计算流体力学作业 6

College of Engineering 2001111690 袁磊祺

May 4, 2021

编写一维完全气体 Euler 方程组的 LF 格式, MacCormack 格式, 和一阶精度的显式迎风格式 (Roe 格式) 的程序, 并计算讲义 (CFDLect04-com01_cn.pdf) 的第 101-102 页的问题 2 和问题 4.

$$\begin{cases}
\begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ E \end{pmatrix}_{t} + \begin{pmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^{2} + p \\ u(E+p) \end{pmatrix}_{x} = 0, \\
p = (\gamma - 1) \left(E - \frac{1}{2}\rho u^{2} \right), \quad \gamma = 1.4.
\end{cases}$$
(0.1)

计算动图可点击 https://www.bilibili.com/video/bv17N411f7tX 查看.

代码可点击 https://github.com/circlelq/Computational-Fluid-Dynamics/tree/main/code1 查看.

1

初始条件

$$U = \begin{cases} (1, 0, 2.5)^{\mathrm{T}}, & x < 0.3, \\ (0.125, 0, 0.25)^{\mathrm{T}}, & x > 0.3. \end{cases}$$
 (1.1)

计算区间为 [0,1], 输出时刻 t=0.2.

如图 1.1 所示为初始条件, 密度 ρ 和压强 p 有一个初始间断, 速度 u 都为 0. 之后的格式都采用固定 CFL 数, 根据 CFL 数来求 dt. 其中 N 是 x 的网格数. 之

后的输出结果都是t=0.2时刻的结果,除非震荡剧烈,无法继续计算.

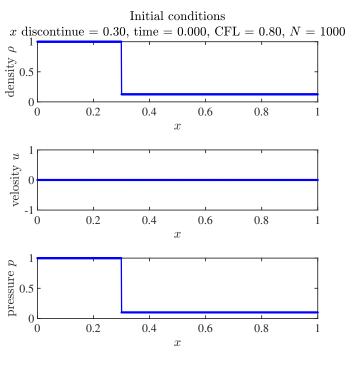


图 1.1. 初始条件.

LF 格式

$$\mathbf{u}_{j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathbf{u}_{j+1}^{n} + \mathbf{u}_{j-1}^{n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} r \left(\mathbf{f}_{j+1}^{n} - \mathbf{f}_{j-1}^{n} \right).$$
 (1.2)

其中 $r = \tau/h$, 稳定性条件为

$$|\boldsymbol{u}|_{\max} \frac{\tau}{h} \leqslant 1. \tag{1.3}$$

如图 1.2 所示, LF 格式是 TVD 的, 所以无震荡. 可以发现, 计算结果为左边是一个稀疏波, 中间是一个接触间断, 右边是一个激波.

MacCormack 格式

MacCormack 格式 [R.W. MacCormack, AIAA Paper No. 1969-354 (1969)]

$$u(x_{j}, t_{n+1}) = u(x_{j}, t_{n}) + \tau(u_{t})_{j}^{n} + \frac{1}{2}\tau^{2}(u_{tt})_{j}^{n} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u(x_{j}, t_{n}) + \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u} + \tau\bar{u}_{t})_{j}^{n} + \mathcal{O}(\tau^{3}), \quad \bar{u} := u + \tau u_{t}$$
(1.4)

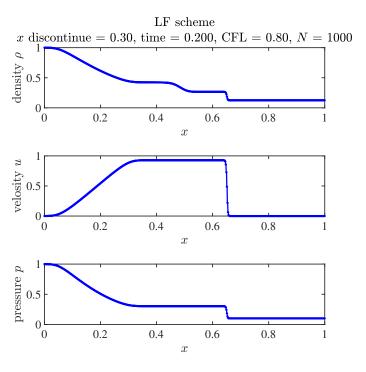


图 1.2. LF 格式计算结果.

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{u}_{j}^{*} = u_{j}^{n} - \frac{\tau}{h} \left(f\left(u_{j+1}^{n}\right) - f\left(u_{j}^{n}\right) \right), \\
u_{j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{j}^{n} + \bar{u}_{j}^{*}\right) - \frac{\tau}{2h} \left(f\left(\bar{u}_{j}^{*}\right) - f\left(\bar{u}_{j-1}^{*}\right) \right).
\end{cases} (1.5)$$

或

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{u}_{j}^{*} = u_{j}^{n} - \frac{\tau}{h} \left(f\left(u_{j}^{n}\right) - f\left(u_{j-1}^{n}\right) \right), \\
u_{j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(u_{j}^{n} + \bar{u}_{j}^{*}\right) - \frac{\tau}{2h} \left(f\left(\bar{u}_{j+1}^{*}\right) - f\left(\bar{u}_{j}^{*}\right) \right).
\end{cases} (1.6)$$

如图 1.3 所示, MacCormack 格式震荡严重, 导致 $\mathrm{d}t$ 只能取非常小的值, 所以经过 300 步的计算后还是停留在 t=0.001.

Roe 格式

(P.L. Roe, JCP, 43, 1981, 357 - 372/135, 1997, 250 - 258)

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{F}}\left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j},\boldsymbol{U}_{j+1}\right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{F}\left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j}\right) + \boldsymbol{F}\left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left|\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{j+1/2}\right|\left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j+1} - \boldsymbol{U}_{j}\right). \tag{1.7}$$

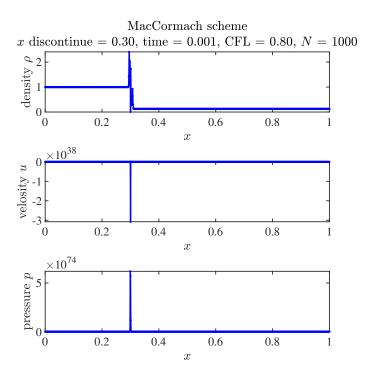


图 1.3. Mac 格式计算结果.

其中 $|\hat{A}|$ 定义为: $|\hat{A}| = R|\hat{\Lambda}|R^{-1}|$, $|\hat{\Lambda}| = \operatorname{diag}\left\{ \left| \hat{\lambda}_1 \right|, \cdots, \left| \hat{\lambda}_m \right| \right\}$, R 为 \hat{A} 的右特征向量矩阵, $\hat{\Lambda} = \operatorname{diag}\left\{ \hat{\lambda}_1, \cdots, \hat{\lambda}_m \right\}$, 即 $R^{-1}\hat{A}R = \hat{\Lambda}$,

$$\mathbf{R} = \left(\mathbf{R}^{(1)}, \mathbf{R}^{(2)}, \mathbf{R}^{(3)}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u - a & u & u + a \\ H - ua & \frac{1}{2}u^2 & H + ua \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (1.8)

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} u - a & & \\ & u & \\ & & u + a \end{pmatrix},\tag{1.9}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{j+1/2} \left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j+1} - \boldsymbol{U}_{j} \right) = \boldsymbol{F} \left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j+1} \right) - \boldsymbol{F} \left(\boldsymbol{U}_{j} \right). \tag{1.10}$$

$$U_j^{n+1} = U_j^n - r \left(\hat{F}_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^n - \hat{F}_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^n \right). \tag{1.11}$$

对于理性气体,通过如下方法构造 Â:

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_r}\rho_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_\ell}\rho_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}} = \sqrt{\rho_\ell\rho_r} = \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{\rho_r} + \sqrt{\rho_\ell}\right)\right]^2, \\
\bar{u} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_\ell}u_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_r}u_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}}, \\
\bar{H} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_\ell}H_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_r}H_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}}.
\end{cases} (1.12)$$

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{U}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\gamma - 3}{2} u^2 & (3 - \gamma)u & \gamma - 1 \\ \frac{\gamma - 2}{2} u^3 - \frac{a^2 u}{\gamma - 1} & \frac{3 - 2\gamma}{2} u^2 + \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} & \gamma u \end{pmatrix},$$
 (1.13)

$$a = \sqrt{\gamma p/\rho}, \quad H = (E+p)/\rho, \quad p = (\gamma - 1)\left(E - \frac{1}{2}\rho u^2\right).$$
 (1.14)

$$\hat{A} = A(\bar{U}). \tag{1.15}$$

因为

$$E = \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[H\rho + (\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2 \right], \quad p = H\rho - E,$$
 (1.16)

所以

$$\bar{a}^2 = \frac{\gamma \bar{p}}{\bar{\rho}} = \gamma \frac{\bar{H}\bar{\rho} - \bar{E}}{\bar{\rho}} = \gamma \frac{\bar{H}\bar{\rho} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \left[\bar{H}\bar{\rho} + (\gamma - 1) \frac{1}{2} \bar{\rho} \bar{u}^2 \right]}{\bar{\rho}} = (\gamma - 1) \left(\bar{H} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{u}^2 \right). \quad (1.17)$$

如图 1.4 所示, Roe 格式也无震荡.

2

初始条件

$$(\rho, u, p)(x, 0) = \begin{cases} (3.857143, 2.629369, 10.33333), & x < -4, \\ (1 + 0.2\sin(5x), 0, 1), & x \ge -4. \end{cases}$$
 (2.1)

计算区间为 [-5,5], 其中在 $x=\pm 5$ 边界处 $\partial_x \rho = \partial_x u = \partial_x p = 0$. 输出时刻为 t=1.8.

如图 2.1 所示为初始条件.

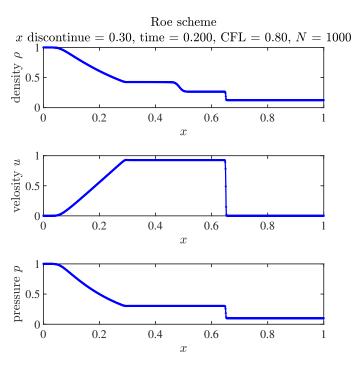
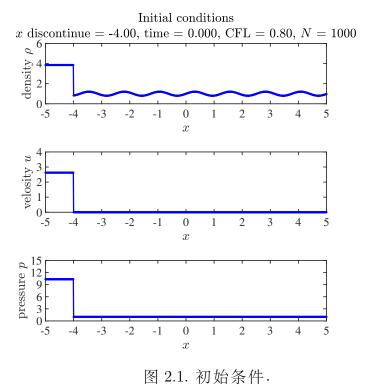


图 1.4. Roe 格式计算结果.



LF 格式

如图 2.2 所示. 可以发现, 计算结果为一激波向右传播, 耗散性较强, 磨平了初始的密度浮动.

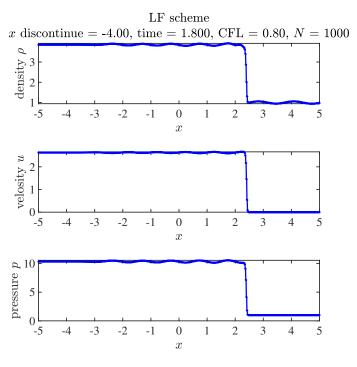


图 2.2. LF 格式计算结果.

MacCormack 格式

如图 2.3 所示, MacCormack 格式稍微有一些震荡, 尤其是在间断处间断明显, 但是能完成计算. 此格式的耗散性较弱.

Roe 格式

如图 2.4 所示, Roe 格式也无震荡.

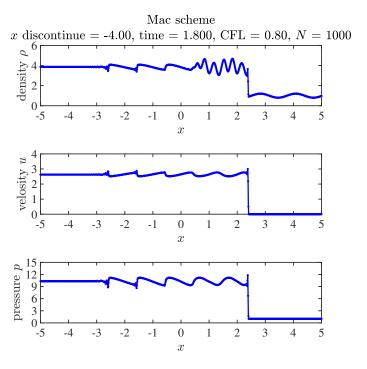


图 2.3. Mac 格式计算结果.

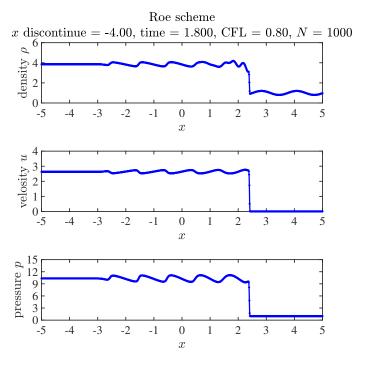


图 2.4. Roe 格式计算结果.