

对流扩散方程的四阶指数型差分格式

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摘要 本文提出差分格式的摄动方法, 对二阶指数型格式中对流系数和源项作二阶修正, 推演出对流扩散方程的四阶指数型格式。该四阶格式的基本结构与二阶指数型格式完全相同, 且其系数或源项中所含二阶修正可根据二阶格式计算结果一次性确定, 使得计算十分简便。一至三维的四阶指数型格式均具有无条件稳定性, 用于 Burgers 方程等流体力学模型问题, 且与常用格式进行了比较, 显示出良好的精度, 并能较好地适应大梯度区域。

关键词 流体力学 对流扩散方程 差分格式

一、引言

流动现象中流体速度、温度和组份的变化均遵循对流扩散方程。对流扩散方程有限差分方法的一个基本困难, 即是源于一阶对流项的所谓迎风效应^[1]。中心差分格式具有二阶精度, 却因此迎风效应, 只在很小的网格特征参数下才能稳定。迎风差分格式具有无条件稳定性, 却因过份极端地反映迎风效应, 只有一阶的精度。要兼顾稳定性和精度, 可诉诸指数型格式。文献[2]提出迎风变换, 原则上消除了源于对流项的困难, 导出一种形式最为简便的具有二阶精度和无条件稳定性的指数型格式。本文拟对差分算子进行适当摄动, 将该二阶指数型格式的精度改进至四阶, 并应用于具有准确解的一、二、三维流体力学模型问题。

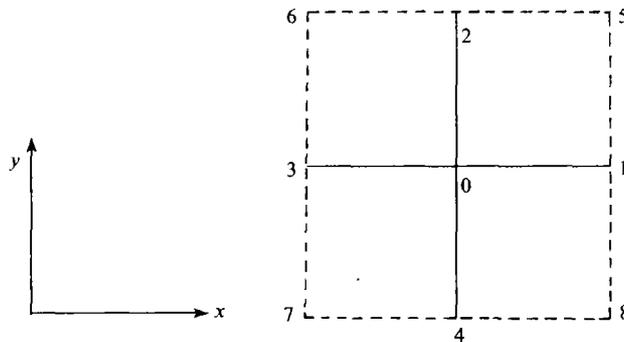


图 1 离散子域 Ω

文中涉及离散子域及其格点标号如图 1 所示。符号 $O(h^n)$ 表示与 h^n 同级或高级的小量,

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与通常定义稍有差别, 先作说明。

二、一维格式

按照文献 [2], 定常一维对流扩散方程

$$L(\varphi) \equiv 2A \frac{d\varphi}{dx} - \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = S \quad (1)$$

的基本差分格式确定为

$$L_h(\varphi) \equiv -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_0 h) \varphi_1 + \frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_0 h) \varphi_0 - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_0 h) \varphi_3 = S_0 \quad (2)$$

基本格式(2)所对应矩阵是对角占优的, 所以格式具有无条件稳定性^[3]。格式体现出迎风效应, 上游的关联系数总是大于下游的关联系数, 且当 $A_0 h$ 值大至某一程度时, 下游系数相对很小, 可认为不存在下游影响。依照 Taylor 级数展开, 格式的等价微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi) &\equiv 2A \frac{d\varphi}{dx} - \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} \\ &= S + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} A^3 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{1}{2!2!} A^2 \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{3!} A \frac{d^3\varphi}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{d^4\varphi}{dx^4} \right) h^2 + O(h^4) \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

可见基本格式具有二阶精度。

等价方程(3)中的二阶项不甚复杂, 我们期望对基本格式(2)作简单的修正, 使格式的精度提高至四阶。由于式(3)与原对流扩散方程只有二阶小量之差, 兹设四阶格式与二阶格式(2)形式相同, 只是对流系数和源项有二阶增量

$$\begin{aligned} L_h^m(\varphi) &\equiv -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_{m0} h) \varphi_1 + \frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_{m0} h) \varphi_0 - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_{m0} h) \varphi_3 \\ &= S_{m0} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$A_m = A + \Delta A \cdot h^2 \quad (5)$$

$$S_m = S + \Delta S \cdot h^2 \quad (6)$$

其相应等价微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Delta A_m \frac{d\varphi}{dx} - \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} \\ = s_m + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} A^3 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{1}{2!2!} A^2 \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{3!} A \frac{d^3\varphi}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{d^4\varphi}{dx^4} \right) h^2 + O(h^4) \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

格式既有四阶精度, 等价方程(7)中二阶小量之和就该为 $O(h^4)$, 故须有

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Delta A \cdot h^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} \\ = \Delta S \cdot h^2 + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} A^3 \frac{d\varphi}{dx} + \frac{1}{2!2!} A^2 \frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{3!} A \frac{d^3\varphi}{dx^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{d^4\varphi}{dx^4} \right) h^2 + O(h^4) \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

为推得 ΔA 和 ΔS 的具体表达式, 由式(1)及其微商, 有

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx^2} = 2A \frac{d\varphi}{dx} - S + O(h^2) \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{d^3\varphi}{dx^3} = 2\left(\frac{dA}{dx} + 2A^2\right)\frac{d\varphi}{dx} - 4AS - \frac{dS}{dx} + O(h^2) \quad (10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^4\varphi}{dx^4} &= (8A^3 + 12A\frac{dA}{dx} + 2\frac{d^2A}{dx^2})\frac{d\varphi}{dx} - (4\frac{dA}{dx} + 4A^2)S \\ &\quad - 2A\frac{dS}{dx} - \frac{d^2S}{dx^2} + O(h^2) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

代入式(8), 有

$$\begin{aligned} 2[\Delta A - \frac{1}{12}(2A\frac{dA}{dx} + \frac{d^2A}{dx^2})]\frac{d\varphi}{dx} \\ = \Delta S + [-\frac{1}{6}(A^2 + 2A\frac{dA}{dx})S + \frac{1}{6}A\frac{dS}{dx} - \frac{1}{12}\frac{d^2S}{dx^2}] + O(h^2) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

因此

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{12}(2A\frac{dA}{dx} + \frac{d^2A}{dx^2}) + O(h^2) \quad (13)$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{6}[(A^2 + 2A\frac{dA}{dx})S - A\frac{dS}{dx} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2S}{dx^2}] + O(h^2) \quad (14)$$

离散形式可用二阶逼近的中心差分来确定

$$\Delta A_0 = \frac{1}{12}\left[\frac{A_0}{h}(A_1 - A_3) + \frac{1}{h^2}(A_1 - 2A_0 + A_3)\right] \quad (15)$$

$$\Delta S_0 = \frac{1}{6}\left\{[A_0^2 + \frac{A_0}{h}(A_1 - A_3)]S_0 - \frac{A_0}{2h}(S_1 - S_3) + \frac{1}{2h^2}(S_1 - 2S_0 + S_3)\right\} \quad (16)$$

于是, 我们完整地确定了一维四阶格式。四阶格式(4)与二阶格式(2)具有完全相同的形式, 只是对流系数和源项带上二阶修正。基于下面的理由, 此类二阶修正可据二阶指数型格式计算结果一次性确定:

设对流扩散方程有准确解 U , 二阶格式(2)的解为 $u^{(2)}$, 四阶格式(4)的解为 $u^{(4)}$ 。由于二阶格式和四阶格式中的关联系数皆为正, 可依 Gerschgorin 方法证明^[4]

$$\|U - u^{(2)}\|_{x, \Omega_h} = O(h^2) \quad (17)$$

$$\|U - u^{(4)}\|_{x, \Omega_h} = O(h^4) \quad (18)$$

从而

$$\|u^{(2)} - u^{(4)}\|_{\infty, \Omega_h} \leq \|U - u^{(2)}\|_{\infty, \Omega_h} + \|U - u^{(4)}\|_{\infty, \Omega_h} = O(h^2) \quad (19)$$

在二阶修正中以二阶格式计算结果取代四阶近似, 只会产生四阶或四阶以上的小量, 不会影响格式的四阶相容性。

本文确定四阶格式的计算方程式为: 先以基本二阶格式计算, 达到收敛后, 依二阶结果据式(15)、(16)一次性确定对流系数及源项的修正值, 再循式(4)作四阶计算。由于四阶格式的结构与二阶格式完全相同, 仅有的修正值亦在格式从二阶转换成四阶时一劳永逸地确定, 四阶格式的计算十分简便。

三、二维格式

二维定常对流扩散方程

$$L(\varphi) \equiv 2A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2B \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) = S \quad (20)$$

有无条件稳定的二阶指数型格式(其中 h, k 为 x, y 方向网格尺度)

$$\begin{aligned} L_h(\varphi) \equiv & -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_0 h) \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(-B_0 k) \varphi_2 \\ & + \left[\frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_0 h) + \frac{2}{k^2} \cosh(B_0 k) \right] \varphi_0 \\ & - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_0 h) \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(B_0 k) \varphi_4 = S_0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其等价微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi) \equiv & 2A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2B \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ = & S + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} A^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!2!} A^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{3!} A \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4} \right) h^2 \\ & + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} B^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2!2!} B^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{3!} B \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4} \right) k^2 + O(h^4) \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

我们期望对基本格式(21)中对流系数及源项作二阶修正,以消除等价方程(22)中的二阶项。设

$$\begin{aligned} L_h^n(\varphi) \equiv & -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_{m_0} h) \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(-B_{m_0} k) \varphi_2 \\ & + \left[\frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_{m_0} h) + \frac{2}{k^2} \cosh(B_{m_0} k) \right] \varphi_0 \\ & - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_{m_0} h) \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(B_{m_0} k) \varphi_4 = S_{m_0} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

其中

$$A_m = A + \Delta A \cdot h^2 \quad (24)$$

$$B_m = B + \Delta B \cdot k^2 \quad (25)$$

$$S_m = S + (\Delta S_{x_s} + \Delta S_{x_d}) h^2 + (\Delta S_{y_s} + \Delta S_{y_d}) k^2 \quad (26)$$

格式(23)的等价微分方程为

$$\begin{aligned} L(\varphi) \equiv & 2A_m \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2B_m \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ = & S_m + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} A^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!2!} A^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{3!} A \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4} \right) h^2 \\ & + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{3!} B^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2!2!} B^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{3!} B \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4} \right) k^2 + O(h^4) \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

欲求四阶精度,须有

$$\begin{aligned}
2\Delta A \cdot h^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2\Delta B \cdot k^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} &= (\Delta S_{x_s} + \Delta S_{x_d})h^2 + (\Delta S_{y_s} + \Delta S_{y_d})k^2 \\
&+ 2\left(-\frac{1}{3!}A^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2!2!}A^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{3!}A \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4}\right)h^2 \\
&+ 2\left(-\frac{1}{3!}B^3 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2!2!}B^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{3!}B \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4}\right)k^2 + O(h^4) \quad (28)
\end{aligned}$$

为求取各增量的具体表达式, 由式(22)及其微商, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = 2A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - S - G + O(h^2) \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 2B \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - S - F + O(k^2) \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^3} = 2\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + 2A^2\right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - 4AS - \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} - 4AG - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + O(h^2) \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} = 2\left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + 2B^2\right) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - 4BS - \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} - 4BF - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^4} &= (8A^3 + 12A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - 4\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + A^2\right)S - 2A \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \\
&- 4\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + A^2\right)G - 2A \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} + O(h^2) \quad (33)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial y^4} &= (8B^3 + 12B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y^2}) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - 4\left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + A^2\right)S - 2B \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2} \\
&- 4\left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + A^2\right)F - 2B \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + O(k^2) \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$F = -2A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \quad (35)$$

$$G = -2B \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \quad (36)$$

代入式(28), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&2\left[\Delta A - \frac{1}{12}\left(2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2}\right)\right]h^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2\left[\Delta B - \frac{1}{12}\left(2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y^2}\right)\right]k^2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \\
&= \left\{\Delta S_{x_s} - \frac{1}{6}\left[(A^2 + 2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x})S - A \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}\right]\right\}h^2 \\
&\quad + \left\{\Delta S_{x_d} - \frac{1}{6}\left[A^2 + 2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}\right]G - A \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2}\right\}h^2 \\
&\quad + \left\{\Delta S_{y_s} - \frac{1}{6}\left[(B^2 + 2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y})S - B \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2}\right]\right\}k^2 \\
&\quad + \left\{\Delta S_{y_d} - \frac{1}{6}\left[(B^2 + 2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y})F - B \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}\right]\right\}k^2 + O(h^4) \quad (37)
\end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\Delta A = \frac{1}{12} \left(2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} \right) + O(h^2) \quad (38)$$

$$\Delta B = \frac{1}{12} \left(2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y^2} \right) + O(k^2) \quad (39)$$

$$\Delta S_{x,} = \frac{1}{6} \left[(A^2 + 2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}) S - A \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} \right] + O(h^2) \quad (40)$$

$$\Delta S_{x,d} = \frac{1}{6} \left[(A^2 + 2A \frac{\partial A}{\partial x}) G - A \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x^2} \right] + O(h^2) \quad (41)$$

$$\Delta S_{y,} = \frac{1}{6} \left[(B^2 + 2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y}) S - B \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2} \right] + O(k^2) \quad (42)$$

$$\Delta S_{y,d} = \frac{1}{6} \left[(B^2 + 2B \frac{\partial B}{\partial y}) F - B \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} \right] + O(k^2) \quad (43)$$

其中源项修正 $\Delta S_{x,}$ 、 $\Delta S_{y,}$ 与对流扩散方程源项有关，和一维格式相对应；而 $\Delta S_{x,d}$ 、 $\Delta S_{y,d}$ 系由空间维度的相互作用引发，一维格式，缺此相应项目。各增量的离散形式可用二阶精度的中心差分来表示

$$\Delta A_0 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{A_0}{h} (A_1 - A_3) + \frac{1}{h^2} (A_1 - 2A_0 + A_3) \right] \quad (44)$$

$$\Delta B_0 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{B_0}{k} (B_2 - B_4) + \frac{1}{k^2} (B_2 - 2B_0 + B_4) \right] \quad (45)$$

$$\Delta S_{x,} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [A_0^2 + \frac{A_0}{h} (A_1 - A_3)] S_0 - \frac{A_0}{2h} (S_1 - S_3) + \frac{1}{2h^2} (S_1 - 2S_0 + S_3) \right\} \quad (46)$$

$$\Delta S_{x,d} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [A_0^2 + \frac{A_0}{h} (A_1 - A_3)] G_0 - \frac{A_0}{2h} (G_1 - G_3) + \frac{1}{2h^2} (G_1 - 2G_0 + G_3) \right\} \quad (47)$$

$$\Delta S_{y,} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [B_0^2 + \frac{B_0}{k} (B_2 - B_4)] S_0 - \frac{B_0}{2k} (S_2 - S_4) + \frac{1}{2k^2} (S_2 - 2S_0 + S_4) \right\} \quad (48)$$

$$\Delta S_{y,d} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [B_0^2 + \frac{B_0}{k} (B_2 - B_4)] F_0 - \frac{B_0}{2k} (F_2 - F_4) + \frac{1}{2k^2} (F_2 - 2F_0 + F_4) \right\} \quad (49)$$

其中各点处 F 、 G 离散值系据一维指数型格式定出。由多维相互作用所引起源项增量的形式较为繁杂，我们将其合并为以下形式

$$\Delta S_d \equiv \Delta S_{x,d} \cdot h^2 + \Delta S_{y,d} \cdot k^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \varphi_i \quad (50)$$

其中各系数为

$$a_0 = -2 \left[\frac{C_a}{h^2} \cosh(A_0 h) + \frac{C_b}{k^2} \cosh(B_0 k) \right] \quad (51)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{C_a}{h^2} \exp(-A_0 h) - 2 \frac{f_1}{k^2} \cosh(B_1 k) \quad (52)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{C_b}{k^2} \exp(-B_0 k) - 2 \frac{g_1}{h^2} \cosh(A_2 h) \quad (53)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{C_a}{h^2} \exp(A_0 h) - 2 \frac{g_2}{k^2} \cosh(B_3 k) \quad (54)$$

$$a_4 = \frac{C_b}{k^2} \exp(B_0 k) - 2 \frac{f_2}{h^2} \cosh(A_4 h) \quad (55)$$

$$a_5 = \frac{g_1}{k^2} \exp(-B_1 k) - \frac{f_1}{h^2} \exp(-A_2 h) \quad (56)$$

$$a_6 = \frac{g_2}{k^2} \exp(-B_3 k) + \frac{f_1}{h^2} \exp(A_2 h) \quad (57)$$

$$a_7 = \frac{g_2}{k^2} \exp(B_3 k) + \frac{f_2}{h^2} \exp(A_4 h) \quad (58)$$

$$a_8 = \frac{g_1}{k^2} \exp(B_1 k) + \frac{f_2}{h^2} \exp(-A_4 h) \quad (59)$$

而

$$C_a = \frac{1}{3!} \left\{ [B_0^2 + \frac{1}{k} (B_2 - B_4)] k^2 - 1 \right\} \quad (60)$$

$$C_b = \frac{1}{3!} \left\{ [A_0^2 + \frac{1}{h} (A_1 - A_3)] h^2 - 1 \right\} \quad (61)$$

$$f_1 = \frac{2}{4!} - \frac{1}{3!} A_0 h \quad (62)$$

$$f_2 = \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} A_0 h \quad (63)$$

$$g_1 = \frac{2}{4!} - \frac{1}{3!} B_0 k \quad (64)$$

$$g_2 = \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} B_0 k \quad (65)$$

至此, 我们完整地给出了二维四阶格式的全部细节。与一维同理, 二维四阶格式中的二阶修正可由二阶指数型格式计算结果一次性确定, 不必在四阶格式求解过程中逐步调整。由于网格点 5、6、7、8 只在确定源项增量时涉及到, 并不直接出现于基本格式中, 我们逐点联之以虚线, 以与 0、1、2、3、4 诸基本网格点相区别。

对于对流系数及源项均为零, 且 $h=k$ 的特例, 四阶格式(23)成为

$$20\varphi_0 = 4(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4) + (\varphi_5 + \varphi_6 + \varphi_7 + \varphi_8) \quad (66)$$

这就是我们所熟知的九点式 Laplace 方程差分格式。

四、三维格式

定常三维对流扩散方程

$$L(\varphi) \equiv 2A \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + 2B \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + 2C \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} \right) = S \quad (67)$$

的指数型格式可由与二维处理相仿的步骤来推演, 具体推导从略。离散网格点的分划仍可参照图 1, 其中 x, y 方向指标 i, j 与二维相对应, 而 z 方向指标为 n 。 z 方向指标等于 $(n+1)$ 的网格面上取 $0_+, 1_+, 2_+, 3_+, 4_+$ 五点, z 方向指标等于 $(n-1)$ 的网格面上取 $0_-, 1_-, 2_-, 3_-, 4_-$ 五点, 分别与 0、1、2、3、4 五点相对应。 x, y, z 方向网格长度分别为 h, k, l , 且具同

一量级, 即 $O(h) = O(k) = O(l)$ 。

二阶基本格式为

$$\begin{aligned} L_h(\varphi) \equiv & -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_0 h) \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(-B_0 k) \varphi_2 - \frac{1}{l^2} \exp(-C_0 l) \varphi_{0+} \\ & + \left\{ \frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_0 h) + \frac{2}{k^2} \cosh(B_0 k) + \frac{2}{l^2} \cosh(C_0 l) \right\} \varphi_0 \\ & - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_0 h) \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(B_0 k) \varphi_4 - \frac{1}{l^2} \exp(C_0 l) \varphi_{0-} = S_0 \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

四阶指数型格式为

$$\begin{aligned} L_h^m(\varphi) \equiv & -\frac{1}{h^2} \exp(-A_{m0} h) \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(-B_{m0} k) \varphi_2 - \frac{1}{l^2} \exp(-C_{m0} l) \varphi_{0+} \\ & + \left\{ \frac{2}{h^2} \cosh(A_{m0} h) + \frac{2}{k^2} \cosh(B_{m0} k) + \frac{2}{l^2} \cosh(C_{m0} l) \right\} \varphi_0 \\ & - \frac{1}{h^2} \exp(A_{m0} h) \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{k^2} \exp(B_{m0} k) \varphi_4 - \frac{1}{l^2} \exp(C_{m0} l) \varphi_{0-} = S_{m0} \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

其中

$$A_{m0} = A_0 + \Delta A_0 \cdot h^2 \quad (70)$$

$$B_{m0} = B_0 + \Delta B_0 \cdot k^2 \quad (71)$$

$$C_{m0} = C_0 + \Delta C_0 \cdot l^2 \quad (72)$$

$$S_{m0} = S_0 + (\Delta S_{x,0} + \Delta S_{y,0}) h^2 + (\Delta S_{y,0} + \Delta S_{y,d,0}) k^2 + (\Delta S_{z,0} + \Delta S_{z,d,0}) l^2 \quad (73)$$

而

$$\Delta A_0 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{A_0}{h} (A_1 - A_3) + \frac{1}{h^2} (A_1 - 2A_0 + A_3) \right] \quad (74)$$

$$\Delta B_0 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{B_0}{k} (B_2 - B_4) + \frac{1}{h^2} (B_2 - 2B_0 + B_4) \right] \quad (75)$$

$$\Delta C_0 = \frac{1}{12} \left[\frac{C_0}{l} (C_{0+} - C_{0-}) + \frac{1}{l^2} (C_{0+} - 2C_0 + C_{0-}) \right] \quad (76)$$

$$\Delta S_{x,0} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [A_0^2 + \frac{A_0}{h} (A_1 - A_3)] S_0 - \frac{A_0}{2h} (S_1 - S_3) + \frac{1}{2h^2} (S_1 - 2S_0 + S_3) \right\} \quad (77)$$

$$\Delta S_{y,0} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [B_0^2 + \frac{B_0}{k} (B_2 - B_4)] S_0 - \frac{B_0}{2k} (S_2 - S_4) + \frac{1}{2k^2} (S_2 - 2S_0 + S_4) \right\} \quad (78)$$

$$\Delta S_{z,0} = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ [C_0^2 + \frac{C_0}{l} (C_{0+} - C_{0-})] S_0 - \frac{C_0}{2l} (S_{0+} - S_{0-}) + \frac{1}{2l^2} (S_{0+} - 2S_0 + S_{0-}) \right\} \quad (79)$$

多维作用所引起的增量之和为

$$\Delta S_d = \Delta S_{x,d} \cdot h^2 + \Delta S_{y,d} \cdot k^2 + \Delta S_{z,d} \cdot l^2 = \sum_{i=0}^8 a_i \varphi_i + \sum_{i=0}^4 (a_{i+} \varphi_{i+} + a_{i-} \varphi_{i-}) \quad (80)$$

其中各系数为

$$a_0 = -2 \left[\frac{C_a}{h^2} \cosh(A_0 h) + \frac{C_b}{k^2} \cosh(B_0 k) + \frac{C_c}{l^2} \cosh(C_0 l) \right] \quad (81)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{C_a}{h^2} \exp(-A_0 h) - 2 \frac{g_{r1}}{k^2} \cosh(B_1 k) - 2 \frac{g_{r1}}{l^2} \cosh(C_1 l) \quad (82)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{C_b}{k^2} \exp(-B_0 k) - 2 \frac{f_{r1}}{h^2} \cosh(A_2 h) - 2 \frac{f_{r1}}{l^2} \cosh(C_2 l) \quad (83)$$

$$a_3 = \frac{C_a}{h^2} \exp(A_0 h) - 2 \frac{g_{r2}}{k^2} \cosh(B_3 k) - 2 \frac{g_{r2}}{l^2} \cosh(C_3 l) \quad (84)$$

$$a_4 = \frac{C_b}{k^2} \exp(B_0 k) - 2 \frac{f_{r2}}{h^2} \cosh(A_4 h) - 2 \frac{f_{r2}}{l^2} \cosh(C_4 l) \quad (85)$$

$$a_5 = \frac{g_{r1}}{k^2} \exp(-B_1 k) + \frac{f_{r1}}{h^2} \exp(-A_2 h) \quad (86)$$

$$a_6 = \frac{g_{r2}}{k^2} \exp(-B_3 k) + \frac{f_{r1}}{h^2} \exp(A_2 h) \quad (87)$$

$$a_7 = \frac{g_{r2}}{k^2} \exp(B_3 k) + \frac{f_{r2}}{h^2} \exp(A_4 h) \quad (88)$$

$$a_8 = \frac{g_{r1}}{k^2} \exp(B_1 k) + \frac{f_{r2}}{h^2} \exp(-A_4 h) \quad (89)$$

$$a_{0+} = \frac{C_c}{l^2} \exp(-C_0 l) - 2 \frac{f_{g1}}{h^2} \cosh(A_{0+} h) - 2 \frac{f_{g1}}{k^2} \cosh(B_{0+} k) \quad (90)$$

$$a_{1+} = \frac{g_{r1}}{l^2} \exp(-C_1 l) + \frac{f_{g1}}{h^2} \exp(-A_{0+} h) \quad (91)$$

$$a_{2+} = \frac{f_{r1}}{l^2} \exp(-C_2 l) + \frac{f_{g1}}{k^2} \exp(-B_{0+} k) \quad (92)$$

$$a_{3+} = \frac{f_{r2}}{l^2} \exp(-C_3 l) + \frac{f_{g1}}{h^2} \exp(A_{0+} h) \quad (93)$$

$$a_{4+} = \frac{f_{r2}}{l^2} \exp(-C_4 l) + \frac{f_{g1}}{k^2} \exp(B_{0+} k) \quad (94)$$

$$a_{0-} = \frac{C_c}{l^2} \exp(C_0 l) - 2 \frac{f_{g2}}{h^2} \cosh(A_{0-} h) - 2 \frac{f_{g2}}{k^2} \cosh(B_{0-} k) \quad (95)$$

$$a_{1-} = \frac{g_{r1}}{l^2} \exp(C_1 l) + \frac{f_{g2}}{h^2} \exp(-A_{0-} h) \quad (96)$$

$$a_{2-} = \frac{f_{r1}}{l^2} \exp(C_2 l) + \frac{f_{g2}}{k^2} \exp(-B_{0-} k) \quad (97)$$

$$a_{3-} = \frac{g_{r2}}{l^2} \exp(C_3 l) + \frac{f_{g2}}{h^2} \exp(A_{0-} h) \quad (98)$$

$$a_{4-} = \frac{f_{r2}}{l^2} \exp(C_4 l) + \frac{f_{g2}}{k^2} \exp(B_{0-} k) \quad (99)$$

其中

$$C_a = \frac{1}{3!} \left\{ \left[B_0^2 + \frac{1}{k} (B_2 - B_4) \right] k^2 + \left[C_0^2 + \frac{1}{l} (C_{0+} - C_{0-}) \right] l^2 - 2 \right\} \quad (100)$$

$$C_b = \frac{1}{3!} \left\{ \left[A_0^2 + \frac{1}{h} (A_1 - A_3) \right] h^2 + \left[C_0^2 + \frac{1}{l} (C_{0+} - C_{0-}) \right] l^2 - 2 \right\} \quad (101)$$

$$C_c = \frac{1}{3!} \left\{ \left[A_0^2 + \frac{1}{h} (A_1 - A_3) \right] h^2 + \left[B_0^2 + \frac{1}{k} (B_2 - B_4) \right] k^2 - 2 \right\} \quad (102)$$

$$g_{r1} = \frac{2}{4!} - \frac{1}{3!} A_0 h \quad (103)$$

$$g_{r2} = \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} A_0 h \quad (104)$$

$$f_{r1} = \frac{2}{4!} - \frac{1}{3!} B_0 k \quad (105)$$

$$f_{r2} = \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} B_0 k \quad (106)$$

$$f_{s1} = \frac{2}{4!} - \frac{1}{3!} C_0 l \quad (107)$$

$$f_{s2} = \frac{2}{4!} + \frac{1}{3!} C_0 l \quad (108)$$

对于 $A=B=C=0$ 及 $h=k=l$ 的特殊情况, 格式(86)成为

$$24\varphi_0 = 2(\varphi_{1+} + \varphi_{2+} + \varphi_{3+} + \varphi_{4+} + \varphi_{0+} + \varphi_{0-}) + (\varphi_{5+} + \varphi_{6+} + \varphi_{7+} + \varphi_{8+} + \varphi_{1+} + \varphi_{2+} + \varphi_{3+} + \varphi_{4+} + \varphi_{1-} + \varphi_{2-} + \varphi_{3-} + \varphi_{4-}) \quad (109)$$

即是三维 Laplace 方程的高阶格式。

五、流体力学模型方程计算

本文就一、二、三维格式, 各择一流体力学模型方程进行计算, 并与精确解及通常格式(中心差分与迎风差分)计算结果进行对比。

各例所得代数方程组均以欠松弛法迭代求解, 欠松弛形式为

$$\varphi^{l+1} = \varphi^{(l)} + \lambda(\varphi^{l+1} - \varphi^{(l)}) \quad (110)$$

其中欠松弛系数 λ 取为 $0.5 \sim 0.8$, 而 l 表示第 l 次迭代。由于本文格式的简单形式, 多维算例中作逐项迭代时均可采取三角追赶法。迭代初值均从零值开始, 而边界值给定。迭代收敛准则取作

$$|1 - \varphi^{(l)} / \varphi^{l+1}| \leq 10^{-6} \quad (111)$$

算例 1: 一维流动模型__ Burgers 方程

定常 Burgers 方程

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (112)$$

具有分析解

$$u = C_2 \tanh \left(C_1 - \frac{Re}{2} C_2 x \right) \quad (113)$$

我们选定其解为

$$u = \tanh \left[\frac{Re}{2} (0.5 - x) \right] \quad (114)$$

的情况, 就区段 $(0 \leq x \leq 1)$ 进行计算, 网格点数定为 20, 网格长度为 $1/19$, Re 数变化范围为 $1 \sim 10^4$ 。参考格式由中心差分格式与迎风差分格式综合而成, 其中对流项的处理, 当 $Reuh < 2$ 时取中心差分, 否则取迎风差分。图 2 给出四种情况 (Re 分别为 10、20、100 和 200) 下精确解和计算值的直观对比。图象表明, Re 为 10 时, 各格式计算结果均与精确解接近; Re 为 20 时, 四阶指数型格式结果与精确解吻合, 而参考格式(本 Re 数下中心差分)结果在中间 ($x=0.5$ 左右) 大梯度区域有显著误差; Re 为 100 时, 四阶指数型格式结果只在中间两个网格点处稍有误差, 而参考格式的误差要显著得多, 且误差的区间宽达六个网

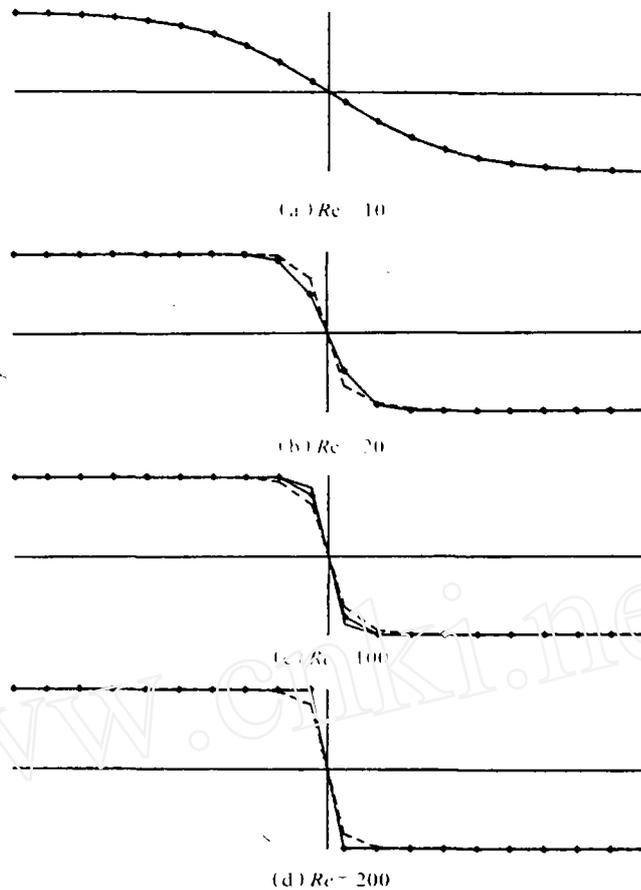


图 2 Burgers 方程精确解(实线)与计算值(点实线表四阶指数型格式, 虚线表参考格式)对比

格; 当 Re 为 200 时, 四阶指数型格式与精确解一致, 参考格式在中间四个网格点上仍有显著误差。我们知道, 在大的 Re 数下, Burgers 方程的解趋近于激波结构, 格式的性能反映其模拟激波的能力。在 Re 大于 200 的情况下, 计算表明四阶指数型格式与精确解一致, 均在中间一个网格内实现了解值突变, 而参考格式, 在 Re 高达 10 时, 反映解值在一个网格内的突变, 表明指数型格式对于大梯度变化有较好的适应能力, 有可能推广于气体激波的高分辨率捕获计算。为了进一步了解四阶指数型格式与通常格式的差别, 及其对二阶指数型格式的改进, 表 1 给出 Re 数等于 20 和 200 两种情况下的详细数值结果比较。表中数据显示, 二阶指数型格式明显优于通常格式, 而四阶指数型格式又明显优于二阶指数型格式。

算例 2: 二维流动模型

方程组^[5]

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = -(2\sin y + \sin x) \cos x \quad (115)$$

$$u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) = -(\sin y - 2\sin x) \cos y \quad (116)$$

保留了二维不可压流动 Navier-Stokes 方程的主要非线性结构, 其解

$$u(x, y) = -\cos x \sin y, \quad v(x, y) = \sin x \cos y \quad (117)$$

表 1 Burgers 方程计算值 (U_b 对应四阶指数型格式, U_c 对应二阶指数型格式, U_d 对应参考格式) 与精确解 U_a 对比. $Re=20$ 时参考格式为中心差分格式, $Re=200$ 时参考格式为迎风差分格式

x/h	$Re=20$				$Re=200$			
	U_a	U_b	U_c	U_d	U_a	U_b	U_c	U_d
6	.998739	.998692	.999212	.998057	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	.999876
7	.989695	.989319	.993538	.994003	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	.998574
8	.918437	.916040	.947586	.981763	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	.983590
9	.432560	.481798	.609769	.688391	.989695	.999946	.999946	.813458
10	-.482560	-.481798	-.609769	-.677322	-.989696	-.999946	-.999946	-.813459
11	-.918437	-.916040	-.947586	-.895069	-1.000000	-1.000000	-1.000000	-.983590
12	-.989695	-.989319	-.993537	-.966108	-1.000000	-1.000000	-1.000000	-.998575
13	-.998739	-.998692	-.999212	-.989083	-1.000000	-1.000000	-1.000000	-.999876
14	-.999846	-.999840	-.999904	-.996491	-1.000000	-1.000000	-1.000000	-.999989

满足连续方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (118)$$

可以作为二维流动的计算模型. 计算域定为正方形区域 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $0 \leq y \leq \pi$, 网格长度为 $h=k=\pi/10$. 表 2 给出两个 x 位置上的 u 值分布, 分析解、四阶指数格式解、二阶指数格式解和中心差分格式解依序排列对比, 表明二阶指数型格式优于中心差分格式, 而四阶指数型格式又优于二阶指数型格式. 对于 v 值分布, 亦有类似的效果, 不再列出具体数值.

表 2 二维流动模型方程计算值 (U_b 对应四阶指数型格式, U_c 对应二阶指数型格式, U_d 对应中心差分格式) 与精确解 U_a 对比

x/π	y/π	U_a	U_b	U_c	U_d
0.3	0.1	-.18164	-.18140	-.18274	-.18306
0.3	0.2	-.34549	-.34512	-.34744	-.34804
0.3	0.3	-.47553	-.47501	-.47809	-.47891
0.3	0.4	-.55902	-.55837	-.56195	-.56291
0.3	0.5	-.58779	-.58708	-.59084	-.59185
0.6	0.1	.09549	.09535	.09611	.09631
0.6	0.2	.18163	.18140	.18276	.18310
0.6	0.3	.25000	.24965	.25151	.25194
0.6	0.4	.29389	.29344	.29564	.29612
0.6	0.5	.30902	.30852	.31085	.31134

算例 3: 三维流动模型

仿照二维情形, 可构造方程组

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = -\cos x [2\sin y + 2\sin z + \sin x (\sin y + \sin z)^2 + \cos^2 y (\sin x + \sin z) - \cos^2 z (\sin y - \sin x)] \quad (119)$$

$$u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) = -\cos y [-2\sin x - 2\sin z + \cos^2 x (\sin y + \sin z) + \sin y (\sin x + \sin z)^2 + \cos^2 z (\sin y - \sin x)] \quad (120)$$

$$u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = -\cos z [-2\sin x + 2\sin y + \cos^2 x (\sin y + \sin z) + \cos^2 y (\sin x + \sin z) + \sin z (\sin y - \sin x)^2] \quad (121)$$

其分析解为

$$u(x, y, z) = -\cos x (\sin y + \sin z) \quad (122)$$

$$v(x, y, z) = \cos y (\sin x + \sin z) \quad (123)$$

$$w(x, y, z) = -\cos z (\sin y - \sin x) \quad (124)$$

满足连续方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (125)$$

可以作为三维流动的计算模型。计算区域定为正方区域 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, $0 \leq y \leq \pi$, $0 \leq z \leq \pi$, 网格长度为 $h = k = l = \pi/10$ 。计算所得 u 分布列示于表 3, 与精确值对比, 表明指数型格式用于三维计算相当准确, 而其中又以四阶指数型格式为佳。

表 3 三维流动模型方程计算值 (U_e 对应四阶指数型格式, U_i 对应二阶指数型格式) 与精确解 U_c 对比

z/π	$x/\pi=0.2$		$y/\pi=0.6$		$x/\pi=0.8$		$y/\pi=0.4$	
	U_e	U_c	U_i	U_c	U_e	U_c	U_i	U_c
0.1	-1.01942	-1.01928	-1.02052	1.01942	1.01928	1.02052		
0.2	-1.24495	-1.24468	-1.24637	1.24495	1.24467	1.24637		
0.3	-1.42393	-1.42356	-1.42518	1.42393	1.42356	1.42518		
0.4	-1.53884	-1.53842	-1.53979	1.53884	1.53842	1.53979		
0.5	-1.57844	-1.57800	-1.57925	1.57844	1.57800	1.57924		

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h^4 EXPONENTIAL FINITE DIFFERENCE SCHEME FOR CONVECTIVE DIFFUSION EQUATION

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ABSTRACT A kind of exponential finite difference schemes with h^4 consistency are developed in this study. The h^4 scheme is obtained from a second-order modification of the convective coefficients and the source term in an h^2 scheme, and the modification could be determined once and for all from computational information of the h^2 scheme, which bring great convenience to the h^4 scheme. The proposed exponential scheme are unconditionally stable, and show a excellent accuracy and adaptability to great gradient variation when applied in illustrative computations of 1D to 3D fluid flow model problems.

KEY WORDS fluid mechanics, convective diffusion equation, exponential finite difference scheme.

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