計算物理

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差分法 1

$$\frac{\partial f(x_i, t_n)}{\partial t} \approx \frac{f(x_i, t_{n+1}) - f(x_i, t_n)}{\Delta t} \tag{1}$$

$$f'(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_n)}{\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x)$$
 (2)

$$f'(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}{\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x)$$

$$f'(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_{n-1})}{2\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$$
(3)

$$f'(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - f(x_{n-1})}{2\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$$
(4)

 $f(x \pm k\Delta x)$ の Taylor 展開で 2 次以外の項を相殺することで次の式が得られる.

$$f''(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - 2f(x_n) + f(x_{n-1})}{\Delta x^2} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$$
 (5)

$$f''(x_n) \approx \frac{f(x_{n+1}) - 2f(x_n) + f(x_{n-1})}{\Delta x^2} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$$

$$f''(x_n) \approx \frac{-f(x_{n+2}) + 16f(x_{n+1}) - 30f(x_n) + 16f(x_{n-1}) - f(x_{n-2})}{12\Delta x^2} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^4)$$
(6)

拡散方程式 1.1

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 f(x,t)}{\partial x^2} \tag{7}$$

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$$\frac{f(x_i,t_{n+1}) - f(x_i,t_n)}{\Delta t} = \kappa \frac{f(x_{i+1},t_n) - 2f(x_i,t_n) + f(x_{i-1},t_n)}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$f(x_i, t_{n+1}) = f(x_i, t_n) + \frac{\kappa \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (f(x_{i+1}, t_n) - 2f(x_i, t_n) + f(x_{i-1}, t_n))$$
(9)

1.2 フォン・ノイマンの安定性解析

時間が経つと共に振幅が増大しないことは安定性の条件となる.

$$f(x,t) = \sum_{k} A_k(t)e^{ikx}$$
(10)

$$\left| \frac{A_k(t_{n+1})}{A_k(t_n)} \right| \le 1 \tag{11}$$

CFL (Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy) 条件とは計算上の情報の伝播する速さより物理的な情報の伝播する速さが 小さいことは安定性の条件となる.

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \ge c \tag{12}$$

移流方程式 1.3

差分法だと不安定となる. これは差分により拡散項が増えてしまったからである. 2 次中心差分で離散化し たものについて安定性解析する.

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x} \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{f(x_i, t_{n+1}) - f(x_i, t_n)}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{f(x_{i+1}, t_n) - f(x_{i-1}, t_n)}{2\Delta x}$$
(14)

$$\frac{f(x_i, t_{n+1}) - f(x_i, t_n)}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{f(x_{i+1}, t_n) - f(x_{i-1}, t_n)}{2\Delta x} \tag{14}$$

$$(A(t_{n+1}) - A(t_n)) \frac{e^{ikx_i}}{\Delta t} = -c \left(e^{ik\Delta x} - e^{-ik\Delta x}\right) \frac{A(t_n)e^{ikx_i}}{2\Delta x}$$

$$\left| \frac{A(t_{n+1})}{A(t_n)} \right| = \sqrt{|1 - i\nu \sin(k\Delta x)|^2} = \sqrt{1 + \nu^2 \sin^2(k\Delta x)} > 1$$
 (16)

後退差分で離散化したものについて安定性解析する.

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x} \tag{17}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{f(x_i, t_{n+1}) - f(x_i, t_n)}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{f(x_i, t_n) - f(x_{i-1}, t_n)}{\Delta x}$$
(17)

$$(A(t_{n+1}) - A(t_n))\frac{e^{ikx_i}}{\Delta t} = -c\left(1 - e^{-ik\Delta x}\right)\frac{A(t_n)e^{ikx_i}}{\Delta x}$$
(19)

$$\left| \frac{A(t_{n+1})}{A(t_n)} \right| = \sqrt{\left| 1 - \nu (1 - e^{-ik\Delta x}) \right|^2}$$
 (20)

$$= \sqrt{1 - 2\nu(1 - \nu)(1 - \cos(k\Delta x))} \begin{cases} \le 1 & (\nu \le 1) \\ > 1 & (\nu > 1) \end{cases}$$
 (21)

CFL 条件

$$\frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial t} = -c \frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x} \tag{22}$$

$$\frac{f(x_i, t_{n+1}) - f(x_i, t_n)}{\Delta t} = -c \frac{f(x_i, t_n) - f(x_{i-1}, t_n)}{\Delta x^2}$$
(23)

$$\dot{f}(x_i, t_n) + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \ddot{f}(x_i, t_n) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^2) = -cf'(x_i, t_n) + \frac{c\Delta x}{2} f''(x_i, t_n) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$$
(24)

Navier-Stokes 方程式

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial t} = -(\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla})\boldsymbol{v} - \frac{1}{\rho}\boldsymbol{\nabla}p + \nu\boldsymbol{\nabla}^2\boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{F}$$
 (25)

まず無次元化する.

$$\mathbf{v} = V\tilde{\mathbf{v}}$$
 $\mathbf{r} = L\tilde{\mathbf{r}}$ $t = \frac{L}{V}\tilde{t}$ $p = \rho V^2 \tilde{p}$ $\nabla = \frac{1}{L}\tilde{\nabla}$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{V}{L}\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{t}}$ $\operatorname{Re} = \frac{UV}{V}$ (26)

レイノルズ数 Re は慣性力と粘性力の比に対応する.

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = -(\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{\nabla}})\tilde{\mathbf{v}} - \tilde{\mathbf{\nabla}}\tilde{\mathbf{p}} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{Re}}\tilde{\mathbf{\nabla}}^2\tilde{\mathbf{v}}$$
(27)

これ以降, 無次元量を表すチルダは略す. $\mathbf{v}=(u,v,0)$ とするとき, 次の渦度方程式となる.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\left(u\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)u - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)u \tag{28}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\left(u\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)v - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)v \tag{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -(\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{v})\omega - (\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla})\omega + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \boldsymbol{\nabla}^2 \omega \qquad \left(\omega = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)$$
(30)

ここでは非圧縮性液体 $\nabla \cdot v = 0$ のときを考える.

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = -(\boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla})\omega + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \omega \tag{31}$$

ここで流れ関数 Φ を導入する.

$$u = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \quad v = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \quad \omega = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial y^2} = \nabla^2 \Phi$$
 (32)

流れ関数を用いると解くべき方程式は渦度方程式とポアソン方程式に分けることができる.

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \omega \tag{33}$$

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = -\omega \tag{34}$$

ポアソン方程式については差分法で解ける.

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = -\omega \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{\Phi_{i+1,j} - 2\Phi_{i,j} + \Phi_{i-1,j}}{\Lambda x^2} + \frac{\Phi_{i,j+1} - 2\Phi_{i,j} + \Phi_{i,j-1}}{\Lambda u^2} = \omega_{i,j}$$
(36)

$$\Phi_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Phi_{i+1,j} + \Phi_{i-1,j} + \Phi_{i,j+1} + \Phi_{i,j-1} - \Delta x^2 \omega_{i,j} \right)$$
(37)

初期値を適当にセットして,この漸化式を収束するまで繰り返し更新する.この漸化式を改良させて収束を早めることができる.次の漸化式を順にヤコビ法,ガウス・ザイデル法,SOR 法という.

$$\Phi_{i,j}^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Phi_{i+1,j} + \Phi_{i-1,j} + \Phi_{i,j+1} + \Phi_{i,j-1} - \Delta x^2 \omega_{i,j} \right)$$
(38)

$$\Phi_{i,j}^{\text{new}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\Phi_{i+1,j} + \Phi_{i-1,j}^{\text{new}} + \Phi_{i,j+1} + \Phi_{i,j-1}^{\text{new}} - \Delta x^2 \omega_{i,j} \right)$$
(39)

$$\Phi_{i,j}^{\text{new}} = C_{SOR} \frac{1}{4} \left(\Phi_{i+1,j} + \Phi_{i-1,j}^{\text{new}} + \Phi_{i,j+1} + \Phi_{i,j-1}^{\text{new}} - \Delta x^2 \omega_{i,j} \right) + (1 - C_{SOR}) \Phi_{i,j} \quad (0 < C_{SOR} < 2)$$

$$\tag{40}$$