

二维粘性跨音叶栅流场计算中 逆风因子法的应用

南京航空学院 王立成 张惠民 芦小林

摘 要

本文是二维亚音叶栅粘性流场计算的推广。在非正交贴体坐标中用有限差分法解非定常运动方程；用逆风因子法确保其数值稳定性。采用总温处处相等这个能量方程。时间步长由运动方程的离散方程的系数非负性确定。采用 k-ε 紊流模型。对 DFVLR 跨音叶型叶栅分别在进口马赫数为 1.05 和 0.82 的条件下作了数值试验。计算和实验的对比是满意的。

一、控制方程

如果采用临界参数为无因次参考量，那么可压流动的连续方程：

$$\partial \rho / \partial t = - [\partial(\rho G_1) / \partial \xi + \partial(\rho G_2) / \partial \eta] / J \quad (1)$$

运动方程
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = - \frac{G_1}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{G_2}{J} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{J \rho R_*} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(D_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(D_3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) \right] + S_u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = - \frac{G_1}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} - \frac{G_2}{J} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{J \rho R_*} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(D_1 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(D_3 \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right) \right] + S_v \quad (2)$$

能量方程
$$T = (\gamma + 1)/2 - (\gamma - 1)(u^2 + v^2)/2 \quad (3)$$

状态方程
$$p = \rho T / \gamma \quad (4)$$

式中 u, v 为速度矢量在 x, y 轴上的分速度； ρ 为密度， T 为温度， γ 为比热比。而

$$G_1 = A_1 u + B_1 v, \quad G_2 = A_2 u + B_2 v, \quad J = A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1, \quad D_1 = \mu (A_1^2 + B_1^2) / J$$

$$D_3 = \mu (A_2^2 + B_2^2) / J, \quad A_1 = \partial y / \partial \eta, \quad A_2 = -\partial y / \partial \xi, \quad B_1 = -\partial x / \partial \eta, \quad B_2 = \partial x / \partial \xi$$

二、运动方程的离散及时间步长的确定

对方程 (2) 中的空间偏微分用逆风因子法来离散，而对时间的偏导用向前差分来离散，那么可以得到（以 x 方向运动方程为例）显式和隐式如下：

$$(u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n) / \Delta t = - a_{i,j}^n u_{i,j}^n + \sum a_{i,j}^n u_{i,j}^n + S_i^n \cdot J \quad (6)$$

$$(u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n) / \Delta t = - a_{i,j}^n u_{i,j}^{n+1} + \sum a_{i,j}^n u_{i,j}^{n+1} + S_i^n \cdot J \quad (7)$$

对于显式和隐式，我们由 (6) 式和 (7) 式可以得到

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = (1.0 - a_{i,j}^n \Delta t) u_{i,j}^n + \sum a_{i,j}^n u_{i,j}^n \cdot \Delta t + S_i^n \cdot J \cdot \Delta t \quad (8)$$

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = 1.0/(1.0 + a_{i,j}^* \Delta t) \cdot u_{i,j}^n + 1.0/(1.0 + a_{i,j}^* \Delta t) \cdot (\sum a_{i,j}^* u_{i,j}^{n+1} + S_i^* \cdot J) \quad (9)$$

为了确保数值解的稳定, 方程 (8) 中各项的系数必须为非负值。由此可以得到

$$\Delta t_{\max} = 1.0/a_{i,j}^* \quad (10)$$

在实际计算中我们引入一个松弛因子 α

$$\Delta t_{\max} = \alpha/a_{i,j}^* \quad (11)$$

对于隐式 (9) 可以看到, 对于任何时间步长各系数均为正值。将 (11) 式代入 (9) 式得

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = (\sum a_{i,j}^* u_{i,j}^{n+1} + S_i^* \cdot J) \cdot \alpha/(1.0 + \alpha)/a_{i,j}^* + 1.0/(1.0 + \alpha) \cdot u_{i,j}^n \quad (12)$$

(12) 式就是我们计算中所采用的运动方程的离散公式。

三、压力修正代数法和边界条件

跟文献 [1] 中情况类似, 如果非定常方程趋于定常解时, 最终场内散度处处应该为零。所以完全可以采用文献 [1] 中的求压力修正量 $\hat{p}$ 的办法。此外也可以用下面介绍的办法来处理。

根据状态方程 (4), 并且由于我们关心的是定常解, 所以可以忽略 $\partial T/\partial t$ 项而得到

$$\partial p/\partial t = (T/\gamma)(\partial \rho/\partial t) = - (T/\gamma) \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}^{n+1/2})$$

将 (11) 式代入上式, 最终得到

$$\hat{p}_{i,j} = p_{i,j}^{n+1} - p_{i,j}^n = - [(T/\gamma) \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}^{n+1/2})]_{i,j} \cdot \alpha/a_{i,j}^* \quad (13)$$

式中 $\vec{V}^{n+1/2}$ 代表运动方程的解。

分析 (13) 式可见 $\nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}^{n+1/2})$ 前面的系数永远为正。这是保证正确压力场修正的必要条件。

边界条件规定如下:

1. 叶栅进口规定总温, 总压以及进口为亚音速时规定进气角度。进口为超音速而轴向分速仍为亚音速时规定速度的 y 向分量;
2. 出口规定静压;
3. 叶栅的周期边界上, 所有物理量均呈周期性;
4. 固体壁面上采用无滑动条件。对于 $k-\epsilon$ 方程固壁上应用壁面函数技术。

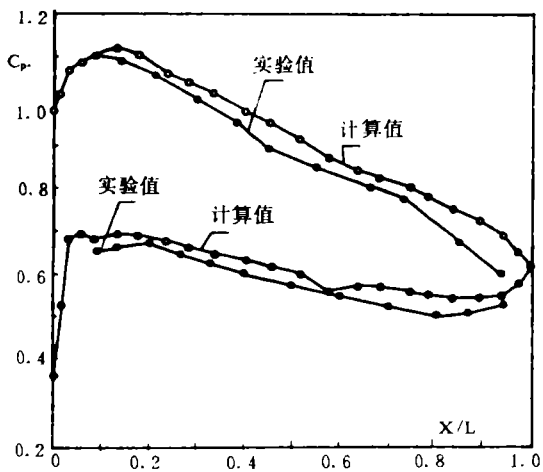
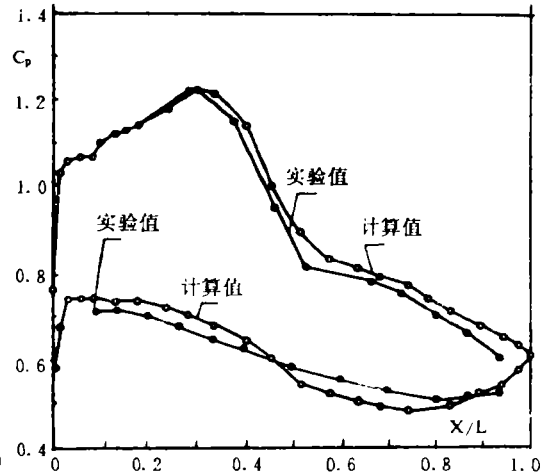
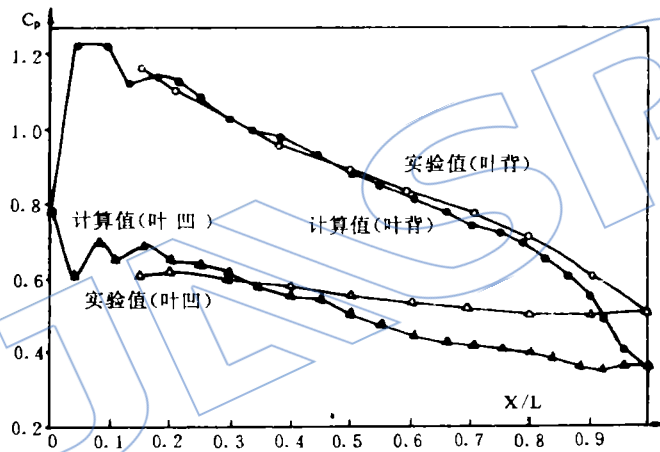
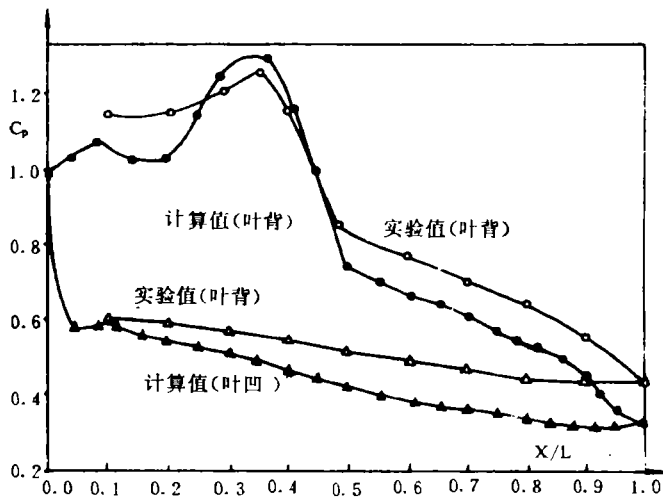
四、数值试验

数值试验的 DFVLR 叶型叶栅参数取自文献 [2]。采用 46×31 网格点的 H 网格系统。

计算的结果与文献 [2] 中的实验数据进行了比较 (图 1 和图 2)。从图 2 中可以看到 c_p 曲线比较陡峭的地方产生了激波。这一点也可以从图 5 中的速度等值线中看得更清楚。

为了比较 Navier-Stokes 方程和 Euler 方程数值解 [3] 的结果 (图 3 和图 4)。

图 5 是计算机绘制的 $Ma=1.05$ 条件下叶栅内流场速度等值线图。最后在表 1 中列出叶栅特性的计算和实验结果对比。

图 1 $Ma_1=0.82$ 时的 C_p 曲线 (N-S 方程)图 2 $Ma_1=1.05$ 时的 C_p 曲线 (N-S 方程)图 3 $Ma_1=0.82$ 时的 C_p 曲线 (Euler 方程)图 4 $Ma_1=1.1$ 时的 C_p 曲线 (Euler 方程)

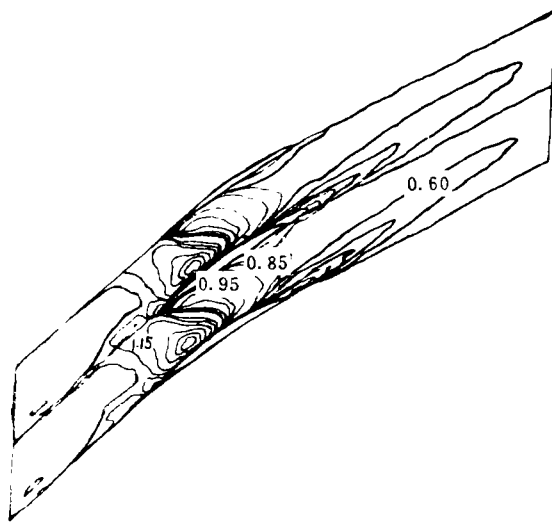
图 5 $Ma_1=1.05$ 时的速度等值线图

表 1 叶栅特性参数

参数	$Ma_1=0.82$		$Ma_1=1.05$	
	实验	计算	实验	计算
Re	1.6×10^5	1.6×10^5	1.6×10^5	1.6×10^5
α_1	58.5°	58.5°	58.5°	58.5°
α_2	46.0°	48.1°	48.0°	48.3°
ρ_2/P_1	1.30	1.25	1.45	1.39
P_{02}/P_{01}	0.986	0.979	0.957	0.942
ω	0.042	0.061	0.083	0.101
Ma_1	0.82	0.82	1.10	1.05

跨音二维粘性流场算法是成功的。在所作的二个算例中与实验结果吻合较好。但是需要用来考核更多的叶型叶栅，使之能成为设计工作者的有效的工具。

本方法对三维粘性跨音叶片流场计算的推广是直接了当的。正如亚音二维粘性流场计算推广至三维的情况一样。而后者我们已经完成。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 程卫华, “叶栅内二维、三维粘性流动的数值研究”, 南京航空学院硕士研究生论文, 1988. 1.
- [2] Schreiber, H. A., Starken, H., “Experimental Cascade Analysis of A Transonic Compressor Rotor Blade Section”, ASME Paper 83-GT-209, 1983.
- [3] 张国清, “Runge-Kutta 时间推进法在二维、无粘叶栅流场中的应用”, 南京航空学院硕士研究生论文, 1989. 2.

SOLUTION FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL INVISCID TRANSONIC CASCADE FLOWS WITH MULTIPLE-GRID ALGORITHM

Sheng Chunhua and Wang Licheng

(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)

ABSTRACT This paper gives an efficient form of multiple-grid scheme and presents a "prediction-correction" method for processing the boundary conditions on a solid wall. The convergence and the stability of the scheme can be further improved by using local time stepping and residual smoothing. Finally, two-dimensional inviscid transonic cascade flows are calculated. The comparison between the calculated and the measured results shows that this scheme possesses very fast convergence speed and satisfactory accuracy.

APPLICATION OF UPWIND FACTOR METHOD TO TRANSONIC CASCADE CALCULATION

Wang Licheng, Zhang Huimin, Lu Xiaoling

(Nanjing Aeronautical Institute)

ABSTRACT In this paper the upwind factor method is extended to treating the two-dimensional transonic flows. The Navier-Stokes equations with $k-\epsilon$ turbulence model are discretized in a non-orthogonal body-fitted coordinate system, and the upwind factor method is employed to ensure the numerical stability of the scheme. The maximum local time step is determined by the criterion that the coefficients in discretized equations must be non-negative.

The numerical experiments are carried out for DFVLR transonic cascade for inlet Mach number of 0.82 and 1.05, and numerical results are compared with the experimental data in good agreement. Also, the numerical results are compared with the results calculated with a four stage Runge Kutta time stepping scheme of an Euler code.

A NEW HYBRID SCHEME OF FLUX VECTOR SPLITTING-HARTEN'S TVD AND ITS APPLICATION

Wang Baoguo and Chen Naixing

(Institute of Engineering Thermophysics)

ABSTRACT A new high-resolution hybrid implicit scheme for solving the unsteady Euler flow equations to obtain steady solutions is provided in curvilinear coordinates. This scheme is mainly based on Steger-Warming's implicit flux vector splitting technique and Harten's numerical flux function. With the hybrid scheme, we obtain the discretized linear system with diagonally dominant coefficient matrix which enhances the convergence rate by use of the Line Gauss-Seidel relaxation procedure including backward and forward sweeps.

The numerical procedures were applied to three examples for steady transonic flows in a channel. Computational results shows the convergence rate is very high due to the very big time steps. The scheme is capable of obtaining weak solutions for system of hyperbolic conservation equations. It also can exclude expansion shocks and lead only to physically relevant solutions. The new algorithm reaches steady shock solutions on the grid with a one or two point monotone transition.