

轴对称弯道流动的 N-S 方程数值解

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【摘要】 利用涡量一流函数方法求解离心压气机进气弯道中的轴对称粘性流场。本文推导出了 $q-\tau$ 湍流模型方程在正交曲线坐标系下的表达式,并用以预测湍流流场。文中在涡量方程及 $q-\tau$ 方程中引进非定常项,采用时间推进法求解。通过对二维直通道及复杂边界的轴对称弯道内的层流、湍流流动的计算,获得了令人满意的结果。

关键词: 正交曲线坐标系 N-S 方程 $q-\tau$ 模型 轴对称弯道 湍流流场

1 前言

涡量一流函数方法已被用来求解二维或轴对称粘性流动问题^[1~3]。但应用此方法来求解工程设计中具有复杂几何边界的层流、湍流问题还不多见。本文的研究目的在于通过轴对称弯道粘性流场的计算,给出比较准确的弯道出口速度分布。首级离心叶轮前是轴对称直道或弯道,中间级叶轮前是轴对称弯道。实际设计和试验证明,进气道出口(亦即动叶进口)流场对叶轮设计具有决定性的影响。如果能够准确预测进气道出口流场,就可以准确计算设计叶轮叶片攻角,使设计的叶轮在最佳条件下工作。 $q-\tau$ 模型^[4]是比 $k-\epsilon$ 模型有一些明显的优点,如 τ 方程的固壁边界条件可直接取为 $\tau=0$,而不像 ϵ 方程那样需在近壁区进行特殊处理。因此本文采用 $q-\tau$ 模型。

2 计算方法

采用正交曲线坐标系, ξ_1 为准流向, ξ_2 为横向, ξ_3 为周向。文献[1]给出了正交曲线坐标系下定常轴对称流动的涡量、流函数方程。本文几个算例中 $V_\theta=0$, 因此问题进一步简化。参照文献[4], 本文给出了正交曲线坐标下的 q, τ 方程。 ω 方程及 q, τ 方程均采用非定常形式。

2.1 基本方程组

流函数方程
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(\frac{l_2}{\rho l_1 l_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(\frac{l_1}{\rho l_2 l_3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} \right) + l_1 l_2 \omega = 0 \quad (1)$$

涡量方程

$$\rho l_1 l_2 l_3 \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + l_3 \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(\frac{\omega}{l_3} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(\frac{\omega}{l_3} \right) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left\{ \frac{l_2 l_3}{l_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(\mu_{eff} \frac{\omega}{l_3} \right) \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left\{ \frac{l_1 l_3}{l_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(\mu_{eff} \frac{\omega}{l_3} \right) \right\} + R_\omega = 0 \quad (2)$$

其中

$$R_\omega = -l_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(\frac{V_1^2 + V_2^2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \xi_2} + l_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(\frac{V_1^2 + V_2^2}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \xi_1}$$

q 方程
$$\rho l_1 l_2 l_3 \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi_1} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left\{ \frac{l_2 l_3}{l_1} \frac{\mu_{eff}}{\sigma_\tau} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi_1} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left\{ \frac{l_1 l_3}{l_2} \frac{\mu_{eff}}{\sigma_\tau} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi_2} \right\} - S_\tau = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\tau \text{ 方程} \quad \rho l_1 l_2 l_3 \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_2} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \xi_1} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \xi_1} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \xi_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left\{ \frac{l_2}{l_1} l_3 \frac{\mu_{ff}}{\sigma_r} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \xi_1} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left\{ \frac{l_1}{l_2} l_3 \frac{\mu_{ff}}{\sigma_r} \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \xi_2} \right\} - S_\tau = 0 \quad (4)$$

其中 $q = \sqrt{2k}$, $\tau = 2k/\varepsilon$; k 为湍动能, ε 为湍动能耗散率; l_1, l_2, l_3 为拉梅系数; ψ 为流函数; ω 为涡量. $S_\tau = l_1 l_2 l_3 (G_\tau/q - \rho q/\tau)$, $S_\tau = l_1 l_2 l_3 [(2C_{\tau 1} - C_{D1}\omega\tau - 2)G_\tau \cdot \tau/q^2 - 2(2C_{\tau 2} + C_{D2}\omega\tau - 2)\rho]$,

$$G_\tau = 2\mu \left[\left(\frac{1}{l_1} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial \xi_1} + \frac{V_2}{l_1 l_2} \frac{\partial l_1}{\partial \xi_1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{l_2} \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial \xi_2} + \frac{V_1}{l_1 l_2} \frac{\partial l_2}{\partial \xi_2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{V_1}{l_3 l_1} \frac{\partial l_3}{\partial \xi_1} + \frac{V_2}{l_3 l_2} \frac{\partial l_3}{\partial \xi_2} \right)^2 \right] + \mu \left[\frac{l_2}{l_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_1} \left(\frac{V_2}{l_2} \right) + \frac{l_1}{l_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left(\frac{V_1}{l_1} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\text{能量方程} \quad H_\tau = C_\tau T + (1/2)(V_1^2 + V_2^2) \approx \text{const} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{速度定义} \quad V_1 = (1/\rho l_2 l_3)(\partial \psi / \partial \xi_2), \quad V_2 = -(1/\rho l_1 l_3)(\partial \psi / \partial \xi_1) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{状态方程} \quad p = \rho RT (\text{可压流动}) \quad \text{或} \quad \rho = \text{const} (\text{不可压流动}) \quad (7)$$

采用原始动量方程求解压力场. 其它特性参数 $\mu_{ff} = \mu + \mu_L$, $\mu_L = 0.25 C_D \rho q^2 \tau$, $C_D = 0.09$, $\sigma_r = 1.0$, $C_{\tau 1} = 1.5$, $C_{\tau 2} = 11/6$, $C_{D1} = 0.015$, $C_{D2} = 0.15$.

2.2 边界条件

边界条件共有四个(图1), 分别确定如下:

入口条件: 入口速度均匀, ϕ_{in} 根据速度积分确定, 而 ω_{in} 取为零. 由 $k_{in} = 0.005 U_{in}^2$, $\varepsilon_{in} = k_{in}^{3/2} / (0.05 L)$ 换算 q_{in} 与 τ_{in} . 其中 L 为特征尺寸.

出口条件: $(\partial f / \partial \xi_1)_{out} = 0$, f 分别为 ϕ, ω, q, τ .

固壁边界: $\psi = \phi_{in}$, $q = \tau = 0$. ω 的固壁条件可根据流函数在边界上的 Taylor 级数展开式, 并应用壁面无滑移条件, 再加上 ω 与 ψ 的关系式(1)来确定. 对于湍流, 在近壁区采用壁面函数来计算第二层网格上的速度值.

2.3 差分格式

对时间差分为向后差分, 空间差分为中心差分. 求解方程采用无量纲形式, 稳定性条件为:

$$\Delta t \leq \{ Re \cdot \Delta x_i^2 / 2, \Delta x_i / u_i \} \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

3 算例

3.1 二维直通道内的不可压层流、湍流解

为了检验本方法的可靠性, 本文首先对一个二维直通道内的层流、湍流场分别进行了求解. 图2给出了充分发展流动数值解与精确解或经验公式的对比(图2中, 1 层流: — 计算值 ($Re = 10^3$); • 精确解; 2 湍流: — 计算值 ($Re = 1.47 \times 10^5$); • 经验公式 ($Re = 1.2 \times 10^4$). 可以看出, 层流数值解与精确解符合很好, 湍流数值解也与经验公式符合较好.

3.2 扩压器出口轴对称弯道内层流、湍流解

采用代数方法生成准正交网格, 在壁面附近进行局部加密. 图3给出了层流、湍流流动速度矢量图. 图4给出了弯道出口截面无粘解、层流解、湍流解速度分布对比.

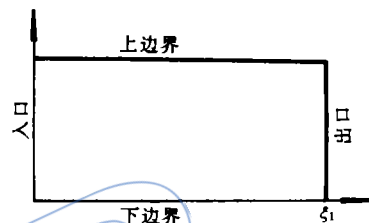


图1 边界条件示意图

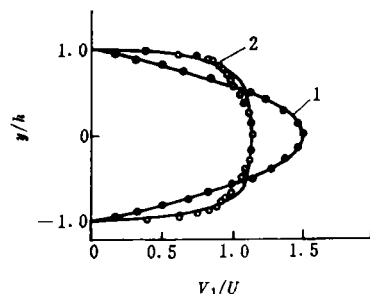


图2 充分发展流动数值解、精确解、经验公式对比

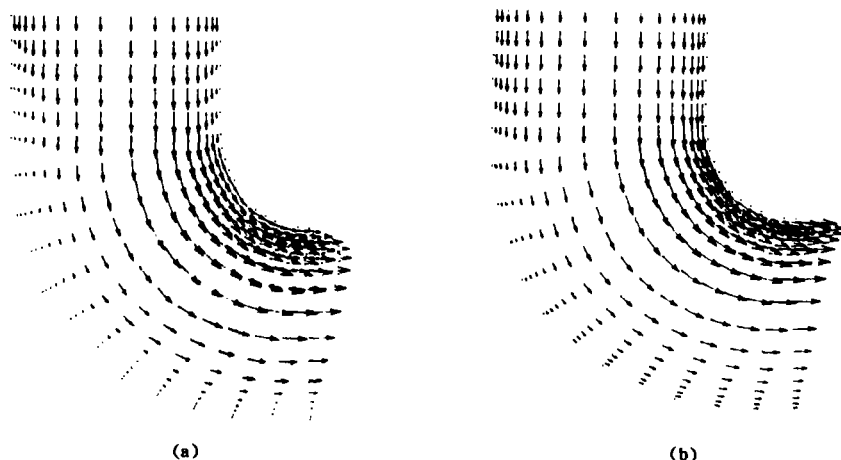


图 3 轴对称弯道 (a) 层流 (b) 湍流流场速矢图

3.3 回流器出口轴对称弯道湍流计算

图 5 给出了弯道内速度矢量图, 图 6 给出了测试截面的速度测量值同计算值的对比。

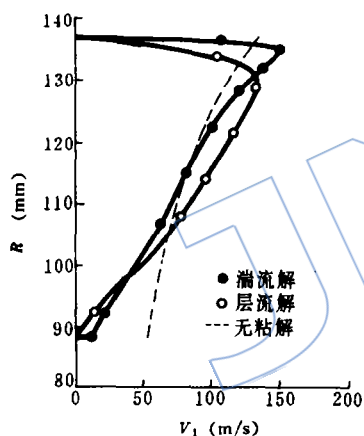


图 4 无粘解、层流解、湍流解对比

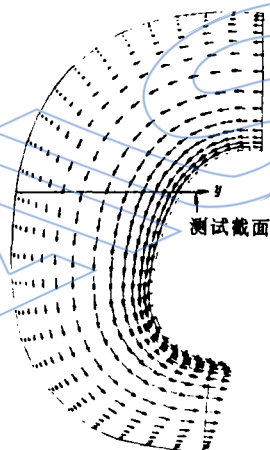


图 5 湍流流场速度矢量图

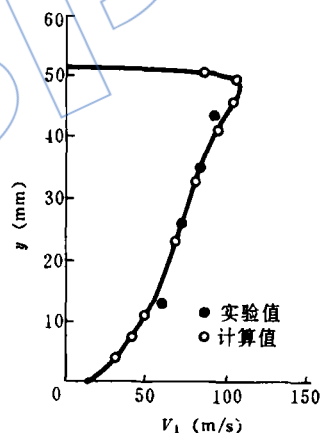


图 6 测试截面计算与实测速度对比

计算值同实验值符合较好。

解的收敛性: 从流函数及涡量的收敛历史看, 解的收敛性较好。 $\epsilon_p = \max\{ |(\psi^{n+1} - \psi^n) / \psi^n| \}$, ϵ_ω 的定义与之类似。

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and ejector ramjet modes, ejector ramjet and rocket modes.

VISCOUS FLOW FIELD PREDICTION IN AXISYMMETRIC PASSAGES

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ABSTRACT The viscous flow fields in the inflow axisymmetric passages of centrifugal compressors are predicted with vorticity-stream function (ω - ψ) method. The expressions of q - τ turbulence model equations in orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system are derived here, and they are used to predict the turbulent flow fields. The q - τ turbulence model has an advantage in capability of treating the boundary conditions. The unsteady terms are introduced in the ω -equation and q , τ equations, and the time-marching method is applied to solution of these equations. In the case of turbulent flow prediction the wall function is used in the near-wall region. Several numerical examples of laminar and turbulent flows in a 2D channel and axisymmetric passages with complex boundaries show that their solutions obtained with the present method is in good agreement with their exact solution or their experimental data.

DIGITAL SIMULATION OF TRANSONIC FLOW FIELDS IN A PLANAR NOZZLE

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ABSTRACT This paper presents a method for simulation of transonic flow fields in a planar nozzle. For this purpose, the Jumeson-type Runge-Kutta finite volume method is applied to solving Euler equation with the aid of local time stepping and implicit residuals averaging techniques. In such a manner the convergence rate is sped up in planar nozzle flow solution, so that the steady state can be obtained in less than a hundred iterations. An adaptive dissipation term is added to the equations to eliminate the fluctuation of the flow parameters and the vibrations in front of and behind the shock. The results of the calculations are in good agreement with the test data and the results of calculations with other numerical methods.

CALCULATION OF PRESSURE RATIO AT NOZZLE EXIT WITH SHOCK

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ABSTRACT A mathematical model of a axisymmetric convergent-divergent nozzle is set up by multivariant linear regression analysis method. The relationships of pressure ratio at nozzle exit with shock to four geometric parameters, i. e. area ratio, half-convergent angle, half-divergent angle and radius ratio of throat curvature to throat, are considered. The pressure ratio only depends on