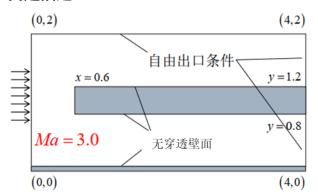
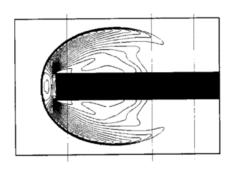
# 超声速气流绕过平头钝体流动——求解二维 Euler 方程

## 1 问题描述





初始条件参考:  $u = 3.0, v = 0, \rho = 1.0, p = 0.71429$ 

## [任务描述]

基于二维Euler方程求非定常解,边界和初始条件见上页。

计算区域: 
$$x \in [0,4], y \in [0,2]$$

## [要求]

网格形式自定。

空间格式需采用一种满足TVD的2阶格式或高阶格式,时间积分采用2阶或3阶TVD型Runge-Kutta方法。

可分析不同网格密度、不同限制器或其它方面对模拟结果的影响 (可加分)。

## 2 问题分析

## 2.1 守恒型控制方程及其特征分析

二维守恒型 Euler 方程的无量纲形式如下:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial v} = 0 \tag{1}$$

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

理想气体状态方程:

$$p = (\gamma - 1)\rho e = (\gamma - 1)\left[E - \frac{1}{2}\rho(u^2 + v^2)\right]$$
(3)

上述方程(1)-(3)已经封闭,下面补充在计算过程中可能用到的换算公式:内能和焓的计算公式:

$$E = \rho e + \frac{1}{2}\rho(u^2 + v^2) = \frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2}\rho(u^2 + v^2) = \frac{\rho RT}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2}\rho(u^2 + v^2)$$
(4)

$$e = \frac{p}{(\gamma - 1)\rho} = c_{\nu}T = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1}RT$$

$$h = e + \frac{p}{\rho} = c_{p}T = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}RT$$
(5)

将守恒型方程写成非守恒形式:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x} + \mathbf{B} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial y} = \mathbf{B} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial y} \tag{7}$$

非线性 Jacobian 系数矩阵:

$$A(u) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\gamma - 3}{2}u^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}v^2 & (3 - \gamma)u & (1 - \gamma)v & \gamma - 1 \\ -uv & v & u & 0 \\ u \left[ \frac{\gamma - 2}{2} (u^2 + v^2) - \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} \right] & \frac{3 - 2\gamma}{2}u^2 + \frac{1}{2}v^2 + \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} & (1 - \gamma)uv & \gamma u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B(u) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -uv & v & u & 0 \\ -uv & v & u & 0 \\ \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}u^2 + \frac{\gamma - 3}{2}v^2 & (1 - \gamma)u & (3 - \gamma)v & \gamma - 1 \\ v \left[ \frac{\gamma - 2}{2} (u^2 + v^2) - \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} \right] & (1 - \gamma)uv & \frac{1}{2}u^2 + \frac{3 - 2\gamma}{2}v^2 + \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} & \gamma v \end{pmatrix}$$
(8)

系数矩阵的特征值及左右特征矢量分别为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{x} = \boldsymbol{R}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Lambda} \boldsymbol{L}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & & & \\ & \lambda_{2} & & \\ & & \lambda_{3} & \\ & & & \lambda_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u & & & \\ & u & & \\ & & u - a & \\ & & u + a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{y} = \boldsymbol{R}^{-1} \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{L}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{1} & & & \\ & \mu_{2} & & \\ & & \mu_{3} & \\ & & & \mu_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v & & & \\ & v & & \\ & v - a & \\ & & v + a \end{pmatrix} \tag{9}$$

$$AR_{x} = \lambda R_{x}, BR_{y} = \mu R_{y}$$

$$L_{x}A = \lambda L_{x}, L_{y}B = \mu L_{y}$$

$$L_{x}R_{x} = I, L_{y}R_{y} = I$$
(10)

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

$$\mathbf{R}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & u & u \\ 0 & v & v - a & v + a \\ u & \frac{1}{2} \left( v^{2} - u^{2} \right) & h - av & h + av \end{pmatrix}$$
(11)

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

$$\mathbf{L}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix}
-b_{1}u & 1 + b_{2}u^{2} & b_{2}uv & -b_{2}u \\
1 - b_{1} & b_{2}u & b_{2}v & -b_{2} \\
1 - b_{1} & b_{2}u & b_{2}v & -b_{2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{1} + \frac{v}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}u & -\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{2}v + \frac{1}{a}\right) & \frac{1}{2}b_{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{1} - \frac{v}{a}\right) & -\frac{1}{2}b_{2}u & -\frac{1}{2}\left(b_{2}v - \frac{1}{a}\right) & \frac{1}{2}b_{2}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$(12)$$

$$f = A\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{R}_{x} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{x} \mathbf{L}_{x} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{R}_{x} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{x} \mathbf{R}_{x}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{R}_{y} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{y} \mathbf{L}_{y} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{R}_{y} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{y} \mathbf{R}_{y}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$
(13)

### 2.2 二维问题的算子分裂算法

对于二维 Euler 方程,采用算子分裂算法将其分裂成两个一维问题:

第一个半时间步:

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial x} = 0 \tag{14}$$

第二个半时间步:

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}}{\partial v} = 0 \tag{15}$$

在求解时,对两个一维问题进行求解,按照两步对流场进行更新,以下介绍一维问题的 求解方法。

#### 2.3 一维守恒型方程的求解步骤

本文分别采用二阶 MUSCL 格式(Roe、vanLeer 和 Steger-Warming 通量格式)和 5 阶

精度 WENO 和 5 阶精度 WCNS 格式(Roe 通量格式)进行离散求解,时间积分可以采用 2 阶或者 3 阶 TVD 型 Runge-Kutta 方法。

### 守恒型方程求解步骤为:

- (1) 网格半节点处插值, MUSCL 插值或高阶插值;
- (2) 半节点处通量计算, Roe 格式或 WENO 的高阶通量插值;
- (3) 半节点处空间导数计算;
- (4) 时间积分过程。

以下按步骤对 3 种格式进行分析,编程时将 3 种方法写成统一步骤,只是调用不同的函数。

## 2.3.1 半节点插值方法

#### (1) MUSCL 方法

半节点处的变量值通过整数节点处的变量值插值得到:

$$u_{j+1/2}^{L} = u_{j} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \Big[ (1 - \kappa) \Delta u_{j-1/2} + (1 + \kappa) \Delta u_{j+1/2} \Big]$$

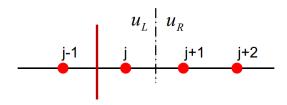
$$u_{j+1/2}^{R} = u_{j+1} - \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \Big[ (1 - \kappa) \Delta u_{j+3/2} + (1 + \kappa) \Delta u_{j+1/2} \Big]$$
(16)

$$\Delta u_{j+1/2} = u_{j+1} - u_j$$

$$\Delta u_{j-1/2} = u_j - u_{j-1}$$
(17)

当 $\varepsilon = 0$ 时,为0阶插值,得到一阶迎风格式。

当 $\varepsilon=1$ 时, $\kappa=-1$ 为二阶完全迎风格式; $\kappa=0$ 为二阶迎风偏置格式; $\kappa=1/3$ 时为二阶迎风偏置格式(三点插值,截断误差比 $\kappa=-1$ 和 $\kappa=0$ 都小); $\kappa=1$ 时为中心差分格式。 $\kappa=0$ 和 $\kappa=1/3$ 是最常用的格式。



在遇到激波时,还需要对 MUSCL 插值格式施加限制器,抑制激波可能导致的数值振荡。引入限制器对  $\Delta u_{i-1/2}$  和  $\Delta u_{i+1/2}$  进行限制,带限制器的 MUSCL 格式可写为:

$$u_{j+1/2}^{L} = u_{j} + \frac{1}{4} \Big[ (1 - \kappa) \varphi (\eta_{j-1/2}^{+}) \Delta u_{j-1/2} + (1 + \kappa) \varphi (\eta_{j+1/2}^{-}) \Delta u_{j+1/2} \Big]$$

$$u_{j+1/2}^{R} = u_{j+1} - \frac{1}{4} \Big[ (1 - \kappa) \varphi (\eta_{j+3/2}^{-}) \Delta u_{j+3/2} + (1 + \kappa) \varphi (\eta_{j+1/2}^{+}) \Delta u_{j+1/2} \Big]$$

$$(18)$$

$$\eta_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{-} = \frac{\Delta u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}}{\Delta u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}} = \frac{u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}}{u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}}, \quad \eta_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{+} = \frac{\Delta u_{j+\frac{3}{2}}^{n}}{\Delta u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}} = \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}}{u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}}$$

$$\eta_{j+\frac{3}{2}}^{-} = \frac{\Delta u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}}{\Delta u_{j+\frac{3}{2}}^{n}} = \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}}{u_{j+2}^{n} - u_{j+1}^{n}} = \frac{1}{\eta_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{+}}$$

$$\eta_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{+} = \frac{\Delta u_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{n}}{\Delta u_{j-\frac{1}{2}}^{n}} = \frac{u_{j+1}^{n} - u_{j}^{n}}{u_{j}^{n} - u_{j-1}^{n}} = \frac{1}{\eta_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{-}}$$
(19)

限制器  $\varphi(\eta)$  可以取多种形式,常用的限制器包括: Van Leer, minmod, superbee 等等。其形式如下:

$$\begin{cases} SUPERBEE & \psi(r_f) = \max(0, \min(1, 2r_f), \min(2, r_f)) \\ MINMOD & \psi(r_f) = \max(0, \min(1, r_f)) \\ OSHER & \psi(r_f) = \max(0, \min(2, r_f)) \\ Van Leer & \psi(r_f) = \frac{r_f + |r_f|}{1 + |r_f|} \\ MUSCL & \psi(r_f) = \max(0, \min(2r_f, (r_f + 1)/2, 2)) \end{cases}$$

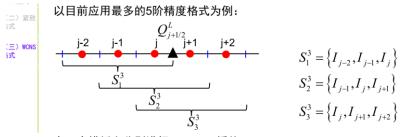
$$(12.44)$$

### (2) WENO 方法

WENO 方法直接对半节点处通量进行插值,因此无需进行变量插值。

### (3) WCNS 方法

WCNS 格式首先需要在 3 个模板上对半节点处的原始变量进行加权插值,然后通过 Roe 通量格式计算半节点处的通量值。



在三个模板上分别进行Lagrange插值:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{j+1/2}^{L} &= Q_{j} + \left(x - x_{j}\right)g_{j} + \frac{1}{2}\left(x - x_{j}\right)^{2}s_{j} & \Longrightarrow Q_{j+1/2}^{L} = Q_{j} + \frac{\Delta x}{2}g_{j} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{8}s_{j} \\ g_{j}^{0} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta x}\left(Q_{j-2} - 4Q_{j-1} + 3Q_{j}\right) & s_{j}^{0} &= \frac{1}{\Delta x^{2}}\left(Q_{j-2} - 2Q_{j-1} + Q_{j}\right) \\ g_{j}^{1} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta x}\left(Q_{j+1} - Q_{j-1}\right) & s_{j}^{1} &= \frac{1}{\Delta x^{2}}\left(Q_{j-1} - 2Q_{j} + Q_{j+1}\right) \\ g_{j}^{2} &= \frac{1}{2\Delta x}\left(-3Q_{j} + 4Q_{j+1} - Q_{j+2}\right) & s_{j}^{2} &= \frac{1}{\Delta x^{2}}\left(Q_{j} - 2Q_{j+1} + Q_{j+2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

对不同模板赋予比重(权系数):

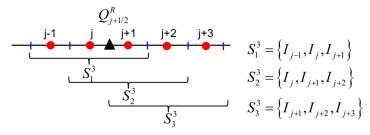
$$Q_{j+1/2}^{L} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \omega_{k}^{L} Q_{j+1/2}^{L,k}, \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{2} \omega_{k}^{L} = 1$$

$$\omega_k = \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}, \alpha_k = \frac{C_k^r}{\left(\varepsilon + IS_k\right)^2}, \left(k = 0, 1, 2\right)$$

$$IS_{k} = \left(\Delta x \cdot g_{j}^{k}\right)^{2} + \left(\Delta x^{2} \cdot s_{j}^{k}\right)^{2}$$

最优权为:
$$C_0^L = \frac{1}{16}, C_1^L = \frac{10}{16}, C_2^L = \frac{5}{16}$$

对于 $Q_{i+1/2}^R$ , 类似地进行插值:



半节点处原始变量右值(过程略):

$$Q_{j+1/2}^{R} = Q_{j+1} - \frac{\Delta x}{2} g_{j+1} + \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{8} s_{j+1}$$

 $g_{i+1}$ 和 $s_{i+1}$ 的求法与上面相同。同样,对不同模板进行加权:

$$Q_{j+1/2}^R = \sum_{k=0}^2 \omega_k^R Q_{j+1/2}^{R,k}, \qquad \sum_{k=0}^2 \omega_k^R = 1$$

加权系数的求法:

$$\omega_{k}^{R} = \frac{\alpha_{k}^{R}}{\alpha_{0}^{R} + \alpha_{1}^{R} + \alpha_{2}^{R}}, \quad \alpha_{k}^{R} = \frac{C_{k}^{R}}{\left(\varepsilon + IS_{k}\right)^{2}}, \quad \left(k = 0, 1, 2\right)$$

$$C_{1}^{R} = \frac{5}{16}, C_{2}^{R} = \frac{10}{16}, C_{3}^{R} = \frac{1}{16}, \varepsilon = 10^{-6}$$

#### 2.3.2 半节点通量计算

#### (1) Roe 方法

本文中 MUSCL 方法和 WCNS 均采用 Roe 格式计算半节点处的通量值。

Roe 方法是一种近似 Riemann 解法, 其对半节点处的精确通量进行近似, 半节点处精确 通量为:

$$\hat{F} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ F(Q_L) + F(Q_R) - |A(Q_L, Q_R)| \cdot (Q_R - Q_L) \right]$$
(20)

Roe 格式对其中的精确雅可比矩阵  $A(Q_L,Q_R)$  进行近似,用 Roe 平均量代替原始变量, 得到近似雅可比矩阵  $\tilde{A}(Q_L,Q_R) = A(\bar{Q}_{Roe})$ , 其中 Roe 平均变量为:

$$\overline{\rho}_{roe} = \sqrt{\rho_L \rho_R}, \quad \overline{u}_{roe} = \frac{u_L + Du_R}{1 + D}, \quad \overline{H}_{roe} = \frac{H_L + DH_R}{1 + D}, \quad D = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_R}{\rho_L}}$$

$$\overline{c}_{roe} = \sqrt{\left(\gamma - 1\right) \left[\overline{H}_{roe} - \frac{\left(\overline{u}_{roe}\right)^2 + \left(\overline{v}_{roe}\right)^2 + \left(\overline{w}_{roe}\right)^2}{2}\right]}$$
(21)

为了求 $|\tilde{A}(Q_L,Q_R)|$ , 对 $\tilde{A}(Q_L,Q_R)=A(\bar{Q}_{Roe})$ 进行特征分解:

$$A(\overline{Q}_{Roe}) = L^{-1} \overline{\Lambda}_{roe} L \tag{22}$$

则:

$$\left| \tilde{A}(Q_L, Q_R) \right| = \left| A(\bar{Q}_{Roe}) \right| = L^{-1} \left| \bar{\Lambda}_{roe} \right| L \tag{23}$$

由此可得到半节点处的通量值。同时,为了避免 Carbuncle 现象,需要引入熵修正,对特征值进行修正。本文采用 Harten 型的熵修正:

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} |\lambda| & |\lambda| \ge \varepsilon \\ \frac{\lambda^2 + \varepsilon^2}{2\varepsilon} & |\lambda| < \varepsilon \end{cases}$$
 (24)

 $\varepsilon$ 为小量,一般取 $0 \le \varepsilon \le 0.125$ 。

## (2) vanLeer 通量分裂法

略去,可参考文献。

## (3) WENO 方法

与 MUSCL 方法和 WCNS 方法不同,WENO 方法直接对半节点处的通量进行插值。

首先对通矢量进行分裂,计算得到整数节点处的正负通量,然后采用 WENO 格式分别插值半节点处的正通量和负通量。

本文采用 Steger-Warming 通量分裂方法,按照特征值的正负来分裂:

$$F = AU = L^{-1} \left( \Lambda^{+} + \Lambda^{-} \right) LU = L^{-1} \Lambda^{+} LU + L^{-1} \Lambda^{-} LU = F^{+} + F^{-}$$
 (25)

两个方向的特征值可以分裂为:

$$\lambda_i^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \lambda_i \pm \sqrt{\lambda_i^2 + \varepsilon^2} \right)$$

$$\mu_j^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mu_j \pm \sqrt{\mu_j^2 + \varepsilon^2} \right)$$
(26)

其中 $\lambda_i$ ,  $\mu_j$ 分别为两个方向的特征值, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4,  $\varepsilon$ 为小量, 取为 $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$ 。根据特征值的正负可以将通量分裂为正负两部分:

$$f^{\pm}(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\rho}{2\gamma} \begin{pmatrix} 2(\gamma - 1)\lambda_{1}^{\pm} + \lambda_{3}^{\pm} + \lambda_{4}^{\pm} \\ 2(\gamma - 1)u\lambda_{1}^{\pm} + (u - a)\lambda_{3}^{\pm} + (u + a)\lambda_{4}^{\pm} \\ 2(\gamma - 1)v\lambda_{1}^{\pm} + v\lambda_{3}^{\pm} + v\lambda_{4}^{\pm} \\ (\gamma - 1)(u^{2} + v^{2})\lambda_{1}^{\pm} + (h - au)\lambda_{3}^{\pm} + (h + au)\lambda_{4}^{\pm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{g}^{\pm}(\mathbf{u}) = \frac{\rho}{2\gamma} \begin{pmatrix} 2(\gamma - 1)\mu_{1}^{\pm} + \mu_{3}^{\pm} + \mu_{4}^{\pm} \\ 2(\gamma - 1)u\mu_{1}^{\pm} + u\mu_{3}^{\pm} + u\mu_{4}^{\pm} \\ 2(\gamma - 1)v\mu_{1}^{\pm} + (v - a)\mu_{3}^{\pm} + (v + a)\mu_{4}^{\pm} \\ (\gamma - 1)(u^{2} + v^{2})\mu_{1}^{\pm} + (h - av)\mu_{3}^{\pm} + (h + av)\mu_{4}^{\pm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(27)$$

以下考虑采用 WENO 插值求解半节点处的正负通量值。

当 $\hat{f}'>0$ 时,数值通量为 $\hat{f}_{j+1/2}^+$ ; 当 $\hat{f}'<0$ 时,数值通量为 $\hat{f}_{j+1/2}^-$ ;,它们的模板 $S_k^\pm$ 分别为:

$$S_{0}^{+} = \{x_{j-2}, x_{j-1}, x_{j}\} \qquad S_{0}^{-} = \{x_{j-1}, x_{j}, x_{j+1}\}$$

$$S_{1}^{+} = \{x_{j-1}, x_{j}, x_{j+1}\}, \quad S_{1}^{-} = \{x_{j}, x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}\}$$

$$S_{2}^{+} = \{x_{j}, x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}\} \qquad S_{2}^{-} = \{x_{j+1}, x_{j+2}, x_{j+3}\}$$

$$(28)$$

线性插值函数多项式为:

$$q_{0}^{+}(x_{j+1/2}) = \frac{1}{3}f_{j-2}^{+} - \frac{7}{6}f_{j-1}^{+} + \frac{11}{6}f_{j}^{+} \qquad q_{0}^{-}(x_{j+1/2}) = -\frac{1}{6}f_{j-1}^{-} + \frac{5}{6}f_{j}^{-} + \frac{1}{3}f_{j+1}^{-}$$

$$q_{1}^{+}(x_{j+1/2}) = -\frac{1}{6}f_{j-1}^{+} + \frac{5}{6}f_{j}^{+} + \frac{1}{3}f_{j+1}^{+}, \quad q_{1}^{-}(x_{j+1/2}) = \frac{1}{3}f_{j}^{-} + \frac{5}{6}f_{j+1}^{-} - \frac{1}{6}f_{j+2}^{-}$$

$$q_{2}^{+}(x_{j+1/2}) = \frac{1}{3}f_{j}^{+} + \frac{5}{6}f_{j+1}^{+} - \frac{1}{6}f_{j+2}^{+} \qquad q_{2}^{-}(x_{j+1/2}) = \frac{11}{6}f_{j+1}^{-} - \frac{7}{6}f_{j+2}^{-} + \frac{1}{3}f_{j+3}^{-}$$

$$(29)$$

光滑因子计算公式:

$$IS_{0}^{+} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j-2}^{+} - 2f_{j-1}^{+} + f_{j}^{+} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j-2}^{+} - 4f_{j-1}^{+} + 3f_{j}^{+} \right)^{2}$$

$$IS_{1}^{+} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j-1}^{+} - 2f_{j}^{+} + f_{j+1}^{+} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j-1}^{+} - f_{j+1}^{+} \right)^{2}$$

$$IS_{3}^{+} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j}^{+} - 2f_{j+1}^{+} + f_{j+2}^{+} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( 3f_{j}^{+} - 4f_{j+1}^{+} + f_{j+2}^{+} \right)^{2}$$
(30)

$$IS_{0}^{-} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j-1}^{-} - 2f_{j}^{-} + f_{j+1}^{-} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j-1}^{-} - 4f_{j}^{-} + 3f_{j+1}^{-} \right)^{2}$$

$$IS_{1}^{-} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j}^{-} - 2f_{j+1}^{-} + f_{j+2}^{-} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( f_{j}^{-} - f_{j+2}^{-} \right)^{2}$$

$$IS_{3}^{-} = \frac{13}{12} \left( f_{j+1}^{-} - 2f_{j+2}^{-} + f_{j+3}^{-} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left( 3f_{j+1}^{-} - 4f_{j+2}^{-} + f_{j+3}^{-} \right)^{2}$$
(31)

权重系数如下:

$$\omega_{k}^{+} = \frac{\alpha_{k}^{+}}{\alpha_{0}^{+} + \alpha_{1}^{+} + \alpha_{2}^{+}}, \quad \alpha_{k}^{+} = \frac{C_{k}^{+}}{\left(\varepsilon + IS_{k}^{+}\right)^{p}}, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2)$$
(32)

$$\omega_{k}^{-} = \frac{\alpha_{k}^{-}}{\alpha_{0}^{-} + \alpha_{1}^{-} + \alpha_{2}^{-}}, \quad \alpha_{k}^{-} = \frac{C_{k}^{-}}{\left(\varepsilon + IS_{k}^{-}\right)^{p}}, \quad (k = 0, 1, 2)$$
(33)

其中 p 为大于 2 的正整数,组合系数  $C_k^+$  和  $C_k^-$  为:

$$C_0^+ = \frac{1}{10}, C_1^+ = \frac{3}{5}, C_2^+ = \frac{3}{10}, C_0^- = \frac{3}{10}, C_1^- = \frac{3}{5}, C_2^- = \frac{1}{10}$$
 (34)

半节点处通量值为:

$$\hat{f}_{j+1/2} = \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^+ + \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^- \tag{35}$$

$$\hat{f}_{j+1/2}^{+} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \omega_{k}^{+} q_{k}^{+} \left( f_{j-2}^{+}, f_{j-1}^{+}, f_{j}^{+}, f_{j+1}^{+}, f_{j+2}^{+} \right)$$

$$\hat{f}_{j+1/2}^{-} = \sum_{k=0}^{2} \omega_{k}^{-} q_{k}^{-} \left( f_{j-1}^{-}, f_{j}^{-}, f_{j+1}^{-}, f_{j+2}^{-}, f_{j+3}^{-} \right)$$
(36)

## 2.3.3 空间导数计算

以下仅以x方向空间导数为例,写出其空间导数的形式,其在y和z方向的形式类似。

(1) MUSCL 方法

$$F'_{j} = -\frac{1}{\Lambda r} \left( \hat{F}_{j+1/2} - \hat{F}_{j-1/2} \right) \tag{37}$$

(2) WENO5 格式

$$F'_{j} = -\frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \hat{F}_{j+1/2} - \hat{F}_{j-1/2} \right) \tag{38}$$

(3) WCNS-E6E5 格式

$$F'_{j} = \frac{a}{\Delta x} (\hat{F}_{j+1/2} - \hat{F}_{j-1/2}) + \frac{b}{\Delta x} (\hat{F}_{j+3/2} - \hat{F}_{j-3/2}) + \frac{c}{\Delta x} (\hat{F}_{j+5/2} - \hat{F}_{j-5/2})$$

$$a = \frac{75}{64}, b = -\frac{25}{384}, c = \frac{3}{640}$$
(39)

在边界附近,需要在1、2节点上采用边界、近边界差分格式,这里给出左边界形式, 右边界类似,对于 WCNS-E6E5 格式,边界附近1、2点的通量4阶精度差分值为:

$$F_{1}' = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( -\frac{11}{12} \hat{F}_{1/2} + \frac{17}{24} \hat{F}_{3/2} + \frac{3}{8} \hat{F}_{5/2} - \frac{5}{24} \hat{F}_{7/2} + \frac{1}{24} \hat{F}_{9/2} \right)$$

$$F_{2}' = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{1}{24} \hat{F}_{1/2} - \frac{9}{8} \hat{F}_{3/2} + \frac{9}{8} \hat{F}_{5/2} - \frac{1}{24} \hat{F}_{7/2} \right)$$
(40)

在边界附近的5阶精度插值公式为:

$$q_{1/2} = \frac{1}{128} (315q_1 - 420q_2 + 378q_3 - 180q_4 + 35q_5)$$

$$q_{3/2} = \frac{1}{128} (35q_1 + 140q_2 - 70q_3 + 28q_4 - 5q_5)$$
(41)

## 2.3.4 时间导数计算

时间 3 阶精度的 TVD Runge-Kutta 方法:

$$\mathbf{U}^{(0)} = \mathbf{U}^{n}$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{(1)} = \mathbf{U}^{(0)} + \Delta t \mathbf{R}^{n} \left( \mathbf{U}^{(0)} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{(2)} = \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{U}^{(0)} + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{U}^{(1)} + \frac{1}{4} \Delta t \mathbf{R}^{n} \left( \mathbf{U}^{(1)} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{U}^{(0)} + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{U}^{(2)} + \frac{2}{3} \Delta t \mathbf{R}^{n} \left( \mathbf{U}^{(2)} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}^{(3)}$$
(42)

用此方法进行计算时的稳定 CFL 数为 1.0。

## 2.4 网格设置

全场生成规则结构网格,设置两层虚拟点, x 方向的虚拟点设置如图所示。

内场变量点(蓝色)坐标索引范围为[ist => ied], [ist => jed];

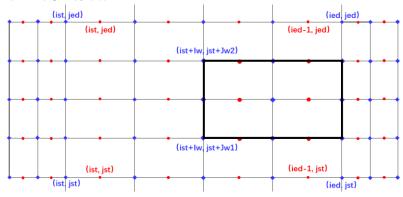
内场通量点(红色)坐标索引范围为[ist => ied-1], [jst => jed-1];

变量虚拟点为: 0, 1, ied+1, ied+2

通量虚拟点为: 0, 1, ied, ied+1

其中, 钝体物面的坐标索引范围为: [ist+Iw => ied], [jst+Jw1 => jst+Jw2]

在物面内的变量点和通量点分别标记,在计算时跳过,仅仅为计算过程提供虚拟点的变量值和通量,但是不参与更新。



## 2.5 初值、边界条件设置

初值:

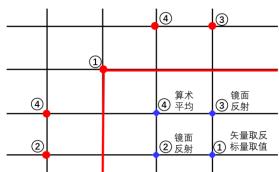
$$\rho = 1.0, u = 3.0, v = 0, p = 0.71429$$

### 边界条件:

- (1) 左边界: 给定均匀来流;
- (2) 上边界、右边界: 变量一阶导数为0;

(3)物面、下边界:无滑移壁面,标量直接取值,矢量取镜像,即:压力密度一阶导数为0,平行物面速度分量直接取内场点值,垂直物面速度分量取负的内场点值。

**角点处理方式:**(以左上角点为例)角点处 4 个虚拟点的值按照如下图所示的方式给定。



## 3 计算结果

### 3.1 OpenMP 并行

为了加快计算速度,本文的程序采用 OpenMP 并行,通过移植,程序的并行效率如下表 所示:

线程数	计算时间	加速比	并行效率
1	1.34E+02		
2	9.10E+01	1.47	73%
4	5.23E+01	2.55	64%
8	3.30E+01	4.05	51%

## 3.2 不同格式计算结果的对比

本节考察 5 种格式,分别为: Roe、Steger-Warming、van Leer、WENO5 和 WCNS-E6E5。 本例中涉及到 MUSCL 插值的地方选择限制器为 van Leer 限制器,MUSCL 插值系数  $\kappa=1/3$ ,为三阶迎风偏置插值。时间积分为 3 阶 TVD Runge-Kutta 方法,计算时间 t=1s,CFL 数取 0.3,网格节点数为 201×101,Roe 格式熵修正系数取 0.1。

在计算过程中,由于角点处理的问题,导致计算压力出负,Roe 格式在钝体头部上下两侧的流场已经受到严重"污染"(头部红色高 Ma 斑块),图中结果显示 Steger-Warming 通量格式的计算结果较好,且鲁棒性高。这可能是由于 Steger-Warming 耗散较大,适合具有强激波,强间断的流动模拟。另外,两种 5 阶格式并不能体现出明显的精度优势,因为在激波主导的流动中,高阶格式也发生了降阶,高阶格式更适合于模拟分离流动,接触间断等,像双马赫反射算例。

为了考察压力出负是否是由于插值导致,本节还采用一阶精度 Roe 格式进行计算,得到的结果显示一阶结果流场中没有出负导致的斑块,但是激波的分辨率不高。

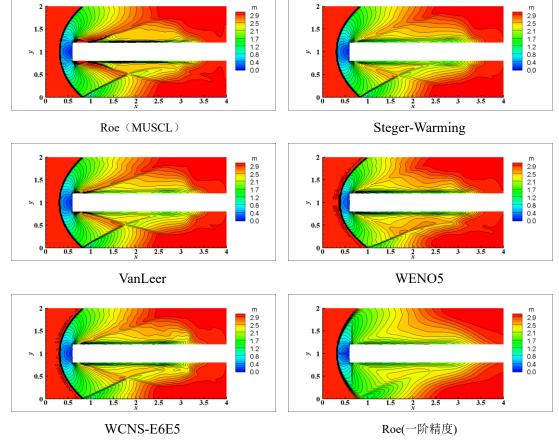
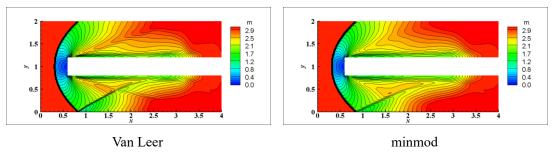


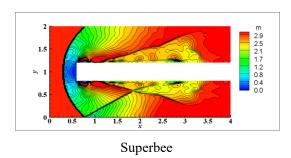
图 五种格式的求解结果

## 3.3 不同限制器的比较

根据 3.1 节的比较结果,本节选择 Steger-Warming 通量格式,考察三种不同的限制器,对比其结果差异,三种限制器分别为 vanLeer、minmod 和 superbee, $1^{st}$ -order 为一阶结果。 网格节点数为  $201\times101$ 。

底部物面的反射激波的清晰程度可以反映出限制器的耗散大小。由结果可见,由于 superbee 的耗散最小,导致计算鲁棒性很差,计算压力出负导致流场被严重污染,而 vanLeer 和 minmod 限制均能够稳定计算,1<sup>st</sup>-order 一阶结果已经将底部物面的反射激波耗散掉了, 无法清晰分辨激波。





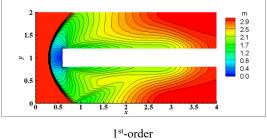
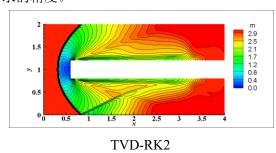


图 三种限制器的求解结果

## 3.4 不同时间精度的比较

本节选择 Steger-Warming 格式, van Leer 限制器,考察 RK1、TVD-RK2 和 TVD-RK3 的计算结果差异,网格节点数为 201×101。时间一阶精度的 RK1,计算发散,而时间二阶 TVD-RK2 和三阶 TVD-RK3 均能够正常计算,结果显示 TVD-RK3 结果激波清晰程度略高,但是优势并不明显,因为空间精度只有二阶,因此在后续计算时选择 TVD-RK2 即可达到要求的精度。



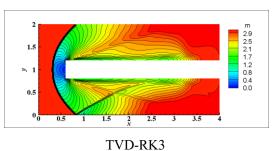
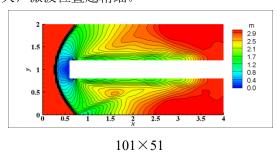
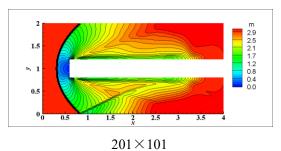


图 三种时间精度的求解结果

## 3.5 不同网格密度的比较

本节选择 Steger-Warming 格式,vanLeer 限制器,时间精度取 TVD-RK2,考察网格密度的影响。网格节点数为  $101\times51$ 、 $201\times101$ 、 $401\times201$ 、 $801\times401$ 。结果显示,网格密度越大,激波位置越精细。





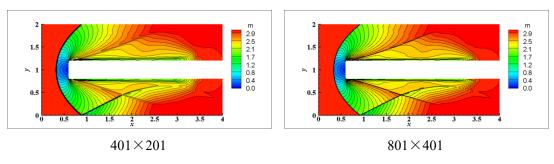
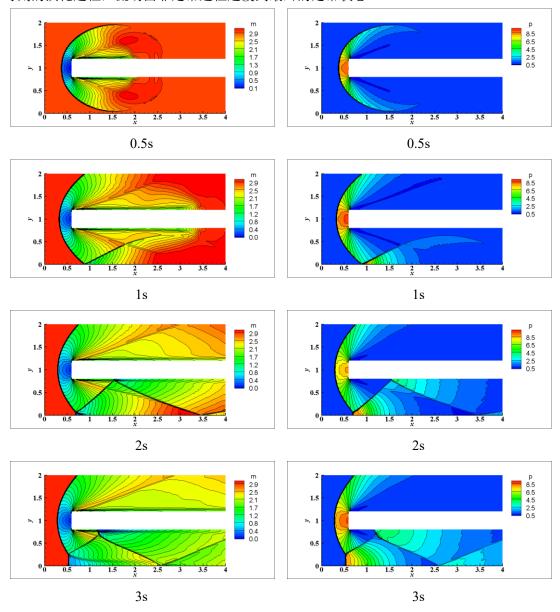


图 网格密度的影响

## 3.6 不同时刻的流场

本节选择 Steger-Warming 格式, vanLeer 限制器, 时间积分取 TVD-RK2, 网格节点数为  $401\times201$ , 模拟时间分别为 0.5s、1s、2s、3s、4s、5s、6s 和 10s,结果显示出了激波在不同时刻的演化过程, 流动由非定常过程过渡到最终的定常状态。



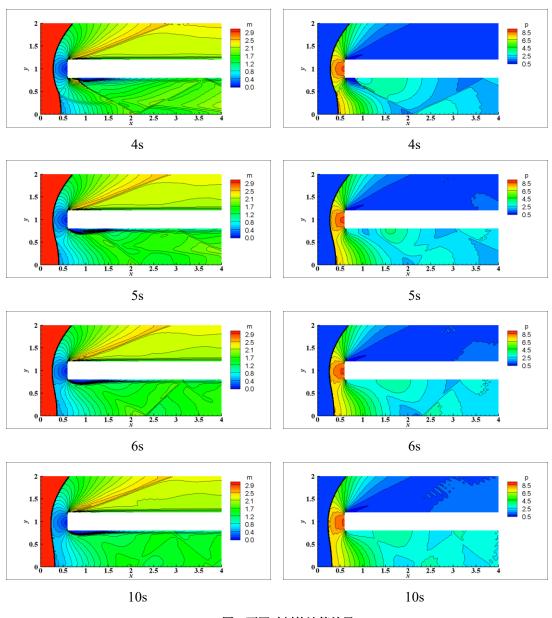


图 不同时刻的计算结果

# 4 附录:

程序源码 github 仓库: <u>nianhuawong/2D Euler Solver (github.com)</u>

## 4.1 双马赫反射算例

双马赫反射算例其实比平头钝体算例更简单,平头钝体需要设置的无穿透物面边界条件,以及设置计算点的标记还比较麻烦,而双马赫反射的全场点参与计算,而且边界条件也要简单得多。其算例设置可参考文献:

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#### Very-high-order weno schemes

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#### ABSTRACT

We study weno(2r-1) reconstruction [D.S. Balsara, C.W. Shu, Monotonicity prserving weno schemes with increasingly high-order of accuracy, J. Comput. Phys. 160 (2000) 405-452], with the mapping (wenom) procedure of the nonlinear weights [A.K. Henrick, T.D. Aslam, J.M. Powers, Mapped weighted-essentially-non-oscillatory schemes: achieving optimal order near critical points, J. Comput. Phys. 207 (2005) 542–567], which we extend up to weno17 (r=9). We find by numerical experiment that these procedures are essentially nonoscillatory without any stringent cr. limitation (cft. e [0.8, 1]), for scalar hyperbolic problems (both linear and scalar conservation laws), provided that the exponent  $p_{p}$  in the definition of the Jiang–Shu [G.S. Jiang, C.W. Shu, Efficient implementation of weighted exo schemes, J. Comput. Phys. 126 (1996) 202–228] nonlinear weights be taken as  $p_{p}=r$ , as originally proposed by Liu et al. [X.D. Liu, S. Osher, T. Chan, Weighted essentially nonoscil

#### 8.3.3. Woodward-Colella double-Mach-reflection of a strong shockwave

This test-case, introduced by Woodward and Colella [26], solves the 2-D Euler equations in the domain  $x \in [0,4]$ ,  $y \in [0,1]$ , with ics corresponding to a  $M_{sw}$ =10 shockwave, inclined at 60° with respect to the x-axis, and propagating to the right, against a region of still air (state  $\underline{v}_s$ ),

$$\underline{\underline{\nu}}(x,y,t=0) = \underline{\underline{\nu}}_0(x,y) = \begin{cases} \underline{\underline{\nu}}_A := \left[ 8, 8.25 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}, -8.25 \sin \frac{\pi}{6}, 116.5 \right]^T & x \leqslant \frac{1}{6} + \frac{y}{\tan \frac{y}{6}} \\ \underline{\underline{\nu}}_B := \left[ 1.4, 0, 0, 1 \right]^T & x > \frac{1}{6} + \frac{y}{\tan \frac{y}{6}} \end{cases}$$

$$(60)$$

where  $\underline{\nu}_{A}$  corresponds to the state trailing behind the right-moving shockwave. The boundary-conditions correspond to the exact shockwave motion at the upper boundary (y=1), fixed state  $\underline{\nu}_{B}$  at inflow and in the region  $0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{6}$  on the lower boundary (y=0), continued by a reflecting wall  $(x>\frac{1}{6})$ 

$$\underline{v}(x=0,y,t) = \underline{v}_{A} \quad \forall t,y \tag{61a}$$

$$\underline{v}(0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_{sw_u}(t), y = 1, t) = \underline{v}_A \quad \forall t \tag{61b}$$

$$\underline{v}(x_{sw_u}(t) < x \leqslant 4, y = 1, t) = \underline{v}_{B} \quad \forall t \tag{61c}$$

$$\underline{v}\left(0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{6}, y = 0, t\right) = \underline{v}_{A} \quad \forall t \tag{61d}$$

$$\partial_{x}\underline{v}(x=4,y,t)=0 \quad \forall t,y \tag{61e}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial_{y}\rho}{\partial_{y}u} \\ v \\ \frac{\partial_{y}p} \end{bmatrix} \left( \frac{1}{6} < x \le 4, \ y = 0, t \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall t$$

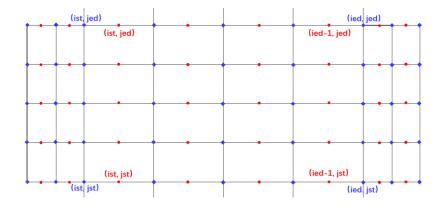
$$(61f)$$

where

$$x_{\text{SW}_u}(t) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{\tan\frac{\pi}{3}} + s_{\text{SW}_x}t; \quad s_{\text{SW}_x} = \frac{s_{\text{SW}}}{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}}; \quad s_{\text{SW}} = 10 \tag{61g}$$

is the instantaneous shockwave location on the upper boundary (y = 1).

#### 网格虚拟点设置如下:



## 以下给出了WCNS-E6E5格式的4阶边界通量和4阶边界插值格式。

显格式 WCNS-E-5:

$$E'_{j} = \frac{75}{64h} \Big( \tilde{E}_{j+1/2} - \tilde{E}_{j-1/2} \Big) - \frac{25}{384h} \Big( \tilde{E}_{j+3/2} - \tilde{E}_{j-3/2} \Big) + \frac{3}{640h} \Big( \tilde{E}_{j+5/2} - \tilde{E}_{j-5/2} \Big)$$

为了与5阶精度内点格式相匹配,在边界和边界附近采用显式4阶精度格式:

$$E_{1}' = \frac{1}{24h} \left( -22\tilde{E}_{1/2} + 17\tilde{E}_{3/2} + 9\tilde{E}_{5/2} - 5\tilde{E}_{7/2} + \tilde{E}_{9/2} \right)$$
(2.24)

$$E_2' = \frac{1}{24h} \left( \tilde{E}_{1/2} - 27\tilde{E}_{3/2} + 27\tilde{E}_{5/2} - \tilde{E}_{7/2} \right)$$

## 摘自张毅锋博士论文

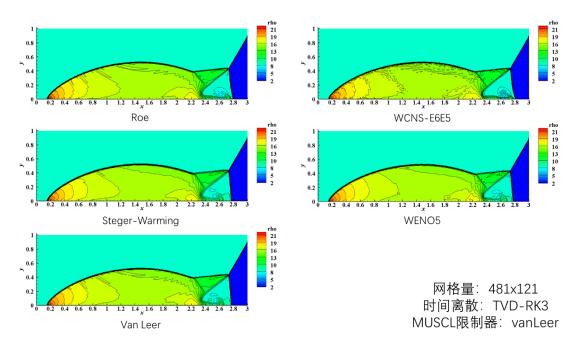
$$E'_{N-1} = -\frac{1}{24h} \left( \tilde{E}_{N+\sqrt{2}} - 27\tilde{E}_{N-\sqrt{2}} + 27\tilde{E}_{N-3/2} - \tilde{E}_{N-5/2} \right)$$

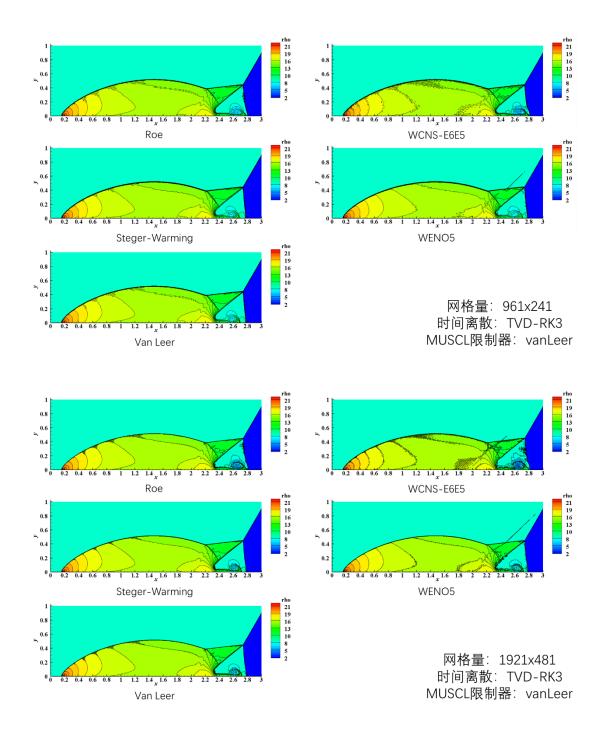
$$E_N' = -\frac{1}{24h} \Big( -22 \tilde{E}_{N+1/2} + 17 \tilde{E}_{N-1/2} + 9 \tilde{E}_{N-3/2} - 5 \tilde{E}_{N-5/2} + \tilde{E}_{N-7/2} \Big)$$

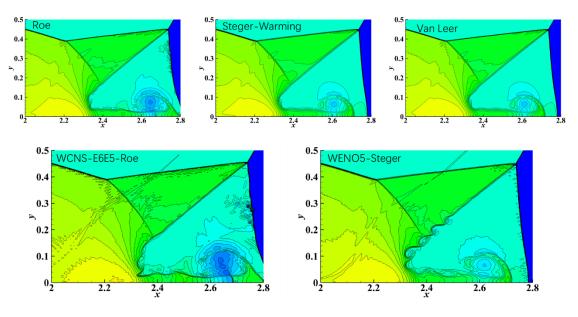
边界插值格式:

$$\begin{split} \tilde{U}_{1/2} &= \frac{1}{16} \left( 5U_0 + 15U_1 - 5U_2 + U_3 \right) \\ \tilde{U}_{3/2} &= \frac{1}{16} \left( -U_0 + 9U_1 + 9U_2 - U_3 \right) \\ \tilde{U}_{N-1/2} &= \frac{1}{16} \left( -U_{N+1} + 9U_N + 9U_{N-1} - U_{N-2} \right) \\ \tilde{U}_{N+1/2} &= \frac{1}{16} \left( 5U_{N+1} + 15U_N - 5U_{N-1} + U_{N-2} \right) \end{split} \tag{2.25}$$

## 以下给出了几种格式在几套逐次加密的网格计算得到的结果,具体就不再详细分析了。







网格量: 1921x481, 时间离散: TVD-RK3, MUSCL限制器: vanLeer

## 以下是论文中采用高阶 WENO5、WENO11 和 WENO17 高阶格式计算得到的结果。

