

Background of Navier-Stokes Equations, Projection Method and Finite Volume Method

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1 Physical Background

Navier-Stokes 方程是流体力学中的动量守恒方程, 简单的说, 单位时间内控制体内动量的变化量等于流入/流出控制体的流体引起的动量变化量加上外力引起的动量变化量, 我们依次考虑各个部分的动量变化, 并使用以下记号: V 表示控制体, S 表示控制体的表面, 法向量 \mathbf{n} 指向外侧.

控制体内动量的变化量

考虑体积微元 dV , 其动量为 $\rho dV \mathbf{u}$, 其中 ρ 为流体密度, \mathbf{u} 为流体速度, 则单位时间控制体内动量的变化量为 $\int_V \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho \mathbf{u} dV$.

流入/流出控制体的流体的动量变化量

单位时间内流入/流出控制体的流体的动量变化量为 $-\int_S \rho \mathbf{u} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS$, 其中 \mathbf{n} 为控制体表面的法向量, 负号是因为法向量向外.

利用 Divergence Theorem, 我们可以将面积分转化为体积分, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_S \rho \mathbf{u} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS \right)_d &= \int_S \rho u_d (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS \\ &= \int_S \rho (u_d \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS \\ &= \int_V \nabla \cdot (\rho u_d \mathbf{u}) dV \\ &= \int_V (\rho u_d \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \rho (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) u_d) dV \\ \int_S \rho \mathbf{u} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS &= \int_V \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} dV \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

外力引起的动量变化量

外力包括重力, 粘性力和压力. 其中重力为体积力, 粘性力和压力为表面力. 我们依次考虑各个部分:

Body Force

重力场中, 单位质量流体受到的重力为 \mathbf{g} , 则控制体内流体受到的重力为 $\int_V \rho \mathbf{g} dV$.

Surface Force

τ 为应力张量.

$$\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \tau_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \tau_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

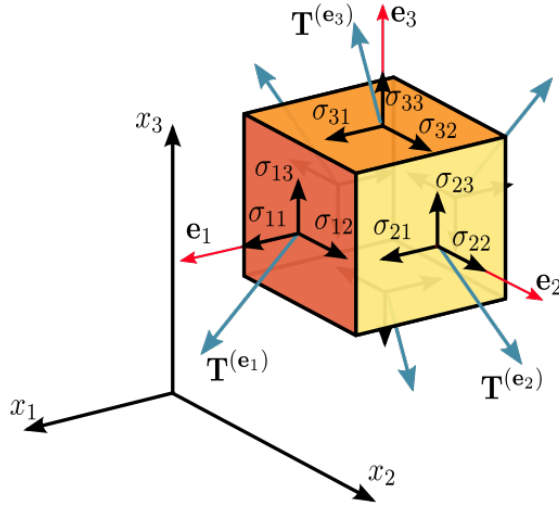


Figure 1: 应力张量示意图, 作用在控制体的表面

则对应的动量变化量为 $\int_S \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$. 利用散度定理转化为体积分, 即 $\int_S \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dV$. 由 Stokes Hypothesis, 我们有 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = -(p + \frac{2}{3} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{I} + \nu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T)$, 其中 p 为压力, ν 为粘性系数.

对于不可压流体满足: $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$. 这是因为流入控制体内的流体等于流出控制体内的流体 $\int_S \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} dV = 0$

$$\int_V \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dV = \int_V (-\nabla p + \nu (\nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}))) dV$$

其中 RHS 的最后两项推导利用 Einstein 求和约定, $\tau_{ij} = \delta_{ij}(-p) + \nu(\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x^i})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \tau_{ji} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \tau_{ij} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \delta_{ij} p + \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \nu (\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x^j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x^i}) \\ &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} p + \nu (\frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x^j \partial x^i} + \frac{\partial^2 u_j}{\partial x^i \partial x^i}) \\ &= -\nabla p + \nu (\nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) + \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}) \end{aligned}$$

最终我们得到了不可压缩流体的 Navier-Stokes 方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} &= -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \rho \mathbf{g} - \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2 Gepup

2.1 Projection Method

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} &= -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} - \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}, \text{ in } \Omega \times (0, +\infty) \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0, \text{ in } \Omega \times (0, +\infty) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

现在考虑在空间区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^D$ 内的 Navier-Stokes 方程(2)中, 由于不可压条件是个限制条件, 我们使用投影法将速度分解为无源场和一个梯度场, 从而避免这个限制条件.

2.1.1 Helmholtz Decomposition Theorem

Helmholtz Decomposition Theorem 告诉我们, 有界区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}$ 上的任意充分光滑向量场 v^* 可以唯一地分解为无源场和无旋场的和, 即 $v^* = v + \nabla \phi$, 其中 $\nabla \cdot v = 0$, 而 ϕ 为标量场. 可以通过求解 Poisson 方程得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \phi &= \nabla \cdot v^* \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ n \cdot \nabla \phi &= \nabla \cdot (v^* - v) \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

2.1.2 Leray-Helmholtz Projection Operator

我们定义 Leray-Helmholtz Projection Operator 为

$$\mathcal{P}v^* = v = v^* - \nabla \phi. \quad (4)$$

当它作用于某个标量的梯度场时, 我们有

$$\mathcal{P}\nabla \phi = 0 \quad (5)$$

此外, 对于无滑移边界条件, \mathcal{P} 与 Δ 算子不可交换, 定义 Laplace-Leray 交换子:

$$[\Delta, \mathcal{P}] = \Delta \mathcal{P} - \mathcal{P} \Delta$$

它满足:

$$[\Delta, \mathcal{P}] = (I - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{B}$$

其中 $\mathcal{B} = [\nabla, \nabla \cdot] = \Delta - \nabla \nabla \cdot$. 即当 Laplace-Leray 交换子作用与一个向量场 \mathbf{u} 时, 由于 $\mathcal{B}\mathbf{u}$ 仍然为向量场, 所以我们会得到一个标量的梯度场, 如果这个 \mathbf{u} 就是流速场, 我们记 Stokes 压强:

$$\nabla p_s = [\Delta, \mathcal{P}]\mathbf{u} \quad (6)$$

将投影算子作用于 Navier-Stokes 方程, 我们得到:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \mathcal{P}(-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g}) - \mathcal{P}(\nabla p) + \nu \mathcal{P}(\Delta \mathbf{u}) \quad (7)$$

现在依次考虑各个部分:

- $\mathcal{P}u = u$, accroding to incompressible condition.
- $\mathcal{P}(-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g}) = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} - \nabla p_c$, accroding to (4).
- $\mathcal{P}(\nabla p) = 0$, accroding to(5).
- $\mathcal{P}(\Delta \mathbf{u}) = -[\Delta, \mathcal{P}]\mathbf{u} + \Delta(\mathcal{P}u) = -\nabla p_s + \Delta(\mathcal{P}u)$, accroding to(6).

最终我们得到了 Leray-Helmholtz 投影下的 Navier-Stokes 方程:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} - \nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} \quad (8)$$

其中,

$$\nabla p = \nabla p_c + \nu \nabla p_s \quad (9)$$

然而在离散情况下, 投影算子难以满足 \mathcal{P} 的所有性质.

2.2 Gepup for INSE

定义广义高阶投影算子:

$$\mathcal{P}v^* = v = v^* - \nabla \psi \quad (10)$$

其中 $\nabla \cdot v$ 不一定为 0. 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \mathcal{P} &= \mathcal{B} + \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{P} \Delta &= \mathcal{P} \mathcal{B} + \mathcal{P} \nabla \nabla \cdot \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Laplace 算子和广义高阶投影算子的交换子为:

$$[\Delta, \mathcal{P}] = \Delta \mathcal{P} - \mathcal{P} \Delta = (I - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{B} + [\nabla \nabla \cdot, \mathcal{P}] \quad (12)$$

将广义投影算子作用于 Navier-Stokes 方程, 我们得到:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = \mathcal{P}(-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g}) + \mathcal{P}(-\nabla p) + \nu \mathcal{P} \Delta(\mathbf{u}) \quad (13)$$

现在依次考虑 RHS 的三个部分:

- $\mathcal{P}(-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g}) = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} - \nabla q_c$, accroding to (10).
- $\mathcal{P}(-\nabla p) = 0$, the same to Leray-Helmholtz projection operator \mathcal{P}

- According to (12)

$$\begin{aligned}\nu \mathcal{P} \Delta(\mathbf{u}) &= -\nu[\Delta, \mathcal{P}]\mathbf{u} + \Delta \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u} \\ &= \nu(-(I - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{B}\mathbf{u} - \nabla \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}) + \mathcal{P}(\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) + \Delta(\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}))\end{aligned}\quad (14)$$

where $(I - \mathcal{P})\mathcal{B}\mathbf{u}, \mathcal{P}(\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})$ are gradient fields according to (10).

最终我们得到了广义投影法的 Navier-Stokes 方程:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} - \nabla q + \nu \Delta(\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}) - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}) \quad (15)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla q &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} + \nu \Delta(\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}) - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}) \\ &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} + \nu \mathcal{B}\mathbf{u} \\ &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ &= a^* - \mathcal{P}a - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}\end{aligned}\quad (16)$$

第二个等号利用了(11), $a^* = -\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u}$, $a = \frac{\partial \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}}{\partial t}$.

标量 q 可以通过求解 Poisson 方程得到

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta q &= \nabla \cdot \mathcal{P}(-\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{g}) - \nabla \cdot \mathcal{P}a \quad \text{in } \Omega \\ n \cdot \nabla q &= n \cdot (a^* - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) - n \cdot \mathcal{P}a \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega\end{aligned}\quad (17)$$

考虑无滑移边界条件, 则对流项 $\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}$ 在边界上为 0.

定义投影流速 $\mathbf{w} = \mathcal{P}\mathbf{u}$, 假设其散度满足:

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}}{\partial t} &= 0\end{aligned}\quad (18)$$

最终得到 INSE 的 Gelpy 表述:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{w}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla q + \nu \Delta \mathbf{w} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathcal{P}\mathbf{w} \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{u} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta q = \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{g} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad (23)$$

$$n \cdot \nabla q = n \cdot (\mathbf{g} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} - \nu \nabla \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (24)$$

其中(21)成立是因为 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$, 并且 \mathbf{w} 与 \mathbf{u} 只相差一个梯度场.

3 Finite Volume Method

有限体积法是一种数值解偏微分方程的方法, 它将求解区域划分为有限个体积单元, 在每个体积单元上求解方程. 有限体积法的基本思想是将偏微分方程在体积单元上积分, 并利用散度定理体积分转化为面积分, 从而得到离散的方程. 以 \mathcal{C}_i 和 $\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}$ 分别表示体积单元和面单元, 以 Gradient 算子 Laplacian 算子为例, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{\mathcal{C}_i} \nabla \phi dV &= \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{\partial \mathcal{C}_i} \phi \mathbf{n} dS \\
 \frac{1}{h^D} \left(\int_{\mathcal{C}_i} \nabla \phi dV \right)_d &= \frac{1}{h^D} \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}} \phi dS - \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i-\frac{1}{2}e^d}} \phi dS \right) \\
 \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{\mathcal{C}_i} \nabla \cdot \nabla \phi dV &= \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{\partial \mathcal{C}_i} \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} dS \\
 &= \frac{1}{h^D} \sum_{d=1}^D \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i \pm \frac{1}{2}e^d}} \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} dS
 \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

3.1 Cell Average and Face Average

我们需要将体平均和面平均联系起来, 为此对于标量 ϕ , 定义变上限积分函数:

$$\Phi^d(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{\xi}^{x_d} \phi(x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}, \eta, x_{d+1}, \dots, x_D) d\eta,$$

不失一般性考虑沿着第一分量方向 x_1 的积分可以表示为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_j &:= \Phi^1(x_{O,1} + jh, x_2, \dots, x_D); \\
 \delta_i(x_2, \dots, x_D) &:= \varphi_{i_1+1} - \varphi_{i_1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

δ_i 表示从第 i_1 个 Cell 沿着 x_1 的积分值, 只需在 $\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}$ 内对 (x_2, \dots, x_D) 积分就得到了 ϕ 整个控制体上的积分, 而 ϕ 在 $\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}$ 的面积分只需要评估 $\phi|_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}}$ 的值即可.

至此, 只需要将 φ_i 在 $\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}e^d}$ 处展开, 即在 $x = x_{O,1} + (i_1+1)h$ 处展开即可. 为了至少有四阶精度, 我们需要至少考虑到 $\varphi_{i_1-1}, \varphi_{i_1}, \varphi_{i_1+1}, \varphi_{i_1+2}, \varphi_{i_1+3}$, 即控制体 $\mathcal{C}_{i_1-1}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1+1}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1+2}$. 下面直接给出结果

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi \\ h \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} \\ h^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x_1^2} \\ h^3 \frac{\partial^3 \phi}{\partial x_1^3} \end{bmatrix}_{x_1=\bar{x}} = \frac{1}{h} \mathbf{T}^{(4)} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{i+\mathbf{e}^1} \\ \delta_i \\ \delta_{i+2\mathbf{e}^1} \\ \delta_{i-\mathbf{e}^1} \end{bmatrix} + O(h^4),$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{T}^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{12} & \frac{7}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -3 & 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

五阶插值矩阵为:

$$\mathbf{T}^{(5)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{47}{60} & \frac{9}{20} & -\frac{13}{60} & -\frac{1}{20} & \frac{1}{30} \\ \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ -2 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -3 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

3.2 Discretization of Differential Operators

利用以上的结果,

$$\mathbf{G}_d \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{1}{12h} (-\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{e}^d} + 8\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} - 8\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} + \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d}) \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{D} \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{1}{12h} \sum_d (-\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{e}^d} + 8\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} - 8\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} + \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d}) \quad (27)$$

$$\mathbf{L} \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} = \frac{1}{12h^2} \sum_d (-\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} + 16\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} - 30\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} + \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d}) \quad (28)$$

对于对流项, recall(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{C_i} \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} dV &= \frac{1}{h^D} \int_{\partial C_i} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} n dS \\ &= \frac{1}{h^D} \sum_{d=1}^D \left(\int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} u_d \mathbf{u} dS - \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} u_d \mathbf{u} dS \right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

即我们需要处理两个标量 ϕ, ψ 的乘积的面积分, 对于体平均和面平均, 有如下的积分公式:

$$\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} = \phi_{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{h^2}{24} \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{\partial^2 \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_d^2} \Big|_{\mathbf{i}} + O(h^4), \quad (30)$$

$$\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} = \phi_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + \frac{h^2}{24} \sum_{d' \neq d} \frac{\partial^2 \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_{d'}^2} \Big|_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^4). \quad (31)$$

现在, 对于标量 ϕ, ψ 在面 $\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}$ 的中心 x_c 处展开, $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c$,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\mathbf{x}) &= \sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}!} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c)^{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) + O(h^4) \\ &= \sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}!} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) + O(h^4),\end{aligned}$$

对于两者的乘积, 丢弃高阶项,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\mathbf{x})\psi(\mathbf{x}) &= \left(\sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}!} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) \right) \left(\sum_{|\mathbf{k}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{k}!} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{k}} \psi^{(\mathbf{k})}(\mathbf{x}_c) \right) + O(h^4) \\ &= \sum_{|\mathbf{k}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{k}!} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq \mathbf{k}} \binom{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) \psi^{(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) + O(h^4),\end{aligned}$$

面平均为:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{h^{D-1}} \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} \phi\psi dS &= \frac{1}{h^{D-1}} \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} \sum_{|\mathbf{k}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{k}!} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{k}} \sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq \mathbf{k}} \binom{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) \psi^{(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) dS + O(h^4) \\ &= \sum_{|\mathbf{k}| \leq 3} \frac{1}{\mathbf{k}!} \left(\frac{1}{h^{D-1}} \int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{k}} dS \right) \sum_{|\mathbf{j}| \leq \mathbf{k}} \binom{\mathbf{k}}{\mathbf{j}} \phi^{(\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) \psi^{(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{j})}(\mathbf{x}_c) + O(h^4)\end{aligned}$$

对于 $\int_{\mathcal{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathbf{k}} dS$, 由于其为固定 x_d 分量的超平面, 积分区域和积分的函数 $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c$ 均关于 \mathbf{x}_c 对称并且 $\boldsymbol{\eta}_d = 0$, 所以只有 \mathbf{k} 的每个分量全部为偶数并且 $k_d = 0$ 时, 积分值不为 0, 即 $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0}; \mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{e}^{d'}, \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{e}^{d'}, 2\mathbf{e}^{d'}$. 从而:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{h^{D-1}} \int_{\mathcal{F}} \phi\psi d\mathbf{x} &= \phi\psi + \frac{h^2}{24} \sum_{d' \neq d} \left(\phi^{(2\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \psi + \psi^{(2\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \phi \right) + \frac{h^2}{12} \sum_{d' \neq d} \left(\phi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \psi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right) + O(h^4) \\ &= \left(\phi + \frac{h^2}{24} \sum_{d' \neq d} \phi^{(2\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right) \left(\psi + \frac{h^2}{24} \sum_{d' \neq d} \psi^{(2\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right) + \frac{h^2}{12} \left(\phi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \psi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right) + O(h^4) \\ &= \langle \phi \rangle_{1+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} \langle \psi \rangle_{1+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + \frac{h^2}{12} \left(\phi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \psi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right) + O(h^4)\end{aligned}$$

对于 $\left(\phi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \psi^{(\mathbf{e}^{d'})} \right)$ 只需要对两项进行二阶近似即可, 只需要将 $\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d \pm \mathbf{e}^{d'}$ 的值在 $x\mathbf{x}_c$ 处展开即可.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{G}_{d'}^\perp \phi|_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} &= \frac{1}{2h} \left(\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d+\mathbf{e}^{d'}} - \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d-\mathbf{e}^{d'}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_{d'}} \Big|_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^2),\end{aligned}$$

最终, 得到了对流项的离散形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}\langle \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} &= \frac{1}{h} \sum_d \left(\mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} - \mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} \right) \\ \mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} &= \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} \langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + \frac{h^2}{12} \sum_{d' \neq d} (\mathbf{G}_{d'}^\perp \phi|_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}) (\mathbf{G}_{d'}^\perp \psi|_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}) \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Note: 尽管在 $\mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}$ 只有四阶精度, 但是 $\mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}$ 和 $\mathbf{F}\langle u_d, \mathbf{u} \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}$ 四次项系数之差为 $O(h)$, 故最终离散对流项的精度为四阶.

3.3 Ghost Cell

按照3.1中的处理方法, 假设 \mathcal{C}_{i_1} 是位于边界上的 Cell, 考虑 $\varphi_{i_1-1}, \varphi_{i_1}, \varphi_{i_1+1}, \varphi_{i_1+2}$, 即控制体 $\mathcal{C}_{i_1-2}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1-1}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1}, \mathcal{C}_{i_1+1}$, 而边界面 $\mathcal{F}_{i_1+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d}$ 的面积分由边界条件直接计算, 最终得到 GhostCell 的外插公式.

Dirichlet 边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} &= \frac{1}{3} (-13\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} + 5\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} - \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d}) + 4\langle g \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^4); \\ \langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+2\mathbf{e}^d} &= \frac{1}{3} (-70\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} + 32\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} - 7\langle \phi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d}) + 16\langle g \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^4). \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Neumann 边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} &= \frac{1}{10} (5\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} + 9\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} - 5\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d} + \langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-3\mathbf{e}^d}) + \frac{6}{5}h \left\langle \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} \right\rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^5), \\ \langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}^d} &= \frac{1}{10} (-75\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}} + 145\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{e}^d} - 75\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{e}^d} + 15\langle \psi \rangle_{\mathbf{i}-3\mathbf{e}^d}) + 6h \left\langle \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} \right\rangle_{\mathbf{i}+\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{e}^d} + O(h^5), \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

3.4 Time Integration

空间半离散后, 得到以下的 ODE:

$$\frac{d\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle}{dt} = \langle \mathbf{g} \rangle - \mathbf{D}\langle \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \rangle - \mathbf{G}\langle \mathbf{q} \rangle + \nu \mathbf{L}\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle, \quad (35)$$

$$\mathbf{L}\langle \mathbf{q} \rangle = \mathbf{D}(\langle \mathbf{g} \rangle - \mathbf{D}\langle \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \rangle), \quad (36)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle = \mathbf{P}\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle, \quad (37)$$

其中, $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{G}\mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{D}$ 为离散投影算子. $\nu \mathbf{L}\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle$ 是关于 $\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle$ 的线性算子可以隐式处理, 例如采用如下的半隐半显格式 (ERK-ESDIRK) 就得到 GEPUP-IMEX 算法:

定义:

$$\mathbf{X}^{[\text{E}]} := \langle \mathbf{g} \rangle - \mathbf{D}\langle \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} \rangle - \mathbf{G}\langle \mathbf{q} \rangle; \quad \mathbf{X}^{[\text{I}]} := \nu \mathbf{L}\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle,$$

$$\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{(1)} = \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^n, \quad (38)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for } s = 2, 3, \dots, n_s, \\ (\mathbf{I} - \Delta t \nu \gamma L) \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{(s)} \\ = \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^n + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{s-1} a_{s,j}^{[E]} \mathbf{X}^{[E]} \left(\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle^{(j)}, t^{(j)} \right) \\ + \Delta t \nu \sum_{j=1}^{s-1} a_{s,j}^{[E]} \mathbf{L} \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{(j)}, \\ \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle^{(s)} = \mathbf{P} \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{(s)}, \end{array} \right. \quad (39)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^* = \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{(n_s)} + \Delta t \sum_{j=1}^{n_s} \left(b_j - a_{n_s,j}^{[E]} \right) \\ \times \mathbf{X}^{[E]} \left(\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle^{(j)}, t^{(j)} \right), \\ \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle^{n+1} = \mathbf{P} \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^*, \\ \langle \mathbf{w} \rangle^{n+1} = \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle^{n+1}, \end{array} \right. \quad (40)$$

初始时刻, 投影流速被设置为和流速相等. 在每个 stage, 已知之前阶段的流速 $\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle$, 需要:

1. 求解 Poisson 方程(36)得到压力 $\langle q \rangle$;
2. 根据(39)在时间上推进投影流速 $\langle \mathbf{w} \rangle$;
3. 通过方程(37)计算新的流速 $\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle$;