

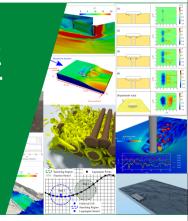
中国农业大学 流体机械与流体工程系

2024年春季《计算流体动力学编程实践》

2.1 复习流体力学方程

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- ▶ 张量 Tensor Notation
- ▶ 控制方程 Governing Equations
 - 通用输运方程 Generic Transport Equation
 - 源汇 Sources and Sinks
 - 扩散输运 Diffusive Transport
- ▶ 偏微分方程 PDE
- ▶ 边界条件 Boundary Conditions
- ▶ 初始条件 Initial Conditions

张量 Tensor Notation

- ► OpenFOAM[®] 使用右手直角坐标系 Right handed Cartesian coordinate system
- ▶ 张量具有不同秩和阶数
 Tensors with different ranks and orders
 - 标量 Scalars in lowercase:
 a (rank 0) (first-order)
 - ・矢量 Vectors in bold: $\mathbf{a}=(a_1,a_2,a_3)$, or \vec{a} (rank 1) (second-order)
 - ・ 张量 Tensors in bold capital: $\mathbf{T} = T_{ij}$, or \vec{T} (rank 2) (third-order)

$$\mathsf{T} = T_{ij} = egin{pmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} \ T_{21} & T_{22} & T_{23} \ T_{31} & T_{32} & T_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

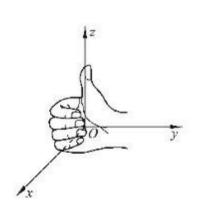


图: 右手直角坐标系

基本求导规则

▶ CFD中绝大多数控制方程是偏微分方程(PDE),我们首先简要回顾一些常见的偏导数计算公式。如果两个函数项 f和g的和对自变量x进行求导,那么可以得到:

$$\frac{\partial (f+g)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \tag{2}$$

▶ 如果对两个函数项的积进行求导,则可以得到以下等式:

$$\frac{\partial fg}{\partial x} = g \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \tag{3}$$

▶ 如果再乘以一个常数项,那么可以得到:

$$\frac{\partial Cfg}{\partial x} = C \frac{\partial fg}{\partial x}$$



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(4)

▶ 纳布拉算子 ▽

$$\nabla \equiv \partial_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \equiv \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}\right) \tag{5}$$



张量 Tensor Notation

▶ 爱因斯坦求和约定 Einstein's summation convention (Einstein notation):

$$a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = \nabla \cdot u = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \tag{7}$$

- ▶ 内积(降阶)和外积(升阶) Inner and outer product of vectors and tensors
 - Scalar product: $a\mathbf{b} = ab_i$
 - Inner vector product, producing a scalar: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_i b_i$
 - Outer vector product, producing a second rank tensor: $\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}^T$
 - Inner product of a vector and a tensor
 - product from the left: $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{T} = a_i T_{ii}$

张量 Tensor Notation

ト 梯度 Gradient of s

$$\nabla s = \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial s}{\partial x_3}\right) \tag{8}$$

Gradient can operate on any tensor field to produce a tensor field one rank higher.

$$s$$
 is a scalar $\Rightarrow \nabla s$ is a vector

 \mathbf{s} is a vector $\Rightarrow \nabla \mathbf{s}$ is a second-order tensor (10)

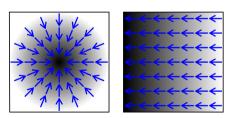


图: 梯度 source from Wikipedia

▶ 散度 Divergence of a

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{a} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{a}_3}{\partial x_3} \tag{11}$$

Divergence can operate on any tensor field to produce a tensor field one rank lower.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T} = \partial_{i} T_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial T_{11}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial T_{12}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial T_{13}}{\partial x_{3}} \\ \frac{\partial T_{21}}{\partial x_{1}} + \frac{\partial T_{22}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial T_{23}}{\partial x_{3}} \\ \frac{\partial T_{31}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial T_{32}}{\partial x_{2}} + \frac{\partial T_{33}}{\partial x_{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
(12)

▶ 旋度 Curl of a vector field a (related to vorticity)

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_2} \right)$$

$$(13)$$

▶ 拉普拉斯算子 Laplacian: related to diffusion; transform a tensor field into another tensor field of the same rank

$$\nabla^2 a = \nabla \cdot \nabla a = \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 a}{\partial x_3^2} \tag{15}$$

▶ 时间导数 Temporal derivative: change with time

total or material time derivative:
$$\frac{D\phi}{Dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}$$
 (16)

spatial time derivative:
$$\frac{D\phi}{Dt} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla\phi \tag{17}$$

u是影响变量 ϕ 的对流速度

控制方程 Governing Equations

- ▶ 控制方程是用数学方式描述以下物理守恒规律:
 - 质量守恒
 - 牛顿第二定律(动量守恒): 动量变化等于受力总和
 - · 热力学第一定律(能量守恒): 能量变化等于热量变化和做功之和
- ▶ 流体被当作连续体,忽略分子结构

质量守恒 Conservation of Mass

Rate of increase of mass in a C.V. = net rate of mass flow into the <math>C.V

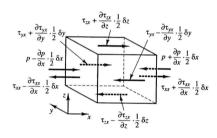


图: 控制体积, Control Volume, CV, C.V.

► Unsteady, 3D:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0$$
 (18)

or

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \tag{19}$$

• if incompressible, $\rho = const$, then

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \tag{20}$$

(18)

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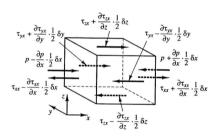


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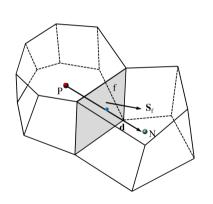
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雷诺传输定理 RTT

RTT stands for Reynolds Transport Theorem

- ► 雷诺传输定理也称为莱布尼兹-雷诺传输定理 Reynolds transport theorem is also known as the Leibniz-Reynolds' transport theorem
- ► 是以积分符号内取微分闻名的莱布尼兹积分律的 三维推广
 - It is a 3D generalization of the Leibniz integral rule which is also known as differentiation under the integral sign.
- It can be used to assemble the standard transport equation for a generic property ϕ

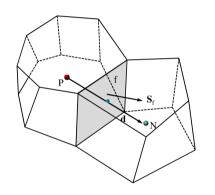


RTT stands for Reynolds Transport Theorem

对于任意形状的控制体积:系统中φ的变化率等于控制体积内φ的变化率加上通过控制体积面上的净出流量

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V_m} \phi dV = \int_{V_m} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dV + \oint_{S_m} \phi(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{u}) dS \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} \phi dV = \int_{V} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) \right] dV \tag{22}$$

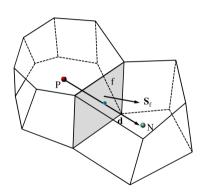


高斯定理 Gauss' Theorem

▶ 高斯定理: 面积分(surface integral)转变为体积分(volume integral)

$$\oint_{S_m} \phi(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{u}) dS = \int_V \left[\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) \right] dV$$
 (23)

- ► 上式中u 代表对流速度 (convective velocity), 进入控制体积的流率(flux)为负, 也即u·n < 0
- ▶ u是关于时间和空间的函数



微分形式控制方程

前面的通用方程是积分形式(integral form),我们也可以写成微分形式(differential form)

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\phi\mathbf{u}) \tag{24}$$

	continuity	$\phi = \rho$	$\frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \nabla\cdot(\rho\mathbf{u})$
	x-momentum	$\phi = \rho u$	$\frac{d\rho u}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho u \mathbf{u})$
	y-momentum	$\phi = \rho v$	$\frac{d\rho v}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho v \mathbf{u})$
	z-momentum	$\phi = \rho w$	$\frac{d\rho u}{dt} = \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho w \mathbf{u})$
-	concentration	$\phi = c$	$\frac{dc}{dt} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (c\mathbf{u})$

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动量方程 Momentum Equations

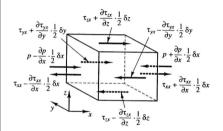
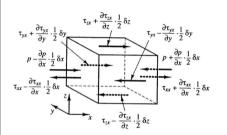


图: 控制体积, Control Volume, CV, C.V.

- ▶ 牛顿第二定律: 动量变化率等于受力总和
- ▶ 各方向上的动量变化: $\rho \frac{du}{dt}$, $\rho \frac{dv}{dt}$, $\rho \frac{dw}{dt}$
- ▶ 受力可能是
 - 面力: 压力(pressure force)、黏性力(viscous force)、表面张力(surface tension force)等
 - 体力: 重力(gravity force)、离心力(centrifugal force)、科氏力(科里奥利力,Coriolis force)、电磁力(electromagnetic force)等

动量方程 Momentum Equations

应用牛顿第二定律,动量方程将变成



$$\rho \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial (-p + \tau_{xx})}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} + S_{Mx}$$
(25)
$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (-p + \tau_{yy})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} + S_{My}$$
(26)
$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (-p + \tau_{zz})}{\partial z} + S_{Mz}$$
(27)

图: 控制体积, Control Volume, CV, C.V.

- ▶ S_{Mx} , S_{My} , S_{Mz} 是源项,可能是重力等
- ▶ 压力梯度前的负号是由于定义了拉伸压力为正

张量形式:

$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{M}} \tag{28}$$

其中 σ 是所谓的柯西应力张量(Cauthy stress tensor), a rank-two symmetric tensor(二秩对称张量) given by its covariant components

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$
(29)

拆分成两项

$$\sigma_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & p & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{xx} + p & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} + p & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} + p \end{pmatrix}$$
(30)
$$= -p\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{T}$$

其中I是单位矩阵(identity matrix), T是偏应力张量(deviatoric stress tensor)。压力等于负的平均正应力(normal stress)。

偏应力张量

- ▶ 我们试图得到牛顿流体运动的控制方程,例如Navier-Stokes equation
- ▶ 因此,我们需要定义切应力(shear stress),例如用一个合适的流变模型(rheological model)定义 τ_{ij}
- ▶ 对于牛顿流体,最简单的模型是线性模型: $\tau \propto \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$$\mathbb{T} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \delta_{ij} \frac{\lambda}{\mu} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \right) = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) + \delta_{ij} \lambda \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k}$$
(32)

偏形变张量与偏应力张量呈 μ 倍关系

黏性系数定义(viscosity)

- ▶ dynamic viscosity(动力黏性系数)µ: 应力与线性形变相关
- ▶ second viscosity(第二黏性系数) λ : 应力与体积形变相关,实际上作用很小,在不可压缩流动时,由于 $\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x} = 0$. λ 就不重要了。

 ∂x_k 2024年春季《计算流体动力学编程实践》 by 徐云成 $\mathbb C$ 中国农业大学 流体机械与流体工程系 2024年 $\mathbb C$ 月 $\mathbb C$ 月 $\mathbb C$

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将牛顿流体关系放入动量方程,我们可以得到可压缩流体N-S方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\mu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u})^T)) + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

同样可得不可压缩流体N-S方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \tag{35}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\nu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u})^T)) + \mathbf{g}$$

$$v = \mu / \rho$$
是运动黏性系数(kinematic viscosity),在实际处理中,不可压缩方程中

 $u=\mu/
ho$ 是运动黏性系数(kinematic viscosity),在实际处理中,不可压缩方程中的p通常已除过密度ho 2024年春季《计算流体动力学编程实践》 by 徐云成 @ 中国农业大学 流体机械与流体工程系 2024年3月13日

(33)

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(35)

(36)

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$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$-\mathbf{u}\cdot
abla\mathbf{u}=-
abla$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\nu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u})^T)) + \mathbf{g}$$

bv 徐云成 @ 中国农业大学 流体机械与流体工程系 2024 年 3 月 13 日

$$u = \mu/\rho$$
是运动黏性系数(kinematic viscosity),在实际处理中,不可压缩方程中的证据常见除过密度。

(37)

(38)

(39)

(40)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \right) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\mu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u})^T)) + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

同样可得不可压缩流体N-S方程

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\nabla x + \nabla \cdot (x(\nabla x + (x)^T)) + x$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (\nu (\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{u})^T)) + \mathbf{g}$$

 $\nu = \mu/\rho$ 是运动黏性系数(kinematic viscosity), 在实际处理中, 不可压缩方程中 的**ρ通常已除过密度**ρ

- ▶ OpenFOAM® 主要是对这类通用输运方程进行离散
- ► OpenFOAM® 中的模型方程可能很复杂,含有多个源/汇项,但是基本形式是 一样的
- ► 无论方程怎么变,基本上都是考虑这么一组算子: 时间偏导(temporal derivative)、梯度(gradient)、散度(divergence)、拉普拉斯(Laplacian)、旋度(Curl),还有一些源(source)/汇(sink)项

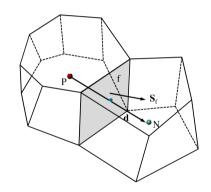
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u})}_{\text{convection term}} - \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\lambda \nabla \phi)}_{\text{diffusion term}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{S}_{\phi}}_{\text{source term}}$$
temopral derivative 时间偏导

面源(volume sources)和体源(surfce sources)

- ▶ 体源: 贯穿整个体积
- 面源:作用在表面S(比如加热),通过用梯度模型建模

积分:
$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V} \phi dV = \int_{V} q_{V} dV - \oint_{S} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{q_{S}}) dS$$
 (42)

微分:
$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) = q_V - \nabla \cdot \overrightarrow{q_S}$$

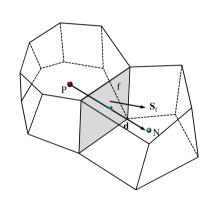


(43)

如何模拟扩散输移:

- ▶ 面源项的模型是基于梯度的输移过程
- ▶ 考虑一个浓度标量φ以及一个封闭空间,扩散输移是指φ从高浓度区域输移到低浓度区域,直至每个地方都均匀
- ▶ ∇φ是浓度的斜度/梯度,输移会发生在其反方向,因此定义扩散模型为

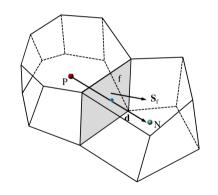
$$\overrightarrow{q_S} = -\gamma \nabla \phi \tag{44}$$



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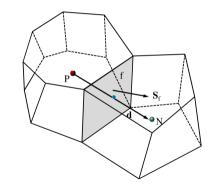




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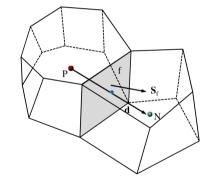


扩散输移 Diffusive Transport

如何模拟扩散输移:

- ▶ 面源项的模型是基于梯度的输移过程
- ▶ 考虑一个浓度标量 Ø以及一个封闭空间,扩散输移是指 Ø从高浓度区域输移到低浓度区域,直至每个地方都均匀
- ▶ ∇φ是浓度的斜度/梯度,输移会发生在其反方 向,因此定义扩散模型为

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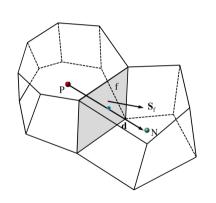
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$$\underbrace{\mathbf{S}_{\phi}}_{\text{sing}}$$

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- ▶ 时间偏导是指系统的惯性
- ▶ 对流项是指已知速度场形成的对流输运,这项具有双曲(hyperbolic)特性: 信息来自周边,定义为对流速度方向
- ▶ 扩散项是指梯度输运,具有椭圆(elliptic)特性:空间内任意位置都会同时受到其它所有位置的影响
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偏微分方程PDE的分类

PDE: partial differential equation

- ▶ Elliptic 椭圆型: 描述某种现象朝所有方向发展,强度逐渐衰减,结果是平滑的,例如,稳定的热传导方程和拉普拉斯方程,亚音速下的流体运动通常可以用椭圆型偏微分方程(elliptic PDE)表示
- ► Hyperbolic 双曲型:描述某种现象朝特定方向发展,强度倾向于保持不变,结果通常不是平滑的,具有非连续性,比如超音速问题
- ▶ Parabolic 抛物型: 是一种受限的双曲型,是强度会具有耗散性的双曲型,例 如波动方程(wave equation)

问题类型	方程类型	方程原型	条件	解的空间	解的光滑性
均衡问题	椭圆型	$\nabla \cdot \nabla \phi = 0$	边界	封闭空间	光滑
无耗散的发展	双曲型	$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \nabla \cdot \nabla \phi$	初始、边界	开放空间	可能非连续
有耗散的发展	抛物型	$\frac{\partial \tilde{\phi}}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla \cdot \nabla \phi$	初始、边界	开放空间	光滑

▶ 二阶PDE (2D):

$$a\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + b\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + c\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + d\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + e\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + f\phi + g = 0$$
 (46)

- ▶ 根据特征方程的根进行分类,例如判别式 $b^2 4ac$:
 - $b^2 4ac < 0$: elliptic 椭圆型
 - $b^2 4ac = 0$: parabolic 抛物型
 - $b^2 4ac > 0$: hyperbolic 双曲型
- ▶ 如果a,b,c取决于x,y, 那这方程可以称为"准线性" quasi-linear。

- ▶ "椭圆型、抛物型、双曲型"与圆锥曲线相对应
- ▶ 一个圆锥曲线的几何数学方程

$$ax^{2} + bxy + y^{2} + dx + ey + f = 0 (47)$$

- - $b^2 4ac < 0$: 圆锥曲线是椭圆
 - $b^2 4ac = 0$: 圆锥曲线抛物线
 - $b^2 4ac > 0$: 圆锥曲线双曲线

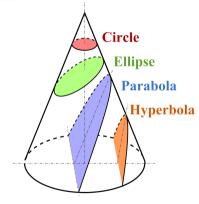


图: source: wikipedia.org

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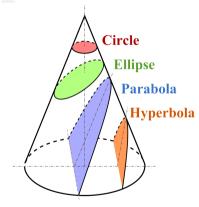


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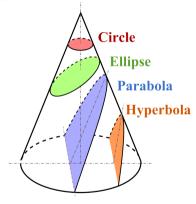


图: source: wikipedia.org

- ▶ 很多均衡性问题是稳态,没有时间偏导项 $(\partial/\partial t)$
- ▶ 例:稳定的潜流、稳态温度分布等
- ▶ 流体力学中潜流方程(potential flow equation)是一个重要的椭圆型方程,定义 速度潜能(velocity potential) ϕ 为 $\mathbf{u} = \nabla \phi$ 。对于不可压缩流动, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$,两个 等式结合得到潜流方程:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \tag{48}$$

- ▶ 求解该问题只需要边界条件,不需要初始条件
- ▶ 主要特性:扰动是无限速度全方向展开,因此解是光滑的



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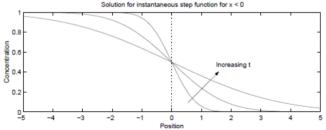
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抛物型方程 Parabolic equations

- ▶ 具有耗散(扩散)的非稳态问题
- ▶ 例: 非稳态的潜流、非稳态温度分布等
- ▶ 模型方程

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \phi \tag{49}$$

- ▶ 求解该问题同时需要边界条件和初始条件
- ▶ 主要特性: 扰动只影响一段时间后的解, 耗散(扩散)会使解趋向于光滑



双曲型方程 Hyperbolic equations

- ▶ 忽略耗散(扩散)的非稳态问题
- ▶ 例: 浅水方程、波动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \nabla^2 \phi \tag{50}$$

- ▶ 求解该问题同时需要边界条件和初始条件
- ▶ 主要特性:解可能存在不连续性,扰动具有波动性

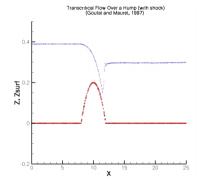


图: 绕凸包流动 flow over a hump

边界条件的作用

- ▶ 边界条件是用来限定解的,如果没有边界条件,解将会无穷多
- ▶ 边界位置和具体的条件设置需要一些工程经验判断,不恰当的边界条件会干 扰求解或者造成"数值问题",例如把出口边界设在有回旋流动的区域
- ▶ 边界条件的选择是基于对物理问题的系统性理解

- ▶ Dirichlet B.C.(第一类边界条件): fixed boundary value of φ
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- ▶ Mixed condition: Linear combination of the value and gradient condition



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- Fixed gradient or fixed flux condition: $\mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{q_s} = q_b$, Generalisation of the Neumann condition $\overrightarrow{q_s} = -\gamma \nabla \phi$
- ► Mixed condition: Linear combination of the value and gradient condition

循环边界条件(cyclic, periodic)

- ► 循环边界条件(cyclic, periodic),需要重复几何造型或者充分发展流动问题,可以通过这个边界来减小计算域
- ▶ 为表示这种循环性(periodicity),通常会设置一种 "自耦合"(self-coupled)条件
- ▶ 特定情况下,不是所有变量都设为循环边界,比 如充分发展流动中的压力项

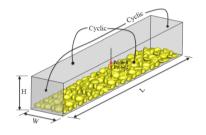


图: 充分发展明渠流动 fully developed channel flow

B.C. in OpenFOAM®

▶ For a passive transport (被动输运) of a scalar variable, physical meaning of the boundary condition is trivial (不重要). $\phi \neq \mathbf{u}$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) - \nabla \cdot (\lambda \nabla \phi) = \mathbf{S}_{\phi}$$
 (51)



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- ► In case of coupled equation sets or a clear physical meaning, it is useful to associate physically meaningful names to the sets of boundary conditions for individual equations. Examples:
 - stationary wall: no slip condition for velocity, $\mathbf{u}=0$
 - moving wall: movingWallVelocity
 - Turbulent inlet: turbulentInlet
 - Slip: zeroGradient if ϕ is a scalar. If it is a vector, normal component is fixedValue zero, tangential components are zeroGradient

Most boundary conditions are implemented in

BFUAM_SRC/finiteVolume/fields/fvPatchFields 2024年春季《计算流体动力学编程实践》 by 徐云成 @ 中国农业大学 流体机械与流体工程系 2024 年 3 月 13 日

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- ▶ Under-specification of B.C.s 容易出现唯一解(unique solution)
- ▶ Over-specification of B.C.s 容易导致不合理的边界层

例如:

$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + T = 0 ag{52}$$

上式的解取决于边界条件

- 1. T(x=0)=0, $T(x=\frac{\pi}{2})=1$:出现unique solution $T(x)=\sin(x)$
- 2. T(x=0)=0, $T(x=\pi)=1$: over determined, 无解
- 3. T(x=0)=0, $T(x=\pi)=0$: under determined, 无穷解, $T(x)=c\sin(x)$

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- ▶ 有些情况,初始条件不重要,比如稳态计算
- ▶ 在很多情况下,初始条件非常重要

OpenFOAM® 中

- ▶ 均匀初始条件很好设置
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Thank you.

欢迎私下交流,请勿上传网络,谢谢!

