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## NS 方程激波计算的摄动有限差分方法

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**摘要:** 摄动有限差分(PFD)方法从一阶迎风差分格式出发, 将差分系数展开为网格步长的幂级数, 通过提高修正微分方程的逼近精度来获得更高精度的差分格式。由于格式基于一阶迎风格式, 因此具有迎风效应、网格节点少等特点。本文首先通过对 Burgers 方程的摄动差分格式的推导, 将摄动有限差分格式引入时间相关法的计算, 并构造了守恒形式的摄动有限差分格式, 然后推广到一维 Navier-Stokes 方程组的计算。数值比较研究表明: 本文构造的 NS 方程摄动有限差分格式具有比一阶迎风较高的精度和分辨率, 而且保持了一阶迎风格式的无振荡性质。

**关键词:** 摄动有限差分格式; NS 方程; 激波计算

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## 0 引言

高精度、高分辨率差分格式是计算流体力学数值方法研究的目的之一。一般来说, 差分格式的精度越高, 使用的网格点越多, 而对间断解的高分辨率性质则通过采用附加条件的限制来实现, 如二十年来提出和发展的 TVD、ENO、NND 等格式<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 但由于所涉及的网格点较多, 给边界处理带来一定的困难。紧致格式<sup>[4]</sup>利用较少的节点能获得较高的精度, 但在计算激波时会带来非物理振荡, 而且由于格式中利用了节点上的导数值, 对于复杂边界的情况也难以给定。数值摄动方法基于一阶迎风差分或二阶中心差分格式, 对差分方程的非微商项进行数值摄动展开, 通过提高修正微分方程的逼近精度来获得高精度的格式, 由于摄动格式只利用了三个节点, 具有迎风性等特点, 因此在计算流体力学中将具有广阔的应用前景。

数值摄动有限差分格式的高精度、高分辨能力已在众多的模型方程和不可压缩流动的计算中得到了应用和验证<sup>[5-8]</sup>, 但对可压缩流动的计算尚需进一步的发展。本文首先通过对 Burgers 方程的摄动差分格式的推导, 将摄动有限差分格式引入时间相关法的计算, 并构造了守恒形式的摄动有限差分格式, 然后推广到一维 Navier-Stokes 方程组的计算。数值比较研究表明: 本文构造的 NS 方程摄动有限差分格式比一

阶迎风具有较高的精度和分辨率, 而且保持了一阶迎风格式的无振荡性质。

## 1 模型方程摄动有限差分方法

对 Burgers 方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (1)$$

其在定常状态时为:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (2)$$

对方程(2)中一阶导数采用一阶迎风格式, 二阶导数采用二阶中心格式, 有如下差分方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1+\alpha}{2} u_j \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\Delta x} + \frac{1-\alpha}{2} u_j \frac{u_{j+1} - u_j}{\Delta x} \\ = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中,  $\alpha = \text{sign}(u_j)$ 。设对差商系数进行如下摄动展开  $u_{jp} = u_j(1 + A_1 \Delta x + A_2 \Delta x^2 + A_3 \Delta x^3 + A_4 \Delta x^4 + \dots)$  (4)

将(4)代入(3)后可得修正微分方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{jp} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_j - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n}{(n+1)!} \frac{\partial^{n+1} u}{\partial x^{n+1}} \Big|_j \Delta x^n \right] = \\ \frac{1}{Re} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Big|_j + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2(n+1)!} \frac{\partial^{2(n+1)} u}{\partial x^{2(n+1)}} \Big|_j \Delta x^{2n} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

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在  $j$  点对方程(2)进行局部点凝固系数,可得关系式:

$$\left. \frac{\partial^n u}{\partial x^n} \right|_j = (Reu_j)^{n-1} \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_j \quad (6)$$

在(5)中对利用待定系数法,则可求得系数  $A_n$ :

$$A_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (\alpha Reu_j)^n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (7)$$

由此,将  $u_{jp}$  代替(3)中的差商系数  $u_j$ ,则可得  $n$  阶的摄动差分格式:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1+\alpha}{2} u_{jp} \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\Delta x} + \frac{1-\alpha}{2} u_{jp} \frac{u_{j+1} - u_j}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{1}{Re} \frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

如对方程(2)利用时间相关法求解,即求方程(1)的定常解,则  $n$  阶格式为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_j + \frac{1+\alpha}{2} u_j \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\Delta x} + \frac{1-\alpha}{2} u_j \frac{u_{j+1} - u_j}{\Delta x} = \\ & \frac{1}{ReA} \frac{u_{j+1} - 2u_j + u_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中,  $A = \sum_{i=0}^n A_i \Delta x^i$ 。对时间项  $\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_j$  的求解可采用 Runge-Kutta 方法。

利用一阶导数的守恒型格式,即将(9)式中左端的空间导数的离散用迎风守恒型格式代替,并对右端作相应变化,可以将(9)推广到守恒型摄动有限差分方法:

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right|_j + \frac{h_{j+1/2} - h_{j-1/2}}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{Re \Delta x^2} \left( \frac{u_{j+1} - u_j}{A_{j+1/2}} - \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{A_{j-1/2}} \right) \quad (10)$$

本文中,  $h_{j+1/2}$  采用 Roe 型迎风格式,即  $h_{j+1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(f_{j+1} + f_j - |a_{j+1/2}| \Delta_{j+1/2} u)$ , 其中:

$$f_j = f(u_j) = \frac{1}{2} u_j^2,$$

$$\Delta_{j+1/2} u = u_{j+1} - u_j,$$

$$a_{j+1/2} = \begin{cases} \frac{f_{j+1} - f_j}{\Delta_{j+1/2} u} & \Delta_{j+1/2} u \neq 0 \\ a(u_j) & \Delta_{j+1/2} u = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{j+1/2} = A + A_1 \Delta x + A_2 \Delta x^2 + A_3 \Delta x^3 + A_4 \Delta x^4 + \dots,$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (\alpha Re a_{j+1/2})^n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

## 2 一维 Navier-Stokes 方程的摄动有限差分格式

一维 Navier-Stokes 方程无量纲化后可写为守恒

形式:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_v}{\partial x} \quad (11a)$$

或非守恒形式:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + A \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F_v}{\partial x} \quad (11b)$$

设  $A = S^{-1} \Lambda S$ , 其中  $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$  和  $S = (S_1, S_2, S_3)^T$  分别为  $A$  的特征值矩阵和为左特征向量矩阵,关于方程中有关表达式可参见文献[9]。若对对流项采用一阶迎风格式,粘性项采用二阶中心格式,则有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right|_j + S^{-1} \frac{\Lambda}{2} [I + \text{sign}(\Lambda)] S \frac{U_j - U_{j-1}}{\Delta x} \\ & + S^{-1} \frac{\Lambda}{2} [I - \text{sign}(\Lambda)] S \frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{\Delta x} = \frac{F_{vj+1/2} - F_{vj-1/2}}{\Delta x} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

对动量方程,其定常形式为:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u^2 + p)}{\partial x} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \quad (13)$$

利用连续性方程,并在节点采用局部凝固系数法,有:

$$(\rho u) \Big|_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_j + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \Big|_j = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{Re} \mu_j \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \Big|_j \quad (14)$$

将  $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \Big|_j$  作为源项处理,类似第2节关于方程(2)的数值摄动方法,可构造动量方程(13)的摄动有限差分格式;对能量方程采用同样的处理,最后获得方程(11)的摄动有限差分格式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right|_j + S^{-1} \frac{\Lambda}{2} [I + \text{sign}(\Lambda)] S \frac{U_j - U_{j-1}}{\Delta x} \\ & + S^{-1} \frac{\Lambda}{2} [I - \text{sign}(\Lambda)] S \frac{U_{j+1} - U_j}{\Delta x} = G^{-1} \frac{F_{vj+1/2} - F_{vj-1/2}}{\Delta x} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

其中,

$$G^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G_l \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_m = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (R_{\Delta x} \text{sign}(u_j))^n \right]^{-1},$$

$$G_l = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (P_{\Delta x} \text{sign}(u_j))^n \right]^{-1},$$

$$R_{\Delta x} = \frac{3Re}{4} \frac{\rho_j u_j \Delta x}{\mu}, P_{\Delta x} = \frac{PrRe}{\gamma} \frac{\rho_j u_j \Delta x}{\mu}$$

同样有守恒型摄动有限差分格式如下:

$$\left| \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right|_j + \frac{H_{j+1/2} - H_{j-1/2}}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} (G_{j+1/2}^{-1} F_{vj+1/2} - G_{j-1/2}^{-1} F_{vj-1/2}) \quad (16)$$

本文计算中,

$$H_{j+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (F_{j+1} + F_j - S_{j+1/2}^{-1} | \Delta_{j+1/2} | S_{j+1/2} \Delta_{j+1/2} U),$$

$$G_{j+1/2}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & G_{mj+1/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G_{lj+1/2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_{mj+1/2} = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (R_{\Delta x} \text{sign}(u_{j+1/2}))^n \right]^{-1},$$

$$G_{lj+1/2} = \left[ \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{1}{(n+1)!} (P_{\Delta x} \text{sign}(u_{j+1/2}))^n \right]^{-1},$$

$$R_{\Delta x} = \frac{3Re}{4} \frac{\rho_{j+1/2} u_{j+1/2} \Delta x}{\mu},$$

$$P_{\Delta x} = \frac{PrRe}{\gamma} \frac{\rho_{j+1/2} u_{j+1/2} \Delta x}{\mu}$$

### 3 数值算例

(1) 对方程(2),有解析解为:

$$u = \tanh(-Re x/2), \quad -L \leq x \leq L$$

数值计算中,取边界条件为:  $u(-L, t) = \tanh(ReL/2), u(L, t) = \tanh(-ReL/2)$ ,时间离散采用二阶 Runge-Kutta 格式,收敛准则:  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N |u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n| / \Delta t \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,摄动有限差分格式、守恒型摄动有限差分格式与一阶迎风格式的计算结果分别见表 1、表 2。

从表 1 中可看出, PFD 格式的最大误差要比一阶迎风格式的最大误差最大可小到 2 个数量级,如最大网格雷诺数  $R_M = 2.5$  时。当网格雷诺数  $R_{\Delta x} \sim O(1)$  时, PFD 格式最大误差相比于一阶迎风格式提高不是很大,但也能提高 3 倍以上,如  $Re = 1000, N = 80, L = 0.2, R_M = 2.5$  的情形。从表中可看出,当网格雷诺数介于  $O(10) \sim O(100)$  的量级时,摄动格式的优势较为明显,最大误差和平均误差都能降低两个数量级。两种格式结果均无数值振荡。

(2) 对一维 Navier-Stokes 方程(10),边界条件取<sup>[10]</sup>:

$$\rho(0, t) = u(0, t) = T(0, t) = 1,$$

$$u(1, t) = \frac{2/(\gamma - 1) + M^2}{(\gamma + 1)/(\gamma - 1)M^2},$$

$$T(1, t) = \left( \frac{2\gamma}{(\gamma + 1)M^2} - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} \right) \left( \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} + \frac{2}{(\gamma + 1)M^2} \right),$$

$$\rho(1, 0) = \frac{1}{u(1, 0)}$$

其它时刻采用内点外推而得。

表 1 非守恒型摄动有限差分格式(PFD)( $n = 4$ 时)与一阶迎风格式(1-UW)计算结果的误差比较

Table 1 Error comparisons of non-conservative-type perturbational finite difference (PFD) scheme ( $n = 4$ ) and the first-order upwind scheme (1-UW)

计算条件	格式	最大误差	平均误差
$Re = 100, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 0.25$	1-UW	0.371489e-1	0.123541e-1
	PFD	0.106935e-2	0.326268e-3
$Re = 100, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 2.5$	1-UW	0.203043e+0	0.840252e-2
	PFD	0.437098e-1	0.118446e-2
$Re = 1000, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 2.5$	1-UW	0.202996e+0	0.839891e-2
	PFD	0.437662e-1	0.118651e-2
$Re = 1000, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 25$	1-UW	0.399905e-1	0.102792e-2
	PFD	0.624907e-4	0.218391e-5
$Re = 100000, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 250$	1-UW	0.400492e-2	0.998651e-4
	PFD	0.511682e-5	0.719339e-6
$Re = 100000, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 2500$	1-UW	0.448680e-3	0.116515e-4
	PFD	0.529526e-4	0.192113e-5

表 2 守恒型摄动有限差分格式(PFD)( $n = 4$ 时)与守恒一阶迎风格式(1-UW)计算结果的误差比较

Table 2 Error comparisons of conservative-type perturbational finite difference (PFD) scheme ( $n = 4$ ) and the first-order upwind scheme (1-UW)

计算条件	格式	最大误差	平均误差
$Re = 100, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 0.25$	1-UW	0.218855e-1	0.743903e-2
	PFD	0.930858e-3	0.246167e-3
$Re = 100, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 2.5$	1-UW	0.171298e+0	0.718552e-2
	PFD	0.554937e-1	0.158022e-2
$Re = 1000, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 2.5$	1-UW	0.171255e+0	0.718187e-2
	PFD	0.554428e-1	0.157812e-2
$Re = 1000, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 25$	1-UW	0.392513e-1	0.100917e-2
	PFD	0.176479e-3	0.527062e-5
$Re = 100000, N = 80$ $L = 0.2, R_M = 250$	1-UW	0.399722e-2	0.997393e-4
	PFD	0.499975e-5	0.740179e-6
$Re = 100000, N = 80$ $L = 2, R_M = 2500$	1-UW	0.450836e-3	0.120575e-4
	PFD	0.501655e-4	0.214303e-5

不同雷诺数和马赫数的流动计算结果(图 1 ~ 图 6)表明,摄动有限差分格式能保持基本不振荡的性

质,而且对激波的分辨比一阶迎风格式有很好的改进。

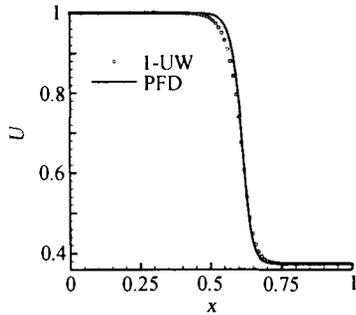


图 1 速度比较 ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

Fig.1 Velocity comparison ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

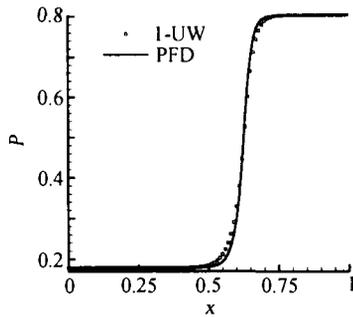


图 2 压力比较 ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

Fig.2 Pressure comparison ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

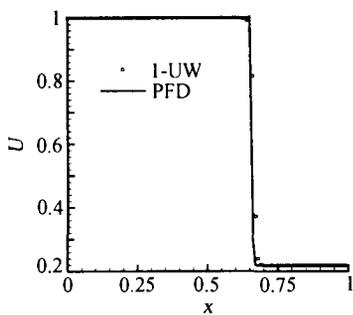


图 3 速度比较 ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

Fig.3 Velocity comparison ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

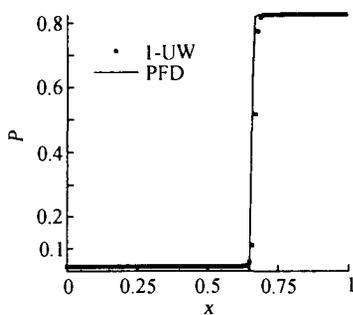


图 4 压力比较 ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

Fig.4 Pressure comparison ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

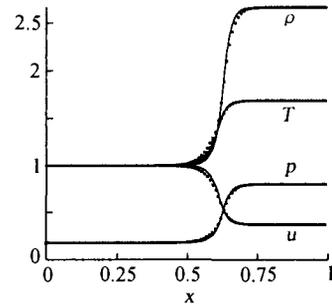


图 5 计算结果 ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

Fig.5 Numerical results ( $Re = 100, M = 2$ )

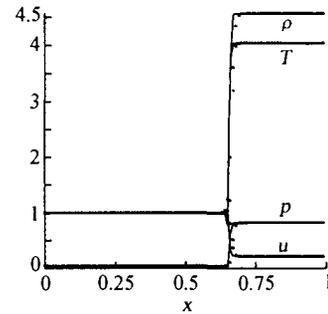


图 6 计算结果 ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

Fig.6 Numerical results ( $Re = 1000, M = 4$ )

## 4 结 论

本文构造了守恒形式的摄动有限差分格式,并通过时间相关法求解定常问题。摄动有限差分格式与一阶迎风格式相比,它们具有相同的形式,只使用了三个网格节点,但摄动有限差分格式在精度和分辨率方面都比一阶迎风格式有较大的提高。多维问题及复杂流动的摄动有限差分格式研究和数值模拟是值得我们作进一步研究的内容。

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## Perturbational finite difference scheme for shock-wave computing of Navier-Stokes equations

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**Abstract:** In the perturbational finite difference (PFD) method, the difference coefficients of the first-order accurate upwind difference scheme are expanded into the power series of grid size, by improving the approach accuracy of modified differential equation to obtain higher-order accurate difference scheme. PFD scheme has upwind effect and only uses three grids as in the first-order upwind difference scheme. In this paper, the PFD scheme of the Burgers equation is derived. Then combined with the time depending method, the conservative-type PFD scheme is constructed and generalized to compute one-dimensional Navier-Stokes equations. The numerical results show that the present PFD scheme of NS equations has higher order accurate and better resolution than the first-order accurate upwind scheme does, and can remain the essentially non-oscillatory property.

**Key words:** perturbational finite difference scheme; Navier-Stokes equation; shock-wave computing

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(上接第 330 页)

ium flow; a new automatic searching algorithm is presented, by which the deterministic criterion is used for a molecule to reflect on a certain surface element instead of a probabilistic one. In order to accelerate the development of flow field and save running time, an adaptive local time stepping is designed. Dynamic allocation feature of Fortran90 is fully exploited which makes the code more flexible. Finally, numerical experiments are made for hypersonic rarefied gas flow past a circular cylinder. In some extent, the numerical results confirm the feasibility of method mentioned above.

**Key words:** unstructured grid; direct simulation; DSMC; chemical reaction non-equilibrium flow