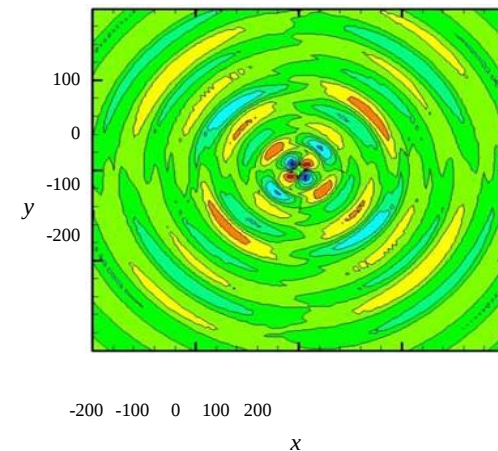
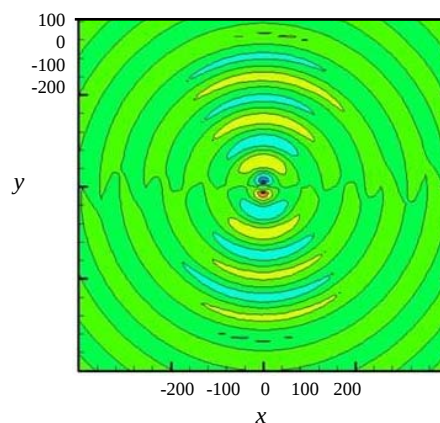
Kinematic model

# LES of turbulent wake and sound radiation

- 圆柱尾流的大涡模拟:  $Re=3900$ , cell number  $6 \times 10^6$ 
  - Vreman SGS model – Transition & separation
  - 远场噪声: Curle 积分

- 压力脉动的偶极子  
速度脉动的四极子

- 远点噪声谱: 峰值+宽谱

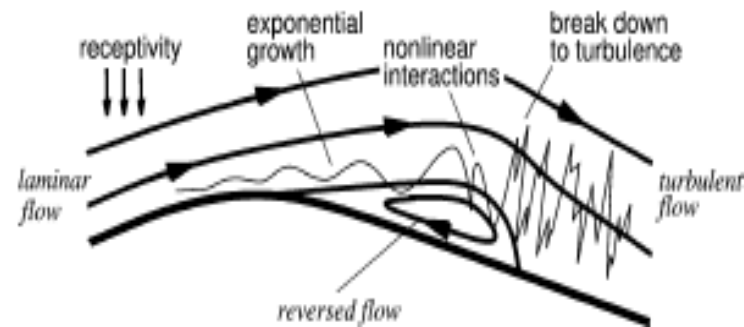


# 大雷诺数时生物推进的大涡模拟（可操纵性）

- 湍流的转捩、分离和再附：大涡模拟

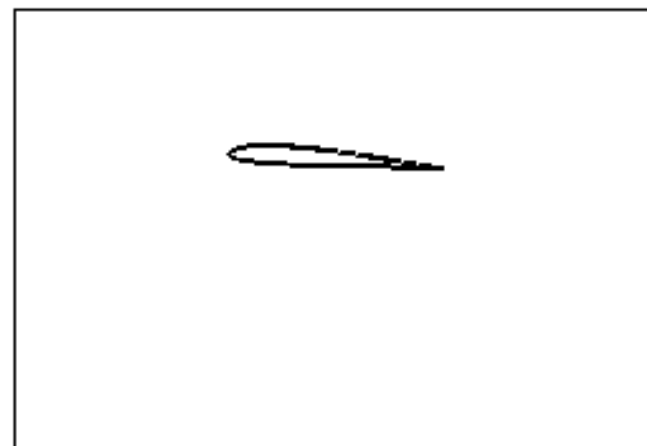
- Laminar-bubble Separation
- Receptivity  $\Rightarrow$  Linear growth stage

$\Rightarrow$  Nonlinear instabilities  $\Rightarrow$  Turbulence transition



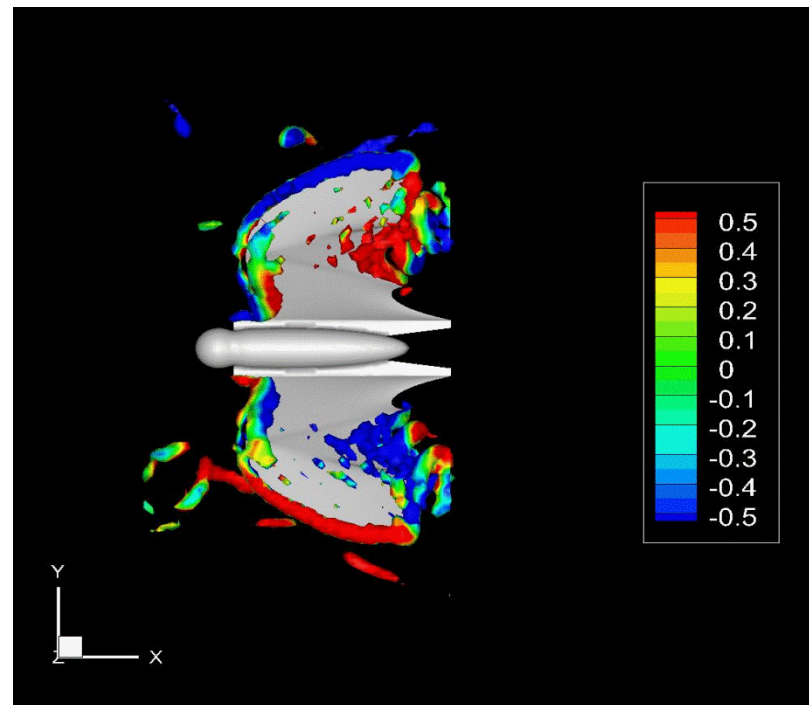
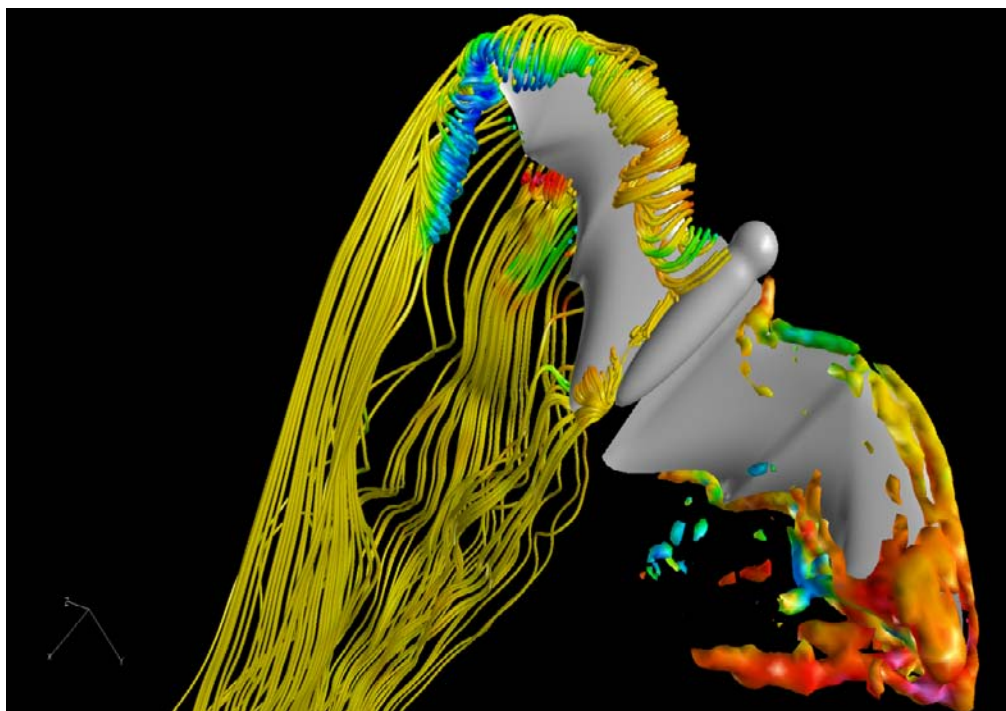
- 动边界的NS方程：移动边界问题

- 动边界的边界层方程：加速边界层
- 流固耦合问题：浸入边界方法



# LEV on bat wing at downstroke

- Attached LEV is observed on both wings but the two LEVs are not connected
- LEV merges with tip-vortex at the wing-tip and connects to the root-vortex at the wing-base.



The streamlines and vortex structures around the wing during the down-stroke when the wing is horizontal (top view for flight speed 1m/s).

The vortex structures are identified using the Q-criterion and colored by the stream-wise vorticity.

### 3(+1)个数学问题

- 边界层方程：加速，曲面  $\rightarrow$  生物推进， 潜艇， 航空器
- 大涡模拟方程的收敛性：Camassa-Holm 方程

下一代计算流体力学软件的主要工具

- 能量耗散率的收敛性：
$$\lim_{\nu \rightarrow 0} \left\langle \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right\rangle = \text{常数}$$

Kolmogorov统计理论，NS方程解的存在唯一性

- **湍流：一个领域 - 重要进展**

**不是一个单独的问题**

- **NS方程：形式简洁，普适特性**

**数学，物理， 计算机， 力学**

- **时空尺度耦合：湍流普适特性的核心问题**

**湍流噪声， 发动机燃烧**