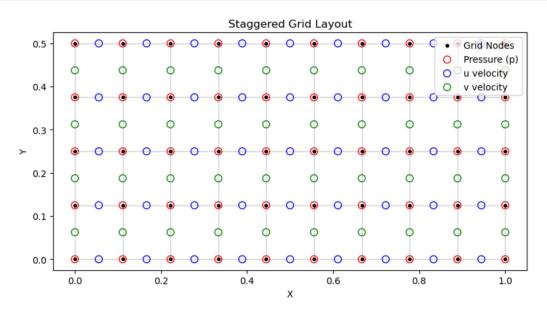
二维FSI程序求解

Sec 1. 交错网格上分布的物理信息



Sec 2. N-S方程的求解方法: 一阶投影法

将时间推进分解成三个子步长,压力不通过时间推进求解:

Step 1: 预算步:

$$rac{\mathbf{V}^* - \mathbf{V}^n}{\Delta t} + \left(\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} - rac{1}{\mathrm{Re}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{V}\right)^n = 0$$

Step 2: 压力修正步

$$rac{\mathbf{V}^{n+1}-\mathbf{V}^*}{\Delta t} +
abla p = 0
ightarrow
abla^2 p = rac{1}{\Delta t}
abla \cdot \mathbf{V}^*
abla \cdot \mathbf{V}^{n+1} = 0$$

Step 3: 最终步

$$rac{\mathbf{V}^{n+1} - \mathbf{V}^*}{\Delta t} +
abla p = 0$$
 得到 $\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{1}$ 时刻的 \mathbf{V}

Sec 3. 交错网格上的动量方程离散 (预算步)

(i, j)以压力网格为模板, u方向的动量离散公式:

$$(u^*_{i+rac{1}{2},j}-u^n_{i+rac{1}{2},j})/\Delta t = -u^n_{i+rac{1}{2},j}rac{\partial u}{\partial x}-v^n_{i+rac{1}{2},j}rac{\partial u}{\partial y}+rac{1}{\mathrm{Re}}
abla^2u^n_{i+rac{1}{2},j}$$

其中, 正方向的对流项的离散方案如下:

$$u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{+}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{-}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \text{, } u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{+,-} = \frac{u+,-|u|}{2}, \text{, } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u_{i+\frac{3}{2},j}-u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}}{\Delta x}$$

而,对于剪切方向的离散方案,需要将v速度插值到u的网格模板上:

$$v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} = 0.5 \times (v_{i+1,j} + v_{i,j}) = 0.5 \times (\ 0.5 \times (v_{i+1,j-\frac{1}{2}} + v_{i+1,j+\frac{1}{2}}) \ + \ 0.5 \times (v_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} + v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}))$$

(i, j)以压力网格为模板, v方向的动量离散公式:

$$(v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^*-v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^n)/\Delta t=-u_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^nrac{\partial v}{\partial x}-v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^nrac{\partial v}{\partial y}+rac{1}{\mathrm{Re}}
abla^2v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^n$$

其中, 正方向的对流项的离散方案如下:

$$v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{+}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{-}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \text{, } v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{+,-} = \frac{v+,-|v|}{2}, \text{ } \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{v_{i,j+\frac{3}{2}}-v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta y}$$

同样,对于剪切方向的离散方案,需要将u速度插值到v的网格模板上:

$$u_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = 0.5 \times (u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j}) = 0.5 \times (\ 0.5 \times (u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+1} + u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j+1}) \ + 0.5 \times (u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}))$$

Sec 4. 交错网格上的压力泊松方程离散 (中间步)

压力泊松方程:

$$rac{\mathbf{V}^{n+1} - \mathbf{V}^*}{\Delta t} +
abla p = 0$$
 $abla \cdot \mathbf{V}^{n+1} = 0$

以压力网格为基准, 交错网格上的离散结果:

$$egin{aligned} u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} - u_{i+1/2,j}^* + \Delta t/\Delta x \left(p_{i+1,j} - p_{i,j}
ight) &= 0 \ v_{i,j+1/2}^{n+1} - v_{i,j+1/2}^* + \Delta t/\Delta y \left(p_{i,j+1}^* - p_{i,j+1}
ight) &= 0 \ \left(u_{i+1/2,j}^{n+1} - u_{i-1/2,j}^{n+1}
ight) / \Delta x + \left(v_{i,j+1/2}^{n+1} - v_{i,j-1/2}^{n+1}
ight) / \Delta y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

将前两个式子带入到第三个方程(即不可压条件中),可以得到交错网格上,压力满足的泊松方程的离散形式:

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t}(\ \frac{u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^*-u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^*}{\Delta x}\ +\ \frac{v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^*-v_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}^*}{\Delta x}\)=\frac{p_{i+1,j}+p_{i-1,j}-2p_{i,j}}{(\Delta x)^2}\ +\ \frac{p_{i,j+1}+p_{i,j-1}-2p_{i,j}}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

Sec 5. 交错网格上的压力矫正离散 (最后步)

通过压力矫正可以获得速度场:

$$rac{\mathbf{V}^{n+1} - \mathbf{V}^*}{\Delta t} +
abla p = 0$$

那么,交错网格上速度场u的矫正为:

$$rac{u_{i+rac{1}{2},j}^{n+1}-u_{i+rac{1}{2},j}^*}{\Delta t}+rac{p_{i+1,j}-p_{i,j}}{\Delta x}=0$$

同理,交错网格上速度场v的矫正为:

$$rac{v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^{n+1}-v_{i,j+rac{1}{2}}^*}{\Delta t}+rac{p_{i,j+1}-p_{i,j}}{\Delta y}=0$$

Sec 6. 一些其他需要注意的地方!

1. 边界上的差分如何处理?

示意图: | (n1) - - (n2) - - (n3), 这是靠近边界内部的三个节点,其中, n1,2,3代表节点,这里的n1就在边界上,先假设其网格节点是均匀的,都是dx,假设靠近壁面的速度可以用如下公式拟合(三个点用三次样条曲线):

$$u = a + by + cy^2$$
 $u_1 = a$
 $u_2 = a + b(dx)$
 $u_3 = a + b(2dx) + c(2dx)^2$
 $b = \frac{-3u_1 + 4u_2 - u_3}{2dx}$
 $c = \frac{u_3 + u_1 - 2u_2}{2dx^2}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = b + 2cy, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{y=0} = \frac{-3u_1 + 4u_2 - u_3}{2dx}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2c, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}|_{y=0} = \frac{u_3 + u_1 - 2u_2}{dx^2}$