#### Lecture 14 Convection Term

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对流项计算 Unstructured Grids

▶ 二维非结构化网格对流扩散方程

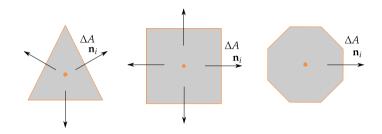
### 对流项计算 Unstructured Grids

- ▶ 非结构化网格离散
- ► cell-centered, node-centered 两种
- ▶ 基于体心的相对来说存储开销要少一些
- ▶ 控制方程

$$\int_{V} \frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t} dV + \int_{V} div(\rho\phi\mathbf{u}) dV = \int_{V} div(\Gamma grad(\phi)) dV + \int_{V} S_{\phi} dV$$
 (1)

### 对流扩散计算 Unstructured Grids

▶ 常见2维非结构化网格



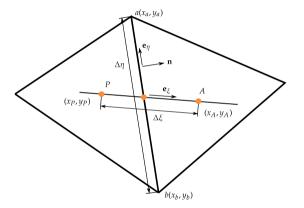
▶ 通过高斯散度定理将方程 1 离散后,忽略时间项 (相当与定常流动)

$$\sum_{f} \int_{\Delta A_{i}} (\rho \phi \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{n} dA = \sum_{f} \int_{\Delta A_{i}} (\Gamma g r a d \phi) \cdot \mathbf{n} dA + \int_{V} S_{\phi} dV$$
 (2)

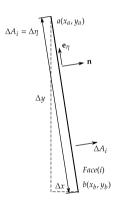
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#### 对流扩散计算 Unstructured Grids

▶ 典型的 cell center 二维非结构化网格



# 对流扩散计算 Unstructured Grids



$$\Delta A_i = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$
  
其中,  $\Delta x = x_b - x_a$ ,  $\Delta y = y_b - y_a$   
 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta A_i} \mathbf{i} - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta A_i} \mathbf{j}^1$  (3)

1 rotation matrix

▶ 扩散项离散

$$\int_{\Delta A_i} (\Gamma g r a d \phi) \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \approx \Gamma g r a d \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}_i \Delta A_i \approx \Gamma \left( \frac{\phi_A - \phi_P}{\Delta \xi} \right) \Delta A_i \tag{4}$$

▶ 与曾经学的比较

$$\int_{f} (\Gamma \nabla \phi) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = (\Gamma \nabla \phi)_{f} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{f} S_{f} = \Gamma \left( \frac{\phi_{E} - \phi_{P}}{\Delta x} \right)_{f} S_{f}$$

▶ 中心差分

▶ 由于 PA 与面法向 n 并不平行,引起非正交,non-orthogonal 或奇异 skewness,所以需要修正。

▶ 比较常用的方式:引入一项 cross-diffusion,将其作为源项处理

▶ 本文以 Mathur and Murthy 1997

▶ 梯度计算

$$\nabla \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \mathbf{n} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \mathbf{e}_{\eta} = grad\phi$$
 (5)

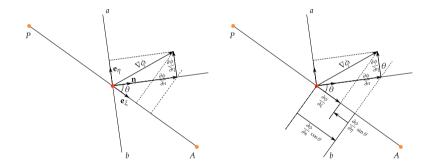
▶ 其中

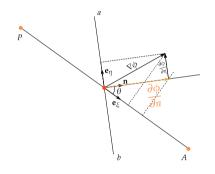
$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta A_i} \mathbf{i} - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta A_i} \mathbf{j} = \frac{y_b - y_a}{\Delta \eta} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x_b - x_a}{\Delta \eta} \mathbf{j}$$
 (6)

$$\mathbf{e}_{\xi} = \frac{x_A - x_P}{\Delta \xi} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y_A - y_P}{\Delta \xi} \mathbf{j} \tag{7}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{\eta} = \frac{x_b - x_a}{\Delta \eta} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y_b - y_a}{\Delta \eta} \mathbf{j}$$
 (8)

#### ▶ 梯度计算





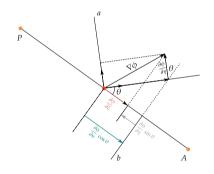
▶ 梯度计算

$$(\nabla \phi)_f \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$$

▶ 只有当  $\theta = 0$ ,也就是正交时,才有

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \tag{9}$$

▶ 公式 9 为图中橙色箭头所示



▶ 如果能够理解  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n}$ **n** 是一个向量,那么其 在  $\varepsilon$  方向的投影为

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} cos(\theta) \tag{10}$$

- ▶ 公式 10 为图中绿色箭头所示
- ▶  $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \mathbf{e}_{\eta}$  其在  $\xi$  方向的投影为

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \mathbf{e}_{\eta} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi} = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \sin \theta \tag{11}$$

▶ 公式 11,12 为图中灰色箭头所示

▶ 由公式 9,10 可以推出

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \sin \theta \tag{12}$$

▶ 所以  $\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}$ 

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \tan \theta = \operatorname{grad} \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}$$
(13)

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▶ 公式 13

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} \tan \theta = \operatorname{grad} \phi \cdot \mathbf{n}$$

▶ 其中非结构化网格 direct gradient 中央差分

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\phi_A - \phi_P}{\Delta \xi} \tag{14}$$

▶ 其中非结构化网格 cross-diffusion 项

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\phi_b - \phi_a}{\Delta \eta} \tag{15}$$

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▶ 所以公式 13 离散为

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} \Delta A_i = \frac{\Delta A_i}{\cos \theta} \frac{\phi_A - \phi_P}{\Delta \xi} + \tan \theta \Delta A_i \frac{\phi_b - \phi_a}{\Delta \eta}$$
 (16)

▶ 其中

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \tag{17}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\eta}}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \tag{18}$$

▶ 所以公式 16 可以写为

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} \Delta A_i = \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Delta A_i}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \frac{\phi_A - \phi_P}{\Delta \xi}}_{Direct \ gradient \ term} - \underbrace{\frac{\mathbf{e}_{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\eta} \Delta A_i}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \frac{\phi_b - \phi_a}{\Delta \eta}}_{Cross \ diffusion \ term}$$
(19)

▶ 系数项  $\cos\theta$  和  $\tan\theta$  可以通过几何关系确定,所以在有了几何关系之后,如果网格不发生改变,只用算一次即可

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▶ 对于方程 20,通常将 cross-diffusion 当成源项处理

$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} \Delta A_i = \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} \Delta A_i}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \frac{\phi_A - \phi_P}{\Delta \xi} + S_{D-cross}$$
 (20)

▶ 由于需要知道  $\phi_a, \phi_b$ ,节点上的值,可以使用简单平均、加权平均等方法计算

$$\phi_a = \frac{\phi_P + \phi_A + \phi_B + \cdots}{N} \tag{21}$$

▶ 当然梯度计算也有很多其他方法

▶ 对于方程 20,通常将 cross-diffusion 当成源项处理

$$\left| \Gamma grad\phi \Delta A_i \cdot \mathbf{n} = D_i(\phi_A - \phi_P) + S_{D-cross,i} = \Gamma(\nabla \phi)_f \cdot \mathbf{S}_f \right|$$
 (22)

▶ 其中

$$D_{i} = \frac{\Gamma}{\Delta \xi} \frac{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \Delta A_{i}$$
$$S_{D-cross,i} = -\frac{\mathbf{e}_{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\eta}}{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{\xi}} \frac{\phi_{b} - \phi_{a}}{\Delta \eta}$$

▶ 注意 skewness 和 aspect ratio

▶ 对流项离散

$$\sum_{f} \int_{f} \rho \phi \mathbf{U} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \sum_{\text{all surfaces}} \int_{\Delta A_{i}} \rho \phi \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} dA \approx \sum_{f} (\rho \phi \mathbf{u})_{f} \cdot \mathbf{n} A_{f}$$
 (23)

- ▶ 以前提到过,这里有精度损失,就是一次高斯积分点
- ▶ 两种网格方式,交错网格和同位网格
- ▶ 交错网格不会带来checkboard,而同位网格会,所以后续会引入 Rhie-Chow 插值

▶ 引入 convective flux,对流通量

$$F_i = (\rho \mathbf{u})_i \cdot \mathbf{n}_i \Delta A_i$$

$$\sum_{f} (\rho \phi \mathbf{u})_{f} \cdot \mathbf{n}_{f} A_{f} = \sum_{i} F_{i} \phi_{i}$$

- ▶ 注意这里的  $\phi$  是广义量,所以也可以适用与速度 u, v, w
- ightharpoonup 注意,这里的对流通量  $ho \mathbf{u}$  里面的  $\mathbf{u}$  是已知值,这就是动量方程的线性化,用上个时间 步长的速度

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▶ 一阶迎风格式

$$F_i > 0$$
  $\phi_i = \phi_P$   
 $F_i < 0$   $\phi_i = \phi_A$ 

- ▶ 如果流动方向与 PA 不平行,则会带来 false-diffusion
- ▶ 所以还是要引入高阶格式或者 TVD 格式来计算对流项

▶ 线性迎风格式

$$\phi_e = \phi_P + \left(\frac{\phi_P - \phi_W}{\Delta x}\right) \frac{1}{2} \Delta x$$

▶ 对于非结构化网格可以使用 Taylor series 将  $\phi$  展开

$$\phi(x,y) = \phi_P + (\nabla \phi)_P \cdot \Delta \mathbf{r} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta \mathbf{r})^2$$

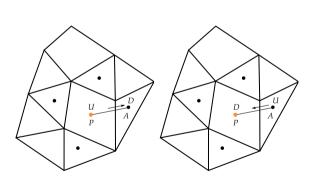
▶ 如果  $\Delta r$  是点 P 到面心的距离

$$\phi_i = \phi_P + (\nabla \phi)_P \cdot \Delta \mathbf{r} \tag{24}$$

▶ 所以对于非结构化网格,如果需要面心值  $\phi_i$ ,就必须知道体心梯度值  $(\nabla \phi)_P$ 

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▶ 最小二乘法重构 reconstruct体心梯度值



#### ▶ 周围点对 *P* 的泰勒展开

$$\phi_{i} = \phi_{0} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta x_{i} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta y_{i}$$
(25)

$$\phi_{1} - \phi_{0} = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta x_{1} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta y_{1}$$

$$\phi_{2} - \phi_{0} = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta x_{2} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta y_{2}$$

$$\phi_{N} - \phi_{0} = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta x_{N} + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right) \Big|_{0} \Delta y_{N}$$

▶ 形成矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta x_1 & \Delta y_1 \\ \Delta x_2 & \Delta y_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \Delta x_N & \Delta y_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \Big|_0 \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \Big|_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 - \phi_0 \\ \phi_2 - \phi_0 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_N - \phi_0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(26)

► 矩阵大概率属于超定 overdetermined, 所以不太可能直接求解。最小二乘法, least-squares

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b} \tag{27}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{b} \tag{28}$$

► Anderson and Bonhaus 1994 推荐使用 QR 分解,因为最小二乘在网格高度拉伸的时候不准确。 还可以参考 Haselbacher and Blazek 2000 得到更多细节

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▶ 结构化网格的 TVD 格式

$$\phi_i = \phi_P + \frac{\psi(r)}{2}(\phi_E - \phi_P) \tag{29}$$

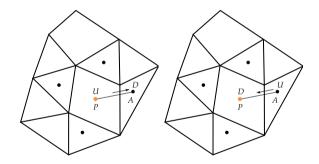
$$r = \frac{\phi_P - \phi_W}{\phi_E - \phi_P} \tag{30}$$

▶ 非结构化网格因为很难确定上游点 W,所以需要构造一个假的上有点 B

$$r = \frac{\phi_P - \phi_B}{\phi_A - \phi_P} \tag{31}$$

▶ 但是 B 点构造很麻烦

#### ▶ 非结构化网格



▶ 非结构化网格的 r 采用 • Darwish and Moukalled 2003 的推荐公式

$$r = \frac{2(\nabla\phi)_P \cdot \mathbf{r}_{PA}}{\phi_A - \phi_P} - 1 \tag{32}$$

▶ 因为上面公式是个广义形式,所以改成上下游的写法

$$r = \frac{2(\nabla \phi)_P \cdot \mathbf{r}_{PA}}{\phi_D - \phi_U} - 1 \tag{33}$$

▶ 对流通量的 TVD 表达式变为

$$\phi_i = \phi_U + \frac{\psi(r)}{2}(\phi_D - \phi_U)$$
(34)

#### 源项处理 Treatment of source terms

▶ 源项处理

$$\int_{V} SdV = \overline{S}\Delta V \tag{35}$$

► 面积和体积计算可以使用几何关系,简单的向量代数即可。但是 Kordula and Vinokur 1983 给出了较为有效率的计算体积的方法

源项处理 examples

# 例题