## 针对如下Sod 激波管问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u^2 + \rho)}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial (\rho E)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho E u + \rho u)}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t = 0: \quad (u, \rho, \rho) = \begin{cases} 0.1, 1 & x < 0.5 \\ 0.0.125, 0.1 & x \ge 0.5 \end{cases}$$

用5阶WENO格式计算其数值解,画出t=0.14时刻密度、速度及压力的分布;并与精确解进行比较(要求数值解与精确解画在同一张图上,便于比较)。 要求: 空间网格数100,时间推进格式选用3阶Runge-Kutta,时间步长自选。

该题目选用 Roe 格式对其进行求解,激波捕捉格式采用五阶 WENO,对 NND 方程进行镜像对称,可以得到正负通量的表达式如下所示

## 负通量

对于公式: 
$$f_{j+1/2}^{\text{WENOR}} = \omega_0 f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} + \omega_1 f_{j+1/2}^{(1)} + \omega_2 f_{j+1/2}^{(2)}$$
, 有
$$\begin{cases} f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{3} f_{j+1} + \frac{5}{6} f_j - \frac{1}{6} f_{j-1} \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{6} f_{j+2} + \frac{5}{6} f_{j+1} + \frac{1}{3} f_j \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3} f_{j+3} - \frac{7}{6} f_{j+2} + \frac{11}{6} f_{j+1} \end{cases} \stackrel{\bigoplus}{=} \begin{cases} \omega_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\bigoplus}{=} \vdots$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \frac{C_0}{(\varepsilon + IS_0)^2} = \frac{0.3}{(10^{-6} + IS_0)^2} \\ \alpha_1 = \frac{C_2}{(\varepsilon + IS_2)^2} = \frac{0.6}{(10^{-6} + IS_2)^2} \end{cases} \stackrel{\bigoplus}{=} \begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{3}{10} \\ C_1 = \frac{3}{5} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} IS_0 = \frac{13}{12} (f_{j+1} - 2f_j + f_{j-1})^2 + \frac{1}{4} (3f_{j+1} - 4f_j + f_{j-1})^2 \\ IS_1 = \frac{13}{12} (f_{j+2} - 2f_{j+1} + f_j)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (f_{j+2} - f_j)^2 \end{cases} .$$

$$IS_2 = \frac{13}{12} (f_{j+3} - 2f_{j+2} + f_{j+1})^2 + \frac{1}{4} (f_{j+3} - 4f_{j+2} + 3f_{j+1})^2 \end{cases}$$

## 正通量

$$\begin{split} f_{j+1/2}^{\text{WENOL}} &= \omega_0 f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} + \omega_1 f_{j+1/2}^{(1)} + \omega_2 f_{j+1/2}^{(2)} \\ \begin{cases} f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{3} f_j + \frac{5}{6} f_{j+1} - \frac{1}{6} f_{j+2} \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} &= -\frac{1}{6} f_{j-1} + \frac{5}{6} f_j + \frac{1}{3} f_{j+1} & = \begin{cases} \omega_0 &= \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_1 &= \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{3} f_{j-2} - \frac{7}{6} f_{j-1} + \frac{11}{6} f_j \end{cases} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \frac{C_0}{(\varepsilon + IS_0)^2} = \frac{0.3}{(10^{-6} + IS_0)^2} \\ \alpha_1 = \frac{C_2}{(\varepsilon + IS_1)^2} = \frac{0.6}{(10^{-6} + IS_1)^2}, & \boxminus \\ \alpha_2 = \frac{C_2}{(\varepsilon + IS_2)^2} = \frac{0.1}{(10^{-6} + IS_2)^2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{3}{10} \\ C_1 = \frac{3}{5} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} IS_0 = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_j - 2f_{j+1} + f_{j+2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left( 3f_j - 4f_{j+1} + f_{j+2} \right)^2 \\ IS_1 = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j-1} - 2f_j + f_{j+1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j-1} - f_{j+1} \right)^2 \\ IS_2 = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j-2} - 2f_{j-1} + f_j \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j-2} - 4f_{j-1} + 3f_j \right)^2 \end{cases}$$

其他步骤同 5.1 作业相似, 仅更换差分格式

- 1) 利用差分格式计算中间节点处的值, U<sub>R</sub>,U<sub>L</sub>;
- 2) 采用 Roe 平均公式计算 Roe 平均值U;
- 3) 将 Jacobian 矩阵A(U), 并对其进行特征分解:  $A(U) = S^{-1}\Lambda S$ 计算 $S^{-1}$ ,  $\Lambda$ , S;
- 4) 计算 $|\widetilde{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{U}_R, \mathbf{U}_L)| = \mathbf{S}^{-1} |\Lambda| \mathbf{S};$
- 5) 计算 $\mathbf{f}_{j+1/2} = \hat{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{U}_{R}, \mathbf{U}_{L}) = \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{U}_{R}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{U}_{L})] \frac{1}{2} |\widetilde{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{U}_{R}, \mathbf{U}_{L})| (\mathbf{U}_{R} \mathbf{U}_{L});$
- 6) 计算空间导数;
- 7) 时间推进,计算下一时间步的值。 对于**Λ**,由于其可能在驻点,音速点出现 0 的情况,对其进行熵修正,修正表达

式: 
$$(|\lambda| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |\lambda| > \varepsilon$$
 
$$(\lambda^2 + \varepsilon^2)/2\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |\lambda| \le \varepsilon$$

代码请见文件 Source Code;

过程中对于 $S^{-1}$ ,  $\Lambda$ , S三个数值, 其表达式如下所示:

$$S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\gamma - 1}{c^2} & -\frac{1}{2c} & \frac{1}{2c} \\ -\frac{\gamma - 1}{c^2} u & -\frac{u - c}{2c} & \frac{u + c}{2c} \\ -\frac{\gamma - 1}{c^2} u^2 & -\frac{1}{2c} \left[ \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} - uc \right] & \frac{1}{2c} \left[ \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + uc \right] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} & -u & 1 \\ -u - \frac{\gamma - 1}{c} \frac{u^2}{2} & 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{c} u & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{c} \\ -u + \frac{\gamma - 1}{c} \frac{u^2}{2} & 1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{c} u & \frac{\gamma - 1}{c} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u - c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u + c \end{bmatrix}$$

计算步长取 0.01, 网格数取 100,计算次数 140 次。

计算结果如下图所示,可以发现在激波的间断位置产生较大的波动,并且快速下落,不能很好地 接近精确解,这是应为在重构过程中使用原始变量造成的。

