

二元喷管跨音速流场的数值计算

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【摘要】 本文采用有限体积法进行空间离散, Runge-Kutta 法进行时间推进的办法, 通过求解 Euler 方程来模拟二元收敛-扩散喷管跨音速流场。运用隐式残差平均技术和当地时间步长法加速计算收敛。为了消除气流参数的波动和激波前后的振荡, 在方程中添加了自适应耗散项。在 100 个时间步以内便可获得稳态解。计算结果与试验数据和其他数值方法吻合良好。

关键词: 二元喷管 跨音速流 Euler 方程 激波

1 控制方程、数值方法

二维非定常 Euler 方程的积分形式为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{AA} \vec{U} dA + \int_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\eta} dS = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中, AA 为某一有限面积, $\vec{\eta}$ 是面积周边 s 的外法向单位矢量, 且

$$\vec{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ \rho v \\ e \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{F} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho u \vec{i}_x + \rho v \vec{i}_y \\ (\rho u^2 + p) \vec{i}_x + \rho uv \vec{i}_y \\ \rho uv \vec{i}_x + (\rho v^2 + p) \vec{i}_y \\ (e + p)u \vec{i}_x + (e + p)v \vec{i}_y \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$e = p/(k-1) + \rho[(u^2 + v^2)/2] \quad (3)$$

方程(1)~(3)构成封闭求解系统。

将喷管流场划分为许多四边形有限体积单元, 将流场参数置于单元体中心, 对方程(1)进行空间离散, 得到半离散方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\vec{U}_{i,j} A_{i,j}) + \vec{Q}_{i,j} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$\vec{Q}_{i,j}$ 是流出单元体的净流通量。

$$\vec{Q} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}_{i,j+1/2} - \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}_{i,j-1/2} + \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}_{i+1/2,j} - \vec{F} \cdot \vec{S}_{i-1/2,j} \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\vec{S} = \Delta y \vec{i}_x - \Delta x \vec{i}_y \quad (6)$$

是单元外边长法矢, $A_{i,j}$ 是单元面积, 且

$$\vec{F}_{i,j+1/2} = \vec{F}[1/2(\vec{U}_{i,j} + \vec{U}_{i,j+1})] \quad (7)$$

其余类推。

为了消除计算中在光滑区出现伪非定常波动和激波前后振荡,在方程(4)中添加自适应耗散项 $\vec{D}_{i,j}$,半离散方程成为

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{U}_{i,j}A_{i,j}) + \vec{Q}_{i,j} - \vec{D}_{i,j} = 0 \quad (8)$$

耗散项 $\vec{D}_{i,j}$ 由二个曲线坐标方向上二阶与四阶差分组成,它由两个一维算子作用项构成^[1]。在解的光滑区不影响解的精度,但可以抑制波动,加速收敛。在激波附近,格式退化成一阶精度,有效地抑制了激波前后的振荡。

采用四步 Runge-Kutta 方法^[1]对方程(8)进行积分。为了加速收敛,提高格式的稳定性,推进过程中采用隐式残差平均技术。

采用 TTM 方法^[2]生成二元收敛—扩散喷管流场计算的贴体网格,网格在喉道附近较密。

进口边界给定总压、总温和气流方向角。壁面边界满足气流速度与壁面相切的条件,因而贴在固壁上的一面速度通量为零,仅边界压力在动量方程中起作用。本文采用三点插值公式求得壁面压力。中心边界气流速度分量 v 恒等于零。出口为亚音速时给定反压,超音速时所有参数均由外插求得。

2 结果与分析

根据上述方法编制了相应 FORTRAN 程序(2DCD02),程序在微机 IBM-PC/XT 上运行。初始条件以一维均匀流场给出,当全场无因次密度的最大残差小于 10^{-4} 时,认为获得收敛解。

采用二个二元收敛—扩散喷管作为算例,来验证本算法的计算精度和收敛速度。

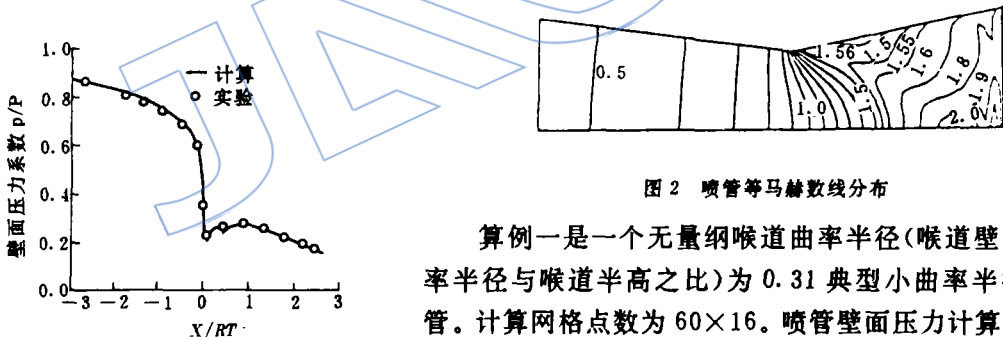


图 1 喷管壁面压力分布

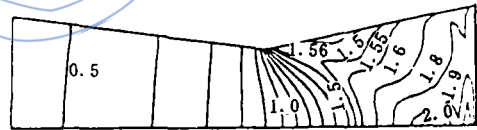


图 2 喷管等马赫数线分布

算例一是一个无量纲喉道曲率半径(喉道壁面曲率半径与喉道半高之比)为 0.31 典型小曲率半径喷管。计算网格点数为 60×16 。喷管壁面压力计算值与试验值吻合良好(图 1)。由于具有较小的喉道曲率半径,在喉道附近,流动不均匀性迅速加剧,气流速度在喉道壁面附近迅速增大,而在中心线附近,流速变化则比较缓慢,导致等 Ma 数线严重弯曲(图 2)。在喉道下游曲率半径不连续处,超音速气流过度膨胀后,又产生压缩波,引起壁面压力有所回升。

以上结果在微机上运行 100 分钟,95 个时间步获得的。

图 3 是喷管内有激波时的计算结果与试验结果比较。计算结果是一道无粘强激波,而试验测得的是一道弱激波。差别产生的原因在于实际流动中,壁面附面层在激波区的作用迅速增强,而 Euler 方程没有考虑粘性的作用。从而说明,当喷管落压比较低时,管内流动必须通过求解 N-S 方程来模拟。

算例二是一个无量纲喉道曲率半径为 2 的喷管。流场计算结果(图 4、5)是在网格 50×14

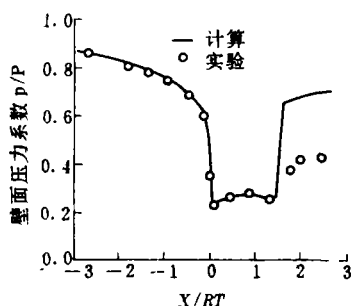


图 3 喷管壁面压力分布

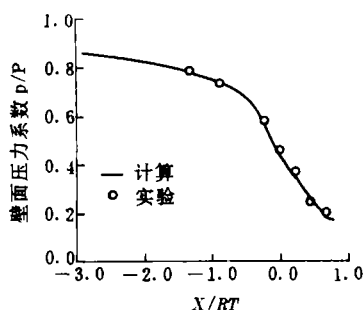


图 4 喷管壁面压力分布

下获得的。喷管壁面压力计算值与试验值吻合亦很好。由于具有较大的喉道曲率半径,相对于算例一,等 Ma 数线分布比较均匀,壁面压力呈单调下降,在曲率半径不连续处也无压缩波产生。

算例二运行 60 分钟,85 个时间步达到收敛。

采用四步 Runge-Kutta 法的收敛速度明显提高(图 6)。达到稳态解(算例二),显式预校两步 MacCormack 格式需 467 个时间步^[3],而四步 Runge-Kutta 法只需 85 个时间步,且在整个计算过程中,残差无明显波动,呈稳步下降。



图 5 喷管等马赫数分布

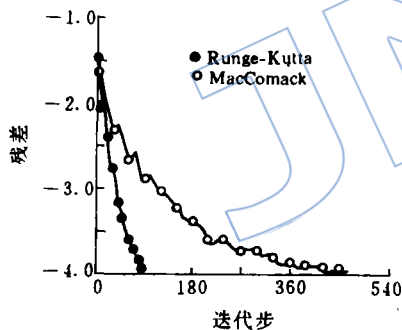


图 6 收敛史的比较

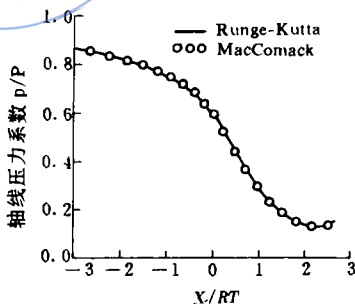


图 7 喷管中心线压力分布比较

在相同的计算条件下(算例一),两种数值方法所得的喷管中心线压力分布吻合良好(图 7)。

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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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Zen Jun (Gas Turbine Establishment)

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