

2015年 计算声学 期末课程答辩

—一些声传播算例

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5. 总结

2. DRP&LDDRK 格式算例验证

1. 基本理论

4. NRBC基本算例验证



基本理论-DRP&LDDRK格式基本原理

DRP Scheme

引入有效波数概念

Tam(1993) 在频域下 分析得到了7点频散 相关保持格式

耗散误差(Dissipation Error)

$$\operatorname{Im} g\{\alpha \Delta x - \overline{\alpha} \Delta x\}$$

频散误差(Dispersion Error)

$$\operatorname{Re}\{\alpha\Delta x - \overline{\alpha}\Delta x\}$$

$$E = \int_{0}^{\eta} \left| \alpha \Delta x - \overline{\alpha} \Delta x \right|^{2} d(\alpha \Delta x)$$
Minimum



基本理论-DRP&LDDRK格式基本原理

LDDRK Scheme

引入放大因子概念

耗散误差(Dissipation Error)

$$1-|r(\omega\Delta t)|$$

频散误差(Dispersion Error)

$$\left|\omega^*\Delta t - \omega \Delta t\right| = i \ln \left[\frac{r(\omega \Delta t)}{e^{-i\omega \Delta t}}\right]$$

$$E = \int_{0}^{\eta} \left| 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{p} c_{j} \left(-i\omega \Delta t \right)^{j} - e^{-i\omega \Delta t} \right|^{2} d(\omega \Delta x)$$

Minimum

Hu(1996) 在频域范 围分析得到低频散低 耗散Runge-Kutta时 间推进格式 (LDDRK



基本理论-可变人工黏性方法原理

可变人工黏性方法

基本原理:基于摄动解



1. 确定激波强度: $u_{stencil} = |u_{max} - u_{min}|$

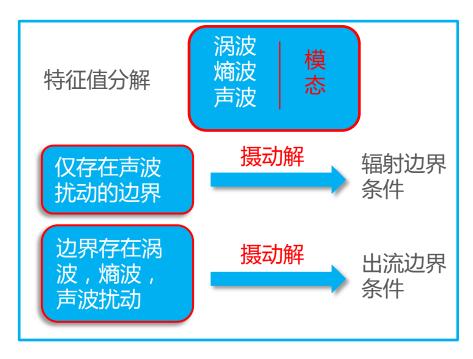
- 2. 定义模板网格雷诺数: $\mathbf{R}_{stencil} = \frac{u_{stencil}\Delta x}{v}$
- 3. 在离散方程中添加黏性项: じ



基本理论-无反射边界条件(NRBC)

辐射及出流边界条件

基于均匀背景流的线化小扰动 Euler方程



Tam等(1993)提出 DRP格式时采用辐射 及出流边界条件

基本理论-无反射边界条件(NRBC)

PML吸收边界条件

在求解域四周布 置PML区域

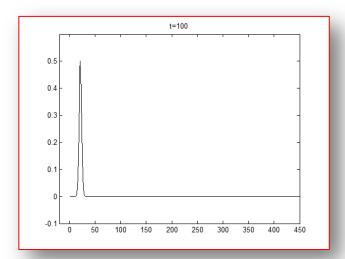
Hu等(1996)最早从计 算电磁学中将PML边 界条件引入CAA中

主控方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + A \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + B \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \sigma_y A \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \sigma_x B \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + (\sigma_x + \sigma_y) \tilde{U} + \sigma_x \sigma_y q = 0 \\ \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = U \end{cases}$$

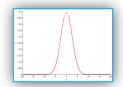
PML区域吸收
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x = \sigma_m (1-M^2) \big| \frac{x-x_l}{D} \big|^\beta \\ \sigma_y = \sigma_m \big| \frac{y-y_l}{D} \big|^\beta \end{array} \right.$$

高斯脉冲波一维迁移模拟

t=100,200,300,400,500



Lax-Wendroff Scheme





Gauss Pulse Wave

主控方程: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

离散格式:

Lax-Wendroff

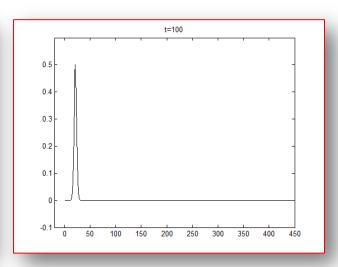
DRP&LDDRK

时间步长: 0.8

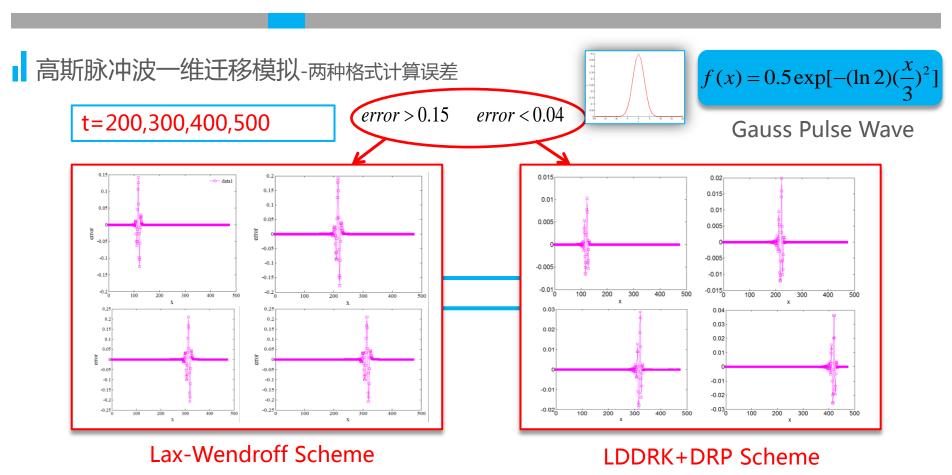
空间步长:1

计算步数:500

周期性边界条件



LDDRK+DRP Scheme





产牛激波

非线性迁移方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \gamma p \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

特征变量分析

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \left((1 + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \right)$

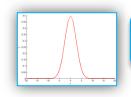
声波传播的非线性主控方程

非线性Euler方程

仅仅只用LDDRK+DRP格式将会产生很大频散!



可变人工黏性方法捕捉激波-解析解



 $u(x,0) = 0.5 \exp(-\ln(2)(\frac{x}{12})^2)$

Gauss Pulse Wave

特征线理论

主控方程 🛑

$$u(x,t) = 0.5 \exp(-\ln(2)(\frac{x - (1 + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2}u(x,t))t}{12})^2)$$

主控方程: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\gamma+1}{2} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

离散格式: DRP&LDDRK

时间步长: 0.0569

空间步长:1

计算时间:100

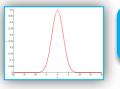
网格雷诺数: $R_{stencil} = 0.06$

牛顿迭代法 $u_{k+1} = u_k - f(x) / f'(x)$

U在时间和空间解的分布

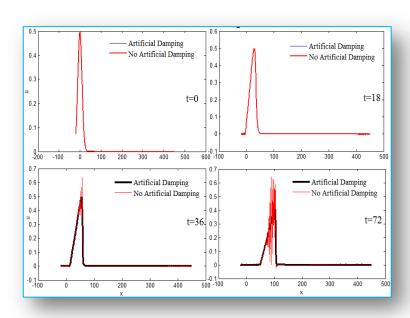


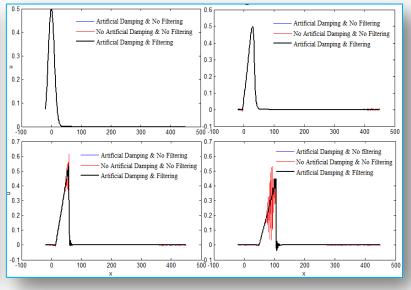
可变人工黏性方法捕捉激波-数值解





Gauss Pulse Wave



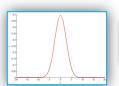


非守恒形式下加与不加人工黏性

守恒形式下加与不加人工黏性

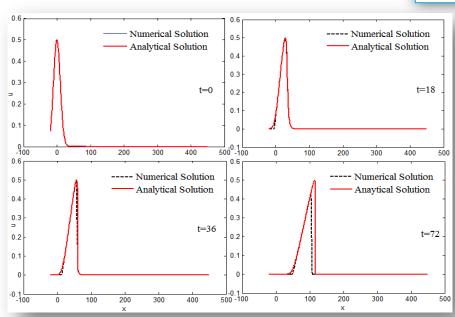


可变人工黏性方法捕捉激波-数值解与解析解对比



 $u(x,0) = 0.5 \exp(-\ln(2)(\frac{x}{12})^2)$

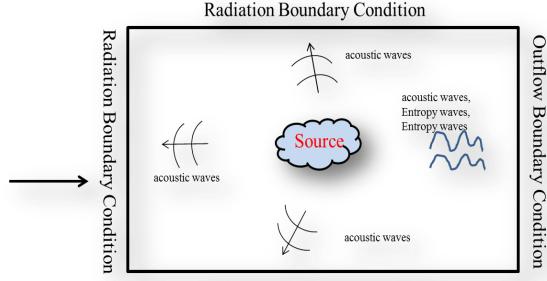
Gauss Pulse Wave



添加可变人工黏性的非守恒形式求解结果与解析解对比



二维声波扰动传播-分析模型



Radiation Boundary Condition

主控方程

$$\frac{\partial U'}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F'}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$U' = \begin{bmatrix} \rho' \\ u' \\ v' \\ p' \end{bmatrix}, E' = \begin{bmatrix} M \rho' + u' \\ M u' + p' \\ M v' \\ M p' + u' \end{bmatrix}, F' = \begin{bmatrix} v' \\ 0 \\ p' \\ v' \end{bmatrix}$$

初始扰动: p,u,v,rho

二维声波扰动传播-边界条件

辐射边界条件:
$$(\frac{1}{V(\theta)}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sin\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}})\begin{bmatrix} \rho' \\ u' \\ \nu' \\ \rho' \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

出流边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t} + Ma \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial p'}{\partial t} + Ma \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial u'}{\partial t} + Ma \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v'}{\partial t} + Ma \frac{\partial v'}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial p'}{\partial t} = -V(\theta) \cos \theta \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x} - V(\theta) \sin \theta \frac{\partial p'}{\partial y} - \frac{p'V(\theta)}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{cases}$$



二维声波扰动传播-离散格式及稳定性限制

空间和时间步长稳定性限制:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta t \le \frac{0.19}{1.75[M + (1 + (\Delta x / \Delta y)^2)^{1/2}]} \Delta x \\ \Delta x \le \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{6.6} \end{cases}$$

初始扰动的最小波 长为18

DRP格式

对于声波,涡波和熵波扰动:

$$\begin{cases}
\Delta t \le \Delta t_{\text{max}} = \frac{0.4}{1.75[M + (1 + (\Delta x / \Delta y)^{2})^{1/2}]} \frac{\Delta x}{a_{0}} \\
\Delta t < \frac{0.4}{1.75M} \frac{\Delta x}{a_{0}}
\end{cases}$$

DRP的PPW限制:

$$\frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\Delta x} \ge 6.6$$

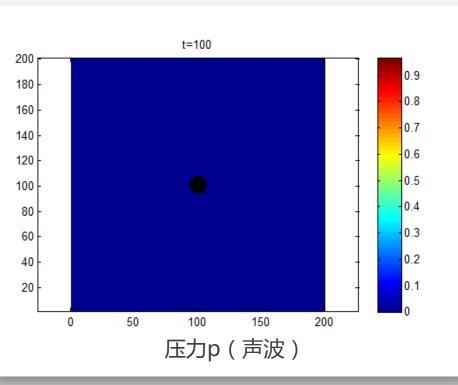
LDDRK格式

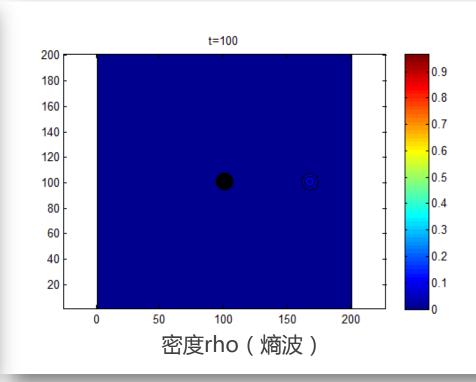
$$\Delta t \le \Delta t_{\text{max}} = \frac{0.19}{1.75[M + (1 + (\Delta x / \Delta y)^2)^{1/2}]} \frac{\Delta x}{a_0}$$



二维声波扰动传播-求解结果





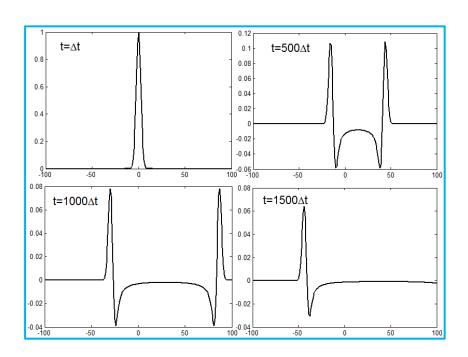


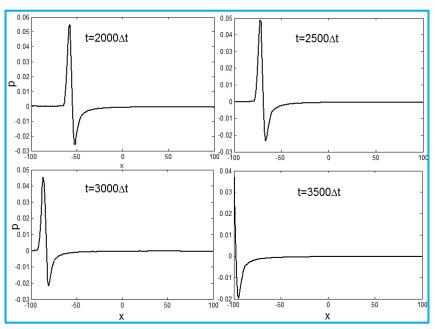


二维声波扰动传播-求解结果

定量曲线结果 ——







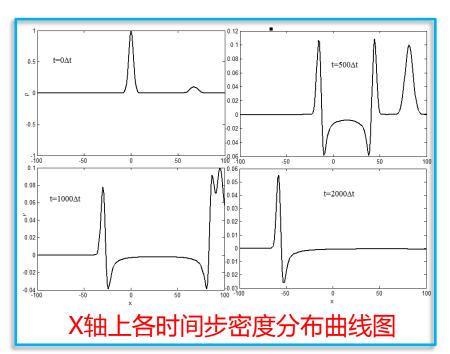
X轴上各时间步压力分布曲线图

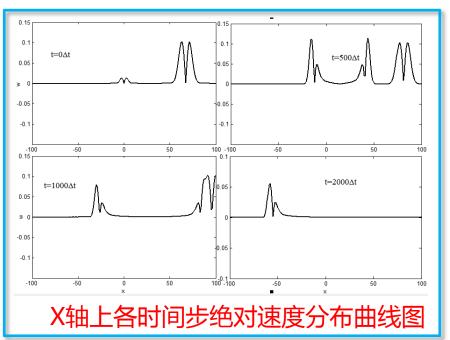


二维声波扰动传播-求解结果

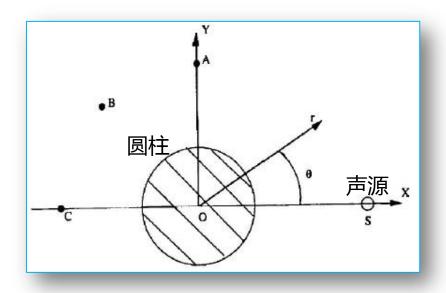
定量曲线结果 ——







圆柱声散射数值实验-分析模型



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 &$$
 控制方程:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 &$$
 工维线化 Euler方程
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0 &$$



圆柱声散射数值实验-计算模型

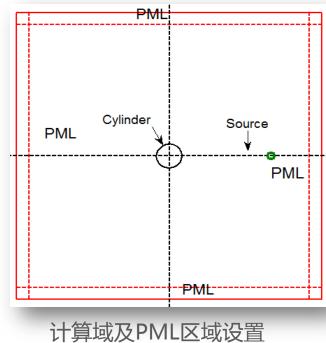
Immersed Boundary Method
LDDRK时间推进格式
DRP空间离散格式
PML吸收边界条件

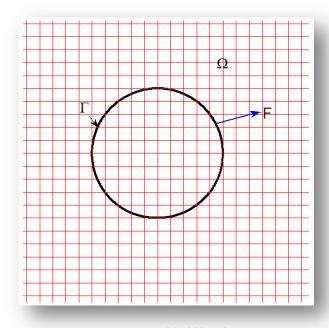
优势

- a. IB生成完全正交的 Cartesian网格;
- b. LDDRK和DRP格式能够 具有较低的频散;
- c. PML吸收边界条件配合IB 生成的Cartesian网格可 以很好的施加,且能够很 好地满足无反射边界条件



圆柱声散射数值实验-计算模型





IB网格模型



圆柱声散射数值实验-固壁边界条件

力源求解采用影响矩阵法!

1977年,Peskin为了模拟心脏瓣膜及血液流动提出了IB方法,IB方法巧妙地将固壁对流动的影响转化为了作用在流体上的体积力,其中体积力的大小应该满足流场在固壁处无滑移边界条件,为奇异力源形式。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = f_x \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = f_y \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = S \end{cases}$$

< 使用狄拉克函数的近似型函数代替狄拉克函数 >

$$\delta_{d}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{d_{x}d_{y}}\phi(\frac{x}{d_{x}})\phi(\frac{y}{d_{y}})$$

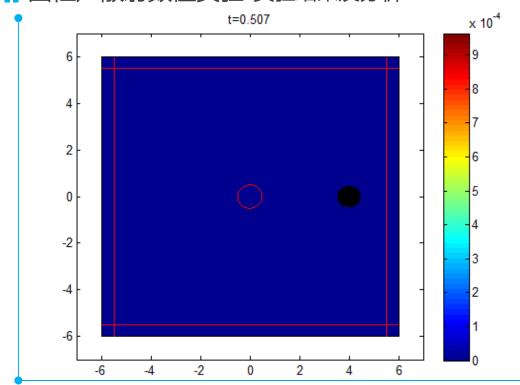
$$\phi(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}(3-2|r|+\sqrt{1+4|r|-4r^{2}}), & 0 \le |r| \le 1\\ \frac{1}{8}(5-2|r|+\sqrt{-7+12|r|-4r^{2}}), & 1 \le |r| \le 2\\ 0, & |r| > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x = \int_s F_x \delta(x - \overrightarrow{X}) ds \\ f_y = \int_s F_y \delta(x - \overrightarrow{X}) ds \end{cases}$$

F_x,F_y: 固壁上的力源线密度



圆柱声散射数值实验-实验结果及分析



云图结果

时间步长: 0.0169s

空间步长: 0.0217

计算时间:15s

边界Lagrange数:144

CFL: 0.5

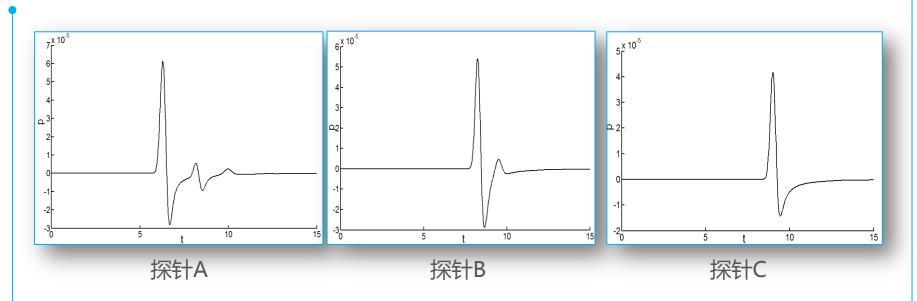
Cartesian网格:553*553

PPW: 36



圆柱声散射数值实验-实验结果及分析

定量曲线结果 📥



数值探针声压分析



- 1. 从数值算例上看,DRP 格式和LDDRK具有很小的频散,可以很好地模拟声散射问题;
- 对于非线性声波的传播, 可变人工黏性对于其正 确捕捉到激波至关重要;
- 3. 辐射及出流边界条件建立在摄动解之上,对于声源远离边界的问题可以很好地满足无反射边界条件;

- 4. IB求解声散射问题极其 方面,且配合对正交性 要求严格的DRP格式非 常有效;
- 5. PML吸收边界条件施加 非常方便,且能很好满足 无反射边界条件。

