PEKING UNIVERSITY

计算流体力学上机作业3

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写程序计算 2D Euler 方程组的双马赫反射问题或前台阶问题(见讲义【CFDLect06-com03_cn.pdf】的第 106-108 页). 数值格式: "Roe 或 HLLC 或 HLL 解法器或 KFVS" + "线性重构" + "显示的 Runge-Kutta 时间离散".

计算动图可点击 https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1HU4y157wc 查看.

代码可点击 https://github.com/circlelq/Computational-Fluid-Dynamics/tree/main/code3 查看.

问题描述

前台阶问题

几何形状和结果 (密度等值线) 见示意图图 1.1.

初始时刻, 区域内充满均匀流 $(\rho, u, v, p) = (1.4, 3, 0, 1)$. 输出时间 t = 4. 上下边界为反射边界; 左边界为入流边界 (即左边界处流动为初始均匀流); 右边界为出流.

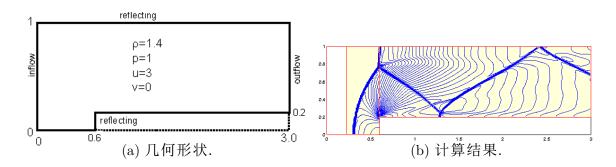


图 1.1. 几何形状和计算结果.

控制方程

二维无黏流动 Euler 方程组

采用理想气体模型. 不考虑体力、外部热源和流体源 (汇), 二维 Euler 方程组:

$$\boldsymbol{u}_t + \boldsymbol{f}_x + \boldsymbol{g}_y = \boldsymbol{0}, \tag{2.1}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ \rho v \\ E \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^{2} + p \\ \rho u v \\ (E+p)u \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho v \\ \rho u v \\ \rho v^{2} + p \\ (E+p)v \end{pmatrix}. \tag{2.2}$$

其中 ρ 为流体密度,p为压力,u,v为x和y方向上速度分量,E为单位体积流体总能. 理想气体状态方程:

$$p = (\gamma - 1)\rho e = (\gamma - 1)\left[E - \frac{1}{2}\rho\left(u^2 + v^2\right)\right].$$
 (2.3)

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$$H = (E+p)/\rho = \frac{\gamma p}{\rho(\gamma - 1)} + \frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2), \qquad (2.4)$$

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$$a = \sqrt{\gamma p/\rho} = \sqrt{(\gamma - 1) \left[H - \frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2) \right]}.$$
 (2.5)

非线性 Jacobian 系数矩阵、特征值和特征矢量矩阵

把二维 Euler 方程组式 (2.1) 写成非守恒型形式: [张德良, 2010, P289]

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{B} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial y} = \mathbf{0}$$
 (2.6)

其中 A, B 为非守恒型方程组的非线性 Jacobian 系数矩阵, 由于流通量矢量 f, g 是流动量矢量 u 的一次齐次函数, 则有:

$$A\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \quad B\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}.$$
 (2.7)

(1) 非线性 Jacobian 系数矩阵

(1) 非线性 Jacobian 系数矩阵
$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{\gamma - 3}{2}u^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}v^2 & (3 - \gamma)u & (1 - \gamma)v & \gamma - 1 \\
-uv & v & u & 0 \\
u \left[\frac{\gamma - 2}{2}\left(u^2 + v^2\right) - \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1}\right] & \frac{3 - 2\gamma}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{2}v^2 + \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} & (1 - \gamma)uv & \gamma u
\end{pmatrix}$$
(2.8)
$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
-uv & v & u & 0 \\
-uv & v & u & 0 \\
\frac{\gamma - 1}{2}u^2 + \frac{\gamma - 3}{2}v^2 & (1 - \gamma)u & (3 - \gamma)v & \gamma - 1 \\
v \left[\frac{\gamma - 2}{2}\left(u^2 + v^2\right) - \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1}\right] & (1 - \gamma)uv & \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{3 - 2\gamma}{2}v^2 + \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} & \gamma v
\end{pmatrix}$$
(2.9)

(2) 系数矩阵 A, B 的特征值矩阵

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}_{x} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{L}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u - a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u + a \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.10)

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}_{y} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{L}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & v - a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v + a \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.11)

(3) 系数矩阵 A, B 的右特征矢量矩阵

由右特征矢量矩阵 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}_x = \lambda \mathbf{R}_x, \mathbf{B}\mathbf{R}_y = \mu \mathbf{R}_y$ 得到它们的右特征矢量矩 阵:

$$\mathbf{R}_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ u & 0 & u - a & u + a \\ 0 & 1 & v & v \\ \frac{1}{2} (u^{2} - v^{2}) & v & h - au & h + au \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.12)

$$\mathbf{R}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & u & u \\ 0 & v & v - a & v + a \\ u & \frac{1}{2} (v^{2} - u^{2}) & h - av & h + av \end{pmatrix}$$
(2.13)

(4) 系数矩阵 A, B 的左特征矢量矩阵

由左特征矢量公式 $\mathbf{L}_x \mathbf{A} = \lambda \mathbf{L}_x$, $\mathbf{L}_y \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{L}_y$, 可得到左特

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} \left(u^{2} + v^{2}\right) & \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} u & \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} v & \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} \\ -\frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} v \left(u^{2} + v^{2}\right) & \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} u v & 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} v^{2} & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{a^{2}} v \\ \frac{\gamma - 1}{4a^{2}} \left(u^{2} + v^{2}\right) + \frac{u}{2a} & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} u - \frac{1}{2a} & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} v & \frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} \\ \frac{\gamma - 1}{4a^{2}} \left(u^{2} + v^{2}\right) - \frac{u}{2a} & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} u + \frac{1}{2a} & -\frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} v & \frac{\gamma - 1}{2a^{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
 (2.14)

$$L_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}u\left(u^{2}+v^{2}\right) & 1+\frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}}u^{2} & \frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}}uv & -\frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}}u \\ 1-\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}\left(u^{2}+v^{2}\right) & \frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}}u & \frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}}v & -\frac{\gamma-1}{a^{2}} \\ \frac{\gamma-1}{4a^{2}}\left(u^{2}+v^{2}\right)+\frac{1}{2a}v & -\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}u & -\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}-\frac{1}{2a} & \frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}} \\ \frac{\gamma-1}{4a^{2}}\left(u^{2}+v^{2}\right)-\frac{1}{2a}v & -\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}u & -\frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}}v+\frac{1}{2a} & \frac{\gamma-1}{2a^{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2.15)$$

 $b_1 = b_2 \frac{\left(u^2 + v^2\right)}{2}, b_2 = \frac{\gamma - 1}{a^2},$ 则式可写成:

$$\mathbf{L}_{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - b_{1} & b_{2}u & b_{2}v & -b_{2} \\ -b_{1}v & b_{2}uv & 1 + b_{2}v^{2} & -b_{2}v \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(b_{1} + \frac{u}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2} \left(b_{2}u + \frac{1}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}v & \frac{1}{2}b_{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(b_{1} - \frac{u}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2} \left(b_{2}u - \frac{1}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}v & \frac{1}{2}b_{2} \end{pmatrix},$$
(2.16)

$$\mathbf{L}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} -b_{1}u & 1 + b_{2}u^{2} & b_{2}uv & -b_{2}u \\ 1 - b_{1} & b_{2}u & b_{2}v & -b_{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(b_{1} + \frac{v}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}u & -\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{2}v + \frac{1}{a}\right) & \frac{1}{2}b_{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(b_{1} - \frac{v}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}u & -\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{2}v - \frac{1}{a}\right) & \frac{1}{2}b_{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (2.17)

Roe 算法

对于理性气体,通过如下方法构造 Â:

$$\begin{cases}
\bar{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_r}\rho_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_\ell}\rho_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}} = \sqrt{\rho_\ell\rho_r} = \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{\rho_r} + \sqrt{\rho_\ell}\right)\right]^2, \\
\bar{u} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_\ell}u_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_r}u_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}}, \\
\bar{v} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_\ell}v_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_r}v_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}}, \\
\bar{H} = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_\ell}H_\ell + \sqrt{\rho_r}H_r}{\sqrt{\rho_\ell} + \sqrt{\rho_r}}.
\end{cases} (3.1)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{A}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}). \tag{3.2}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j},\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1}\right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{f}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j}\right) + \boldsymbol{f}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left|\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_{j+1/2}\right|\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1} - \boldsymbol{u}_{j}\right). \tag{3.3}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{g}}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j},\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1}\right) = \frac{\boldsymbol{g}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j}\right) + \boldsymbol{g}\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1}\right)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\left|\hat{\boldsymbol{B}}_{j+1/2}\right|\left(\boldsymbol{u}_{j+1} - \boldsymbol{u}_{j}\right). \tag{3.4}$$

其中 $|\hat{\mathbf{A}}|$ 定义为: $|\hat{\mathbf{A}}| = \mathbf{R}|\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}|\mathbf{R}^{-1}|$, $|\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}| = \operatorname{diag}\left\{\left|\hat{\lambda}_1\right|, \cdots, \left|\hat{\lambda}_m\right|\right\}$, 可以得到半离散格式 [张德良, 2010, P294]

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\boldsymbol{u}_{i,j} + \frac{1}{h}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - \hat{\boldsymbol{f}}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}\right) + \frac{1}{h}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{g}}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - \hat{\boldsymbol{g}}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 0. \tag{3.5}$$

另外, 式 (3.4) 中的 u_{i+1}, u_i 用左右的 u 线性重构来获得.

然后再用三阶 TVD 性质的 RK 时间差分格式

$$u^{(1)} = u^{n} + \Delta t L (u^{n}),$$

$$u^{(2)} = \frac{3}{4} u^{n} + \frac{1}{4} u^{(1)} + \frac{1}{4} \Delta t L (u^{(1)}),$$

$$u^{n+1} = \frac{1}{3} u^{n} + \frac{2}{3} u^{(2)} + \frac{2}{3} \Delta t L (u^{(2)}).$$
(3.6)

其中 L 是空间离散算符.

边界条件

上下边界为反射边界; 左边界为入流边界 (即左边界处流动为初始均匀流); 右边界为出流. 对于刚性壁面, 满足滑移反射边界条件: 即在隔壁面法向方向上各物理量取一阶导数为 0, 这可以在壁面法向方向上采用镜面反射原则取值. 由此可知, 在水平壁面上 $v_{\rm w}=0$, 竖直壁面上 $u_{\rm w}=0$. 在各壁面切向方向上直接取流场中相邻点物理量的值. [张德良, 2010, P339]

计算步骤

- 1. 计算区域内划分网格. 以初始来流参数 $(\rho, u, v, p)_{i,j}^n = (1.4, 3, 0, 1)$ 作为 $\boldsymbol{u}_{i,j}^n$.
- 2. 由 t_n 时刻 $(\rho, u, v, p)_{i,j}^n$ 值, 设置问题边界条件和处理在角点上的值.
- 3. 利用 Roe 平均计算式, 计算 $\boldsymbol{u}_{i,i}^{n+1}$.
- 4. 重复 2-3, 直到给定停止条件. (t=4)

计算结果

如图 4.1 所示,为 t=4 时刻的密度等线图,网格数是 90×30 .可以发现在最前面有一个绕体激波,然后经过上壁面和下壁面的反射,最终形成图 4.1.(图片是矢量图,可以放大查看)

而当加密网格到 120×40. 如图 4.2 所示, 台阶前的激波向前移动了, 当放大流场矢量图图 4.3 可以发现, 在前台阶处形成了一个回流涡.

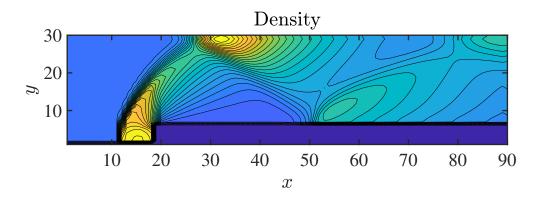


图 4.1. 密度等线图, 网格数是 90 × 30.

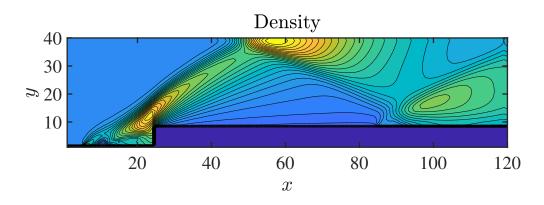


图 4.2. 密度等线图, 网格数是 120 × 40.

通过调整边界条件使得流场符合真实物理情况. 如图 4.4 所示, 把网格加密到 250×750, 可以发现基本符合标准计算结果. 但是在上下边界激波右侧有一些抖动, 以及上壁面的激波位置没有和下方台阶对其, 可能是因为格式精度不高的原因.

参考文献

张德良. 计算流体力学教程. 高等教育出版社, 2010. 2, 5

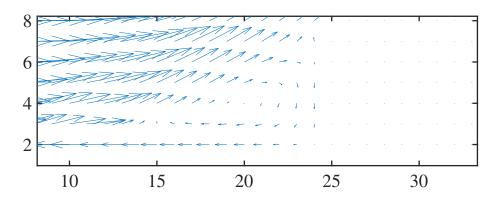


图 4.3. 网格数是 120×40 时在台阶前形成的流场矢量图.

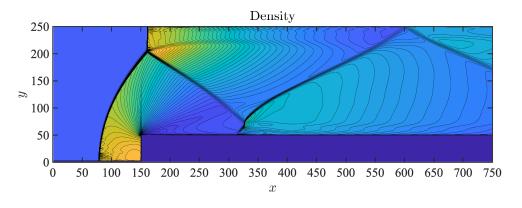


图 4.4. 密度等线图, 网格数是 250 × 750.