

二维无界自由衰减流的数值研究

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摘要 无界区域上的流体运动是流体力学中的热点和难点问题。本文采用传统的扩大计算区域算法和新发展的基于无界区域的 Hermite 基函数算法对二维无界区域的自由衰减流动进行研究。结果发现对于初始条件只有相同符号的涡时候, 两种方法都可以得出正确的结果; 对于正负涡都存在的初始流场, 虽然新方法高效求解, 但是传统方法即便利用非常大的计算区域也无法进行正确的长时间模拟。

关键词 无界区域, Hermite 谱方法, Fourier 谱方法, Oseen 涡

PACS:

二维或准二维的流体涡存在于许多物理现象中, 如大气、海洋、肥皂薄膜或分层流动中。众所周知, 在二维的自由衰减湍流中, 小的涡会逐渐汇聚成大的涡; 在周期性边条件下, 最终会形成双涡或条状结构[1]。此类有界区域的研究有很多, 如文献[2-19]。大气海洋中的二维流动现象一般发生在无界或者边界效应很弱的区域内(如[20])。另外, 无界区域也应用在星系的螺旋状结构研究中[21]。最近的研究表明[22, 23], 二维无界流动在自由衰减的情况下会形成 Oseen 涡:

$$\omega(x, y, t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C}{4\pi vt} \exp\left(-\frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{4vt}\right),$$

本文试图利用数值模拟的方法对此理论结果进行初步探讨。

我们所面对的主要问题是现有的所有方法都不可能进行真正无界区域的数值模拟。比较直接的近似办法有尽可能的扩大计算区域[24], 加海绵层

(sponge-layer[25]), 或者采用某种从有界区域到无限区域的坐标变换算法等。其中最自然的做法可能是利用 Laguerre 或者 Hermite 函数做基函数进行数值模拟[26-28]。

本文的主要目的就是试图利用扩大区域和新发展的 Hermite 谱方法[26]数值模拟二维无界流动的自由衰减过程。

1 控制方程和数值方法

我们在计算中采用的是涡流函数形式的二维不可压的 Navier-Stokes 方程:

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = \nu \Delta \omega, \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta \psi = -\omega, \quad (2)$$

这里 ω 为涡量, ψ 为流函数, ν 为粘性系数。计算区域 $(x, y) \in [-\infty, +\infty] \times [-\infty, +\infty]$ 。

我们采用的初始条件由四个不同的单涡结构组成:

$$\omega(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \gamma_i g(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i), \quad (3)$$

其中 $g(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{4\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{|\vec{x}|^2}{4\sigma^2}}$, $\sigma = 6 \times 10^2$ 。为了更好和

理论结果相对照[22,23], γ_i 和 x_i 参数应当谨慎选取使涡量的中心和坐标原点重合:

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{\iint \vec{x} \omega(t) dx dy}{\iint \omega(t) dx dy} = \frac{\iint \vec{x} \omega(t) dx dy}{\Omega} = (0,0).$$

在本文的计算中我们采取如下两组 $\{\gamma, \vec{x}\}_{i=1}^4$:

A 组 (只有正值涡):

$$\left\{2, \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)\right\} \left\{5, \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)\right\} \left\{3, \left(0, \frac{1}{3}\right)\right\} \left\{4, \left(0, -\frac{1}{4}\right)\right\},$$

B 组 (正负值的涡都有):

$$\left\{3, \left(\frac{1}{3}, 0\right)\right\} \left\{6, \left(-\frac{1}{6}, 0\right)\right\} \left\{-4, \left(0, -\frac{1}{5}\right)\right\} \left\{3, \left(0, -\frac{1}{3}\right)\right\}.$$

本文采用的扩大区域算法基于 Fourier 伪谱法[29-31], 计算区域为:

$$(x, y) \in [-n\pi, +n\pi] \times [-n\pi, +n\pi],$$

其中 n 为尽可能大的正数以近似模拟无界区域的流动。

作为对照的模拟则采用 Hermite 伪谱法[26], 其插值点分布在 $[-2.5, 2.5] \times [-2.5, 2.5]$ 的区域内 (其后的数值试验表明此插值区域可以很好的模拟上述无界问题至 $t = 100$)。

2 两种方法的数值模拟结果的比较

2.1 A 组

在本组对照实验中, Hermite 模拟采用 200×200 个网格点, Fourier 模拟采用 256×256 个网格点并且 $n=1$ 。由于 Fourier 模拟中的网格点是均匀分布, 而 Hermite 模拟中的网格点是中间密集, 所以两种方法在坐标原点附近的分辨率大体一致。

图 1 表明模拟初期设置的四个正值涡在短暂的相互缠绕之后, 很快的融合为一个大涡 ($t=1$), 并且逐渐的向远处扩散, 出现了理论研究所预测的 Oseen

涡[22, 23]。

在本组的实验中 Fourier 的模拟结果和 Hermite 基本相似 (图 2)。

因此, 对于流场中只存在一种符号的涡的时候, 两种方法都能很好的模拟此类无界区域的流动。而且由于同是谱方法 (只是插值基函数不同), 二者的计算都具有谱精度。

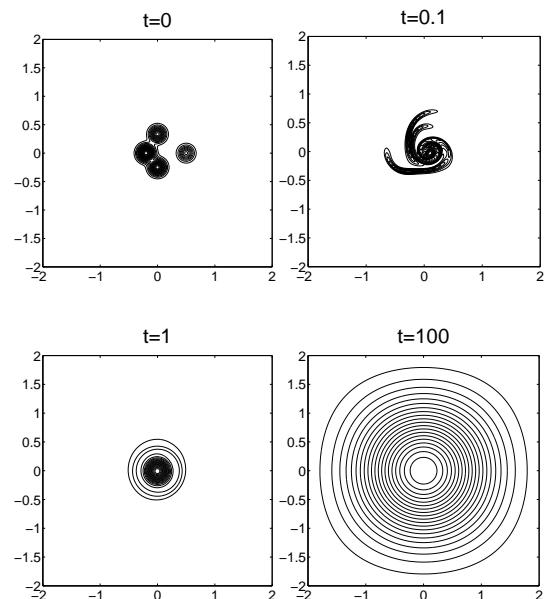


图 1 A 组 Hermite 的模拟结果(本文中全部涡量场图均采用等间隔的涡量等值线绘制)

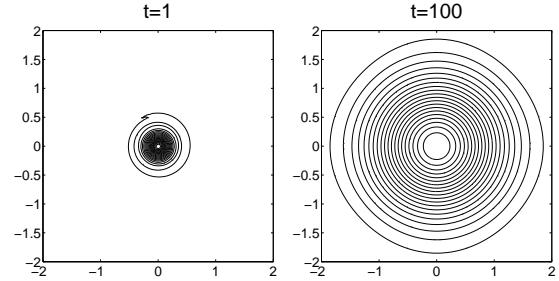


图 2 A 组 Fourier 的模拟结果

2.2 B 组

在本组对照实验中, Hermite 模拟依然采用 200×200 的分辨率。Fourier 模拟采用三种不同的分辨率并同时扩大计算区域: 1) 256×256 , $n=1$; 2) 1024×1024 , $n=4$; 3) 4096×4096 , $n=16$ 。

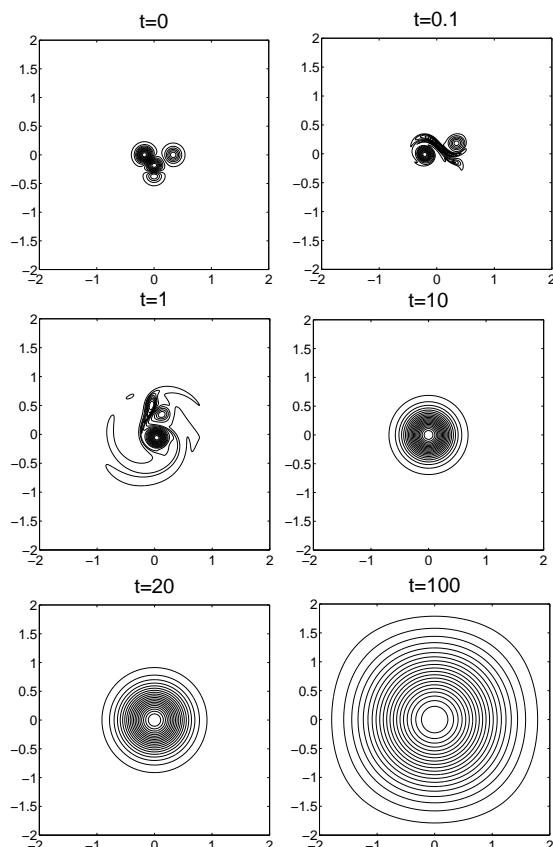


图3 B组 Hermite 的模拟结果

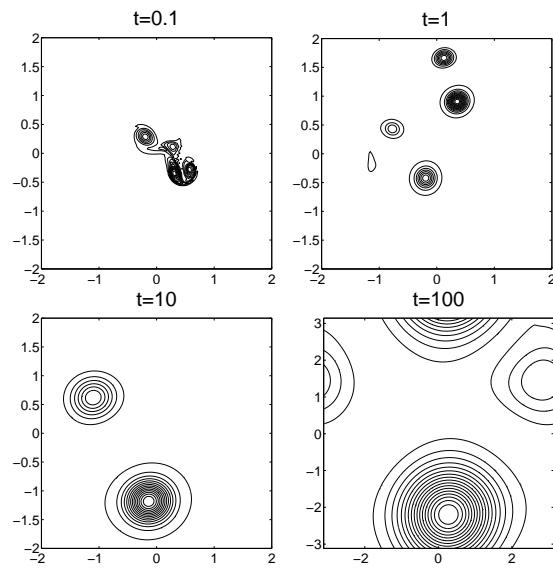


图4 B组 Fourier, 256x256 (n=1)的模拟结果

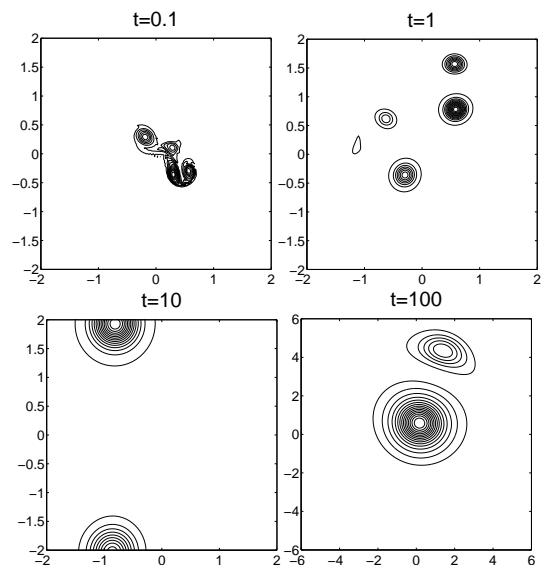


图5 B组 Fourier, 1024x1024 (n=4)的模拟结果

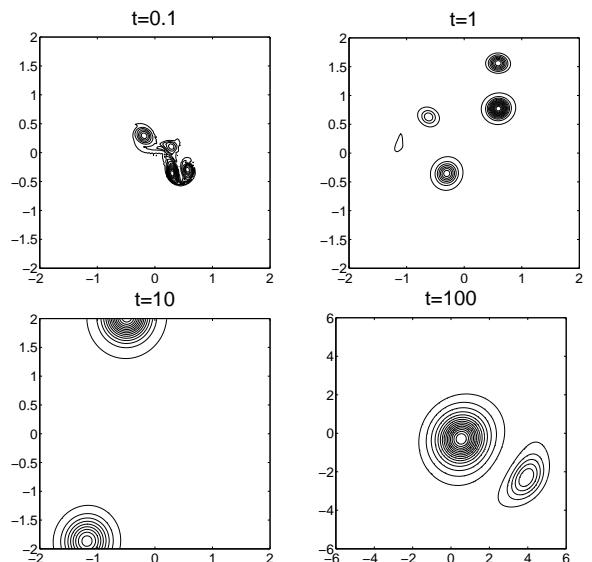


图6 B组 Fourier, 4096x4096(n=16)的模拟结果

和 A 组的涡量场演化稍有不同的是，负值涡的引入在数值模拟的初期产生了类似于对涡的情况（图 3, $t=0.1$ ）。众所周知完全自由的对涡会沿着特定的方向一直前进下去，具体到我们的问题就会影响涡的相互融合。因此 B 组的 Hermite 模拟在最终汇聚成一个大涡的时间要比 A 组要晚得多($t=10$)。大涡形成之后逐渐的向远处扩散，同样出现了理论研究所预测的 Oseen 涡[22, 23]。

与 Hermite 模拟形成鲜明对照的是，Fourier 模

拟似乎很难对类似**B**组的情况进行模拟。当利用 $(2\pi)^2$ 大小的区域进行模拟的时候几乎看不到有Oseen出现的迹象(图4)。系统最终演化成一正一负两个涡共存的情况[1-3]。当我们把计算区域扩大到16倍(图5)和256倍(图6)的时候,情况略有改善。在t=100的时候,系统近似出现了一个近似于Oseen涡的情况,但负值涡似乎无法完全融合到大涡中去,这和理论结果完全相背离。

3 结论

本文采用Fourier扩大计算区域算法和Hermite

基函数算法对二维无界区域的自由衰减流动进行研究。对于**A**组实验两种方法都可以得出正确的结果;而对于**B**组实验Hermite算法可以正确求解,Fourier算法则存在比较明显的缺点:1)大量的计算时间浪费在了无用的网格点上;2)不适合较长时间的数值模拟。

总之,在无界问题的模拟上Hermite谱方法是一种值得深入研究的方法,同时本文的简单演算也验证了理论解Oseen涡的存在。

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Numerical simulations of two-dimensional free decaying flows on infinite domain

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The fluid motion on unbounded domain is a popular and difficult problem in fluid mechanics. In this paper, the two-dimensional unbounded free decaying flow is studied by the scheme of the traditional extended domain and the new Hermite spectral algorithm. Results showed that, when there are only same-signed vortices at the beginning of simulations, both methods can give the correct result; on the other hand, when both positive and negative vortices co-exist initially, the new method can still solve the problem efficiently until very late stage, but the traditional method can only be correct even for very large domain.

Key words: Infinite domain, Hermite spectral methods, Fourier spectral methods, Oseen vortex

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