

任意非正交曲线坐标系中湍流的数值计算

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一、控制方程

本文旨在运用张量分析理论, 结合成熟的 SIMPLE 算法, 发展一种适用于复杂几何形状内湍流流场数值求解的方法。

假设流动为二维单连通域内的等温、不可压、定常、无化学反应、单组分湍流流动, 采用双方程湍流模型。由雷诺平均的湍流控制方程的基本形式^[1,2], 结合张量分析理论, 可推导出任意非正交曲线坐标系中湍流控制方程的逆变物理分量表达式

$$(\Delta/\Delta x^{(j)}) (\rho v^{(j)}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\Delta/\Delta x^{(j)}) [\rho v^{(i)} v^{(j)} - 2\mu s^{(ij)}] + \left[\begin{matrix} i \\ mj \end{matrix} \right] [\rho v^{(m)} v^{(j)} - 2\mu s^{(mj)}] = -g^{(ij)} (\partial/\partial x^{(j)}) \quad (2)$$

$$(\Delta/\Delta x^{(j)}) [\rho v^{(j)} k - g^{(jm)} \Gamma_k (\partial/\partial x^{(m)})] = G - C_D \rho \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$(\Delta/\Delta x^{(j)}) [\rho v^{(j)} \epsilon - g^{(jm)} \Gamma_\epsilon (\partial/\partial x^{(m)})] = C_1 G \epsilon / k - C_2 \rho \epsilon^2 / k \quad (4)$$

其中

$$s^{(ij)} = g^{(im)} (\nabla_{(m)} v^{(j)}) + g^{(jm)} (\nabla_{(n)} v^{(i)}) / 2, \quad G = \mu (\nabla_{(i)} v^{(j)}) \{ \nabla_{(i)} v^{(j)} + (\nabla_{(j)} v^{(i)}) \}$$

$$\nabla_{(j)} v^{(i)} = \partial v^{(i)} / \partial x^{(j)} + v^{(m)} \left[\begin{matrix} i \\ mj \end{matrix} \right], \quad \Delta/\Delta x^{(j)} = \overline{g_{jj} / g (\partial/\partial x^{(j)})} \quad \overline{g / g_{jj}}$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right] = \overline{g^{ii} / g_{jj} g^{kk}} \cdot \left\{ \left[\begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right] - \delta^i_j (g^{jm} g_{jk}) \left[\begin{matrix} m \\ jk \end{matrix} \right] \right\}$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right] = (\partial^i / \partial y^n) (\partial y^n / \partial x^j \partial x^k), \quad \Gamma_k = \mu / \sigma_k, \quad \Gamma_\epsilon = \mu / \sigma_\epsilon$$

$v^{(i)}$ 是速度矢量 V 的逆变物理分量, $x^{(j)}$ 、 x^j 和 y^n 分别为位置矢量 X 的逆变物理分量、逆变分量和直角坐标分量, ρ 是密度, k 是湍流动能, ϵ 是湍流动能耗散率, G 是湍流动能生成项, μ

是等效粘度, $\left[\begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right]$ 和 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ jk \end{matrix} \right\}$ 分别是由基本物理分量和基本分量表示的克里斯朵夫第二类记号,

$s^{(ij)}$ 是应变张量 s 的逆变物理分量, $g^{(ij)}$ 和 g_{ij} 分别是度量张量 g 的逆变物理分量和协变分量, C_D 、 C_1 、 C_2 、 σ_k 和 σ_ϵ 是湍流模型中的常数。

在二维情况下, 控制方程展开为通式 (其具体含义见表 1):

$$(\Delta/\Delta \xi) [\rho U \varphi - (\Gamma \varphi / J^2) (\partial \psi / \partial \xi)] + (\Delta/\Delta \eta) [\rho V \varphi - (\Gamma \varphi / J^2) (\partial \psi / \partial \eta)] = S_\varphi \quad (5)$$

$$S_\varphi = S_P \varphi + S_U \quad (S_P \leq 0)$$

表 1 任意非正交曲线坐标系中二维湍流控制方程各项的含义

方 程	φ	$\Gamma \varphi$	S_P	S_U
连续方程	1	0	0	0
U 动量方程	U	μ	0	$\frac{\Delta}{\Delta \xi} \left(2\mu s^{(11)} - \frac{\mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \eta} \left(2\mu s^{(12)} - \frac{\mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} \right) - \frac{1}{J^2} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} - \beta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} \right)$ $+ 2\mu \left\{ s^{(11)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(12)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(21)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(22)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $- \left(\rho U^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + \rho UV \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + \rho UV \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} + \rho V^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
V 动量方程	V	μ	0	$\frac{\Delta}{\Delta \xi} \left(2\mu s^{(21)} - \frac{\mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \eta} \left(2\mu s^{(22)} - \frac{\mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta} \right) - \frac{1}{J^2} \left(-\beta \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} \right)$ $+ 2\mu \left\{ s^{(11)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(12)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(21)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} + s^{(22)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$ $- \left(\rho U^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + \rho UV \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + \rho UV \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} + \rho V^2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
k 方程	k	$\frac{\mu}{\sigma_k}$	$-C_\mu C_D \epsilon / k$	$G - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \xi} \left(\frac{\beta - \mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial k}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \eta} \left(\frac{\beta - \mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial k}{\partial \eta} \right)$
ϵ 方程	ϵ	$\frac{\mu}{\sigma_\epsilon}$	$-C_2 \rho \epsilon / k$	$C_1 C_\mu \rho k G / \mu - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \xi} \left(\frac{\beta - \mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{\Delta}{\Delta \eta} \left(\frac{\beta - \mu}{J^2} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial \eta} \right)$
$G = \mu \left\{ 2 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi} + U \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + V \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \eta} + U \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + V \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 \right.$ $\left. + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial \xi} + U \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + V \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 22 \end{pmatrix} + U \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} + V \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 \right\}$				

其中

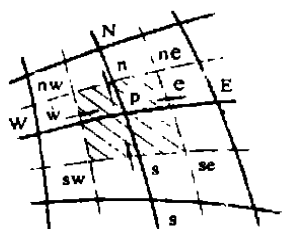
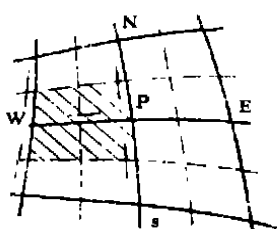
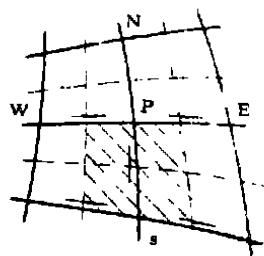
$$U = (\xi / \alpha) u + (\xi / \partial \eta) v, \quad V = (\eta / \alpha) u + (\eta / \partial \eta) v$$

$$\beta = \cos \alpha = x_\xi x_\eta + y_\xi y_\eta, \quad J = \sin \alpha = x_\xi y_\eta - x_\eta y_\xi$$

ξ 、 η 和 x 、 y 分别为曲线坐标和直角坐标, U 、 V 和 u 、 v 分别为曲线坐标系中和直角坐标系中沿坐标线方向的速度分量, α 是 ξ 与 η 的夹角, J 是雅可比行列式。

二、数值计算方法

1. 控制方程的离散化 本文采用交错网格, 控制体的取法见图 1、2 和 3, 将 (5) 在

图 1 P 控制体图 2 U 控制体图 3 V 控制体

控制容积 V_i 内积分, 类似 $Patankar^{[1,3]}$ 的处理方法, 得离散化控制方程

$$a_P \Phi = a_N \Phi_N + a_S \Phi_S + a_E \Phi_E + a_W \Phi_W + S_U \cdot V_i \tag{6}$$

其中 $a_E = DeA (|P_e|) + \max (-F_e, 0)$, $F_e = (\rho U A \sin \alpha)_e$, $De = (\Gamma A \sin \alpha / J^2 \delta \xi)_e$

$$P_e = F_e / D_e \quad , \quad a_P = a_N + a_S + a_E + a_W - S_P \cdot V_i$$

其它各点 W 、 N 和 S 的系数类似。 P 是贝克利数, 函数 $A (|P|)$ 的选取决定于所选定的差分格式^[3]。

2. 压力修正方程 对于不可压流, 压力场间接通过连续方程确定。假定任一点的压力和速度值为各自的估计值和修正值之和

$$p = p^* + p' \quad U = U^* + U' \quad V = V^* + V'$$

代入动量方程, 略去不影响收敛和计算准确性的项, 得速度修正公式

$$U_e = U_e^* - B_e^U (p_E - p_P) + C_e^U (p_{ne} - p_{se}) \tag{7}$$

类似可得 U_w 、 V_n 和 V_s 。代入连续方程, 略去压力梯度交叉项, 得压力修正方程

$$A_P p_P' = A_N p_N' + A_S p_S' + A_E p_E' + A_W p_W' + b \tag{8}$$

其中 $A_E = (\rho A \sin \alpha \cdot B^U)_e$, $B_e^U = (A \sin \alpha / J^2)_e / d_e^U$,

$$A_P = A_N + A_S + A_E + A_W$$

$$b = - \{ \rho U^* A \sin \alpha)_e - (\rho U^* A \sin \alpha)_w + (\rho V^* A \sin \alpha)_n - (\rho V^* A \sin \alpha)_s \}$$

其它各点的系数类似。

3. 边界条件 固壁边界 (见图 4) 的处理类似水平或垂直边界情况。在层流情况下, 直接采用无滑移条件; 在湍流情况下, 用壁面函数处理近壁区域中的流动^[1,2], 其中

$$G_P = \tau_w (\partial U / \partial Y)_P \quad , \quad Y_P = \delta x_P^{(2)} \cdot \sin \alpha \quad , \quad U_P = v^{(1)} + v^{(2)} \cos \alpha \tag{9}$$

τ_w 是壁面应力, 点 P 是近壁面某点。

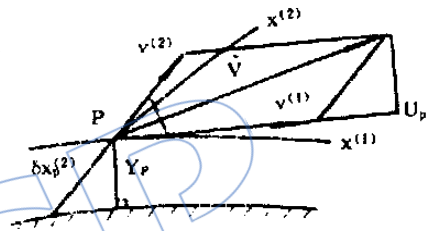


图 4 边界网格

三、算 例

缩口模型燃烧室冷态流场 其几何形状及网格分布如图 5 所示, 进口宽 144mm, 出口

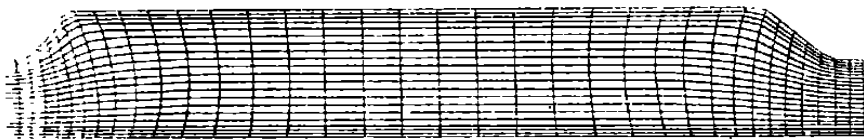


图 5 缩口模型燃烧室网格分布

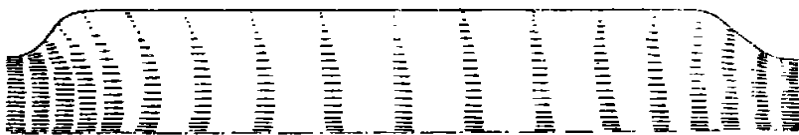


图 6 缩口模型燃烧室计算速度矢量图

宽 152mm, 长 400mm, 网格数取 36×21 , 流体为空气, 进口流速 22.93 m/s 。计算的速度场如图 6 所示, 同样条件下的轴对称缩口模型燃烧室对称剖面处的实验速度场见图 7^[4], 两者的

结果基本一致。

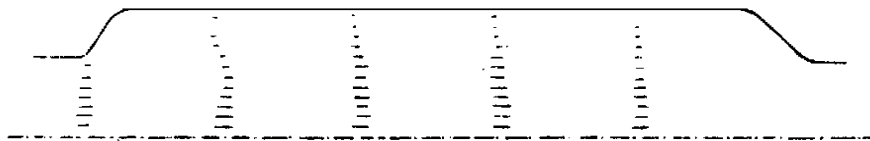


图 7 缩口模型燃烧室实验速度矢量图

U 型通道和 S 型通道流场 U 型通道进口宽度 25mm, 出口宽度 42mm, 内、外壁转折半径分别为 21mm 和 54mm, 网格数 45×20 , 进口流速 0.1m/s, 计算的速度场见图 8。S 型通道进口宽度 35mm, 出口宽度 30mm, 网格数 30×20 , 进口流速 30m/s, 计算的速度场见图 9。流体介质均为空气。

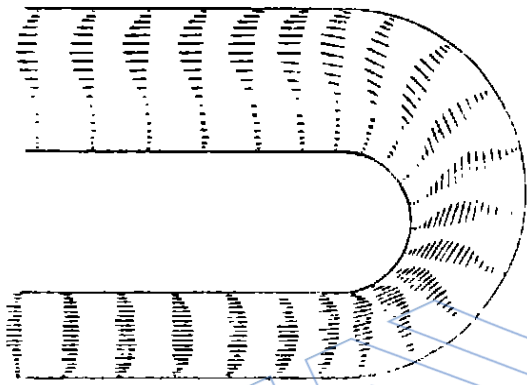


图 8 U 型通道速度场

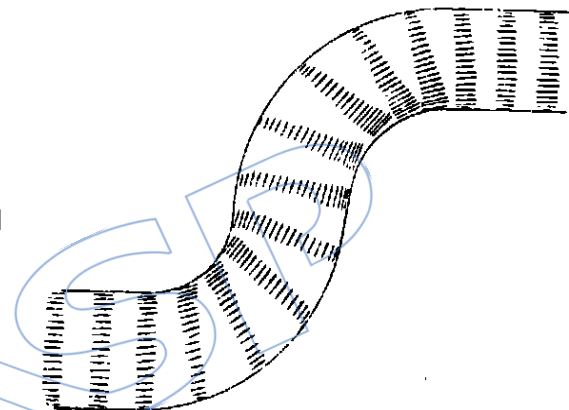


图 9 S 型通道速度场

四、结论

1. 本文应用张量理论推导出任意非正交曲线坐标系中湍流控制方程的逆变物理分量表达式, 为本方法解决流场计算问题提供了数学基础。
2. 所发展的数值求解方法和程序, 可以解决多种复杂几何域内的湍流计算问题, 程序适用性强, 边界处理简单。
3. 通过算例的计算并与实验对比表明, 本文所发展的计算方法和程序是成功的, 但还有待于进一步通过实验来验证计算结果的准确性。

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mean turbulence T_u and the maximum instantaneous distortion indexes ($K_{\theta_{\max}}$ or $K_{r_{\max}}$) meet the requirements of tolerances and some general experience is obtained from the simulation of the specific flow fields. The results show that it is an effective and inexpensive simulative technique to select an axisymmetrical lip shape as a primary lip according to the mean Mach number, the mean turbulence and the total pressure distribution of the given total pressure distorted flow field.

A NUMERICAL CALCULATION OF TURBULENT FLOW IN GENERAL NON-ORTHOGONAL CURVILINEAR COORDINATE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The expressions of the governing equations of turbulent flow with contravariant physical velocity components in a general non-orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system are derived by means of tensor theory. A numerical method and a computer program for turbulent recirculating flow in the general non-orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system are developed. Since the velocity and the displacement vectors are decomposed into their contravariant components, the method has the main advantages of its obviousness in physical meanings, easiness in treatment of boundary conditions and the suitability to the numerical calculations of turbulent flow in various complex geometries. The flow fields in some kinds of complex geometries are calculated.

THEORETICAL RESEARCH ON THE RESPONSE OF AN AXIAL COMPRESSOR TO INLET PERIODIC DYNAMIC DISTORTION

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ABSTRACT

A flow model of flow field is formulated for axial compressors under periodic dynamic distortion. The frequency response of the flow field model is analysed. A computer program for problems of various types of periodic dynamic distortion has been written according to the flow field model and the numerical method. The flow fields of a two-stage L. P. compressor under inlet total pressure periodic dynamic distortion were simulated. The results of computation and experiments are shown in good agreement either in the amplitude or in phase of total pressure fluctuation. The characteristics of propagation of dynamic distortion through the compressor are analysed, sensitivity of compressor to some frequency is found according to the results of computation.