针对如下Shu-Osher 激波-密度扰动波干扰问题:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u^2 + p)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$x \in [-5,5]$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho E)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho E u + p u)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$x \in [-5,5]$$

$$\rho = 3.857, u = 2.629, p = 10.333$$

$$(x < -4)$$

$$\rho = 1 + A \sin(\omega x), u = 0, p = 1$$

$$(A = 0.3, \omega = 40)$$

$$(x \ge -4)$$

用5阶WENO格式计算其数值解,画出t=0.1时刻密度、速度及压力的分布 要求: 1) 空间网格数200,时间推进格式选用3阶Runge-Kutta,时间步长自选。 2) 使用2000个网格点计算,其结果作为"精确解",与其它结果画在一起, 便于比较。

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
$$\begin{cases} f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{3} f_{j+1} + \frac{5}{6} f_j - \frac{1}{6} f_{j-1} \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{6} f_{j+2} + \frac{5}{6} f_{j+1} + \frac{1}{3} f_j \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3} f_{j+3} - \frac{7}{6} f_{j+2} + \frac{11}{6} f_{j+1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{cases}$$
其中:
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 = \frac{C_0}{(\varepsilon + IS_0)^2} = \frac{0.3}{(10^{-6} + IS_0)^2} \\ \alpha_1 = \frac{C_2}{(\varepsilon + IS_2)^2} = \frac{0.6}{(10^{-6} + IS_2)^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = \frac{3}{10} \\ C_1 = \frac{3}{5} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{10} \end{cases}$$

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

正通量

$$f_{j+1/2}^{\text{WENOL}} = \omega_0 f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} + \omega_1 f_{j+1/2}^{(1)} + \omega_2 f_{j+1/2}^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_{j+1/2}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{3} f_j + \frac{5}{6} f_{j+1} - \frac{1}{6} f_{j+2} \\ f_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{6} f_{j-1} + \frac{5}{6} f_j + \frac{1}{3} f_{j+1} & = \begin{cases} \omega_0 = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \omega_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \\ \phi_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\sharp : \Leftrightarrow :$$

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

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

其他步骤同 6.1 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_R,U_I;
- 2) 采用 Roe 平均公式计算 Roe 平均值**U**;
- 3) 将 Jacobian 矩阵 $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{U})$,并对其进行特征分解: $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{U}) = \mathbf{S}^{-1}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{S}$ 计算 \mathbf{S}^{-1} , $\mathbf{\Lambda}$, \mathbf{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} , Λ , S三个数值, 其表达式如下所示:

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

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

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

计算步长取 0.001,计算次数 1800 次。与题目略微差别的是计算中时间取 1.8 秒,x \geqslant -4 时,A=0.2, ω =5.

计算结果如下图所示,可以发现在激波产生的间断位置产生较大的波动,其他数值解在 200 网格时均能较好地毕竟 2000 网格的情况,但是 200 网格数求解的不够光滑。

