

# 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. 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, 对于只存在相同符号涡的初始流场而言, 两种方法都可以得出正确的结果; 而对于正负涡都存在的初始流场, 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, 但是新方法却能高效求解. 对算例的 Hermite 算法数值模拟验证了理论解 Oseen 涡的存在.

**关键词:** 无界区域; Hermite 谱方法; Fourier 谱方法; Oseen 涡

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## 引言

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; 在周期性边界条件下, 最终会形成双涡或条状结构<sup>[1]</sup>. 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, 如文献[20]所述. 另外, 无界区域也应用在星系的螺旋状结构研究中<sup>[21]</sup>. 最近的研究表明<sup>[22-23]</sup>, 二维无界流动在自由衰减的情况下会形成 Oseen 涡:

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

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<sup>[24]</sup>, 加海绵层(sponge-layer<sup>[25]</sup>), 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<sup>[26-28]</sup>.

本文的主要目的就是试图利用扩大计算区域算法和新发展的 Hermite 谱方法<sup>[26]</sup>数值模拟二维无界流动的自由衰减过程.

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## 1 控制方程和数值方法

在计算中采用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,  $\omega$  为涡量,  $\psi$  为流函数,  $\nu$  为粘性系数. 计算区域  $(x, y) \in (-\infty, +\infty) \times (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

采用的初始条件由 4 个不同的单涡结构组成:

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

其中

$$g(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{4\sigma^2} e^{-|\mathbf{x}|^2/(4\sigma^2)}, \quad \sigma = 6 \times 10^2.$$

为了更好地和理论结果相对照<sup>[22-23]</sup>,  $\gamma_i$  和  $\mathbf{x}_i$  参数应当谨慎选取, 使涡量的中心和坐标原点重合:

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

在本文的计算中, 采取如下两组  $\{\gamma_i, \mathbf{x}_i\}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ :

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)

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

本文的扩大区域算法是基于 Fourier 伪谱法<sup>[29-31]</sup>, 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<sup>[26]</sup>, 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地模拟上述无界问题至  $t = 100$ ).

## 2 两种方法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  $200 \times 200$  个网格点, Fourier 模拟采用  $256 \times 256$  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稍微密集<sup>[26]</sup>, 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 4 个正值涡在短暂的相互缠绕之后, 很快地融合为一个大涡 ( $t = 1$ ), 并且逐渐地向远处扩散, 出现了理论研究所预测的 Oseen 涡<sup>[22-23]</sup>. 在本组实验中 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

法都能很好地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。

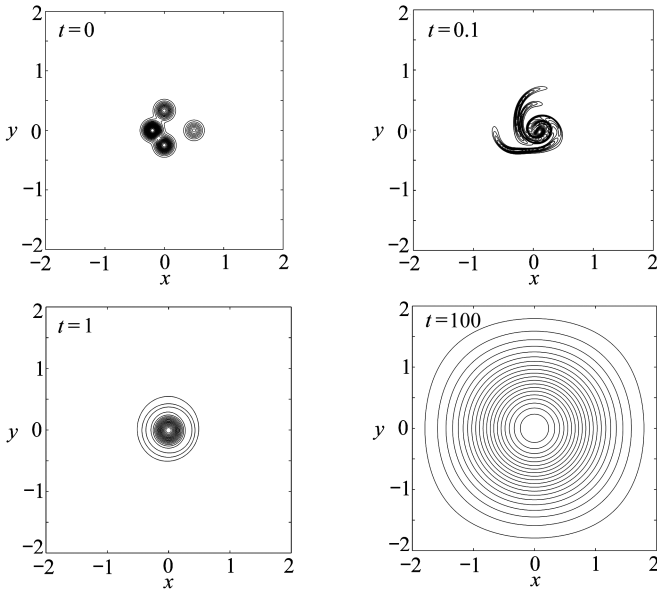


图1 A组 Hermite 的模拟结果(本文中全部涡量场图均采用等间隔的涡量等值线绘制)

Fig. 1 The Hermite simulation for group A (all values of contours are equally spaced, the same below)

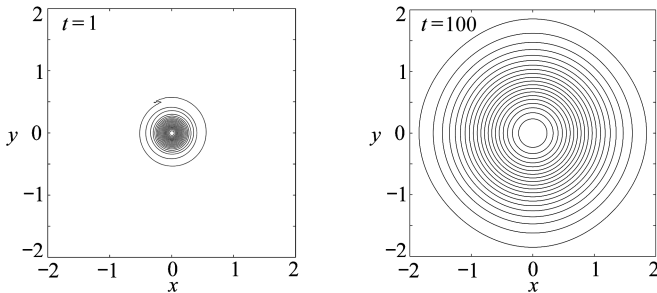


图2 A组 Fourier 的模拟结果

Fig. 2 The Fourier simulation for group A

## 2.2 B组

在B组对照实验中,Hermite 模拟依然采用  $200 \times 200$  的分辨率,Fourier 模拟采用3种不同的分辨率并同时扩大计算区域:

- 1)  $256 \times 256$ ,  $n = 1$ ;
- 2)  $1\ 024 \times 1\ 024$ ,  $n = 4$ ;
- 3)  $4\ 096 \times 4\ 096$ ,  $n = 16$ .

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,具体到本文的问题就会阻碍涡的相互融合.因此B组的Hermite 模拟在最终汇聚成一个大涡的时间要比A组晚得多( $t = 10$ ).大涡形成之后逐渐向远处扩散,同样出现了理论研究所预测的Oseen 涡<sup>[22-23]</sup>.

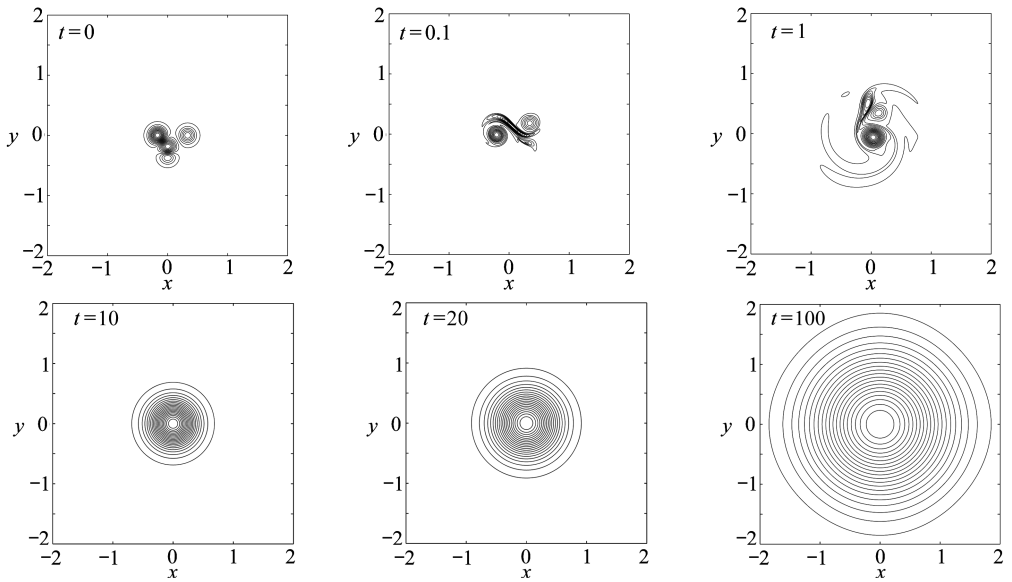
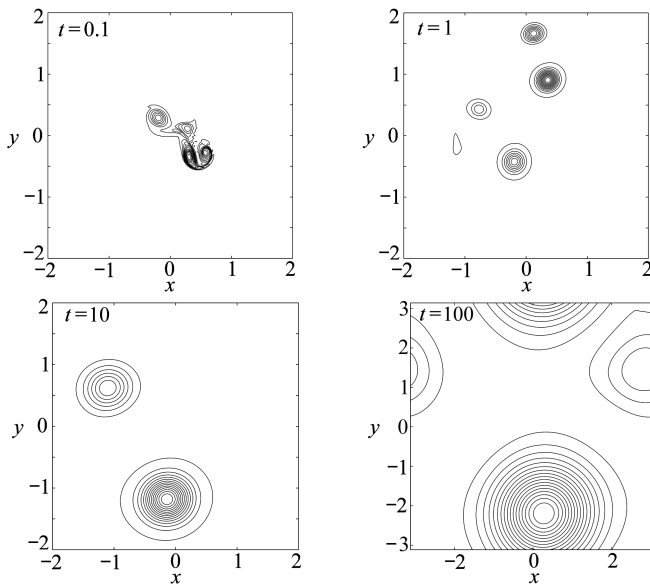


图3 B组 Hermite 的模拟结果

Fig. 3 The Hermite simulation for group B

图4 B组 Fourier, 256×256 ( $n = 1$ ) 的模拟结果Fig. 4 The Fourier simulation for group B ( $n = 1$ , and the resolution is 256×256)

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 涡出现的迹象(图 4). 系统最终演化成一正一负两个涡共存的情况<sup>[1-3]</sup>. 当把计算区域扩大到 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.

值得注意的是在图 6 中, 仅展示了  $n = 16$  时的一小部分计算区域  $[-6, 6] \times [-6, 6]$ . 整个计算区域中的绝大部分的涡量为 0, 并不提供有价值的信息.

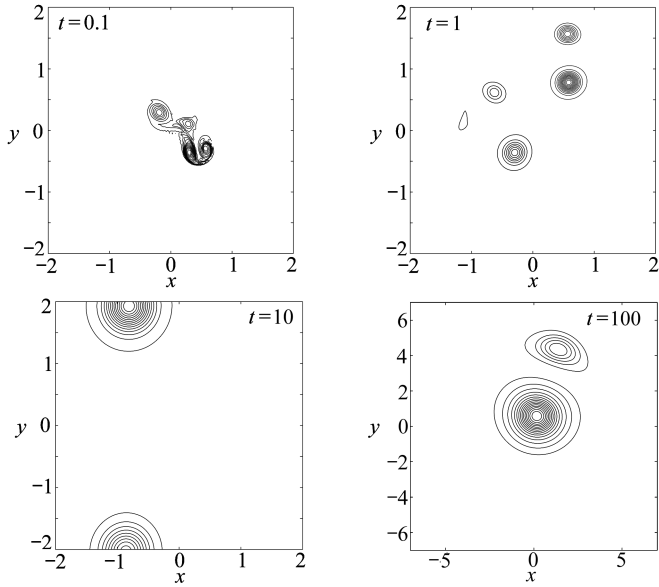


图 5 B 组 Fourier,  $1\ 024 \times 1\ 024$  ( $n = 4$ ) 的模拟结果

Fig. 5 The Fourier simulation for group B ( $n = 4$ , and the resolution is  $1\ 024 \times 1\ 024$ )

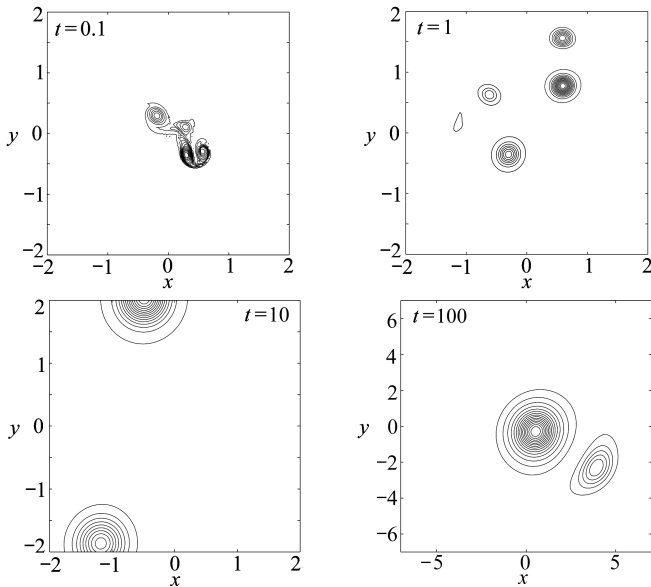


图 6 B 组 Fourier,  $4\ 096 \times 4\ 096$  ( $n = 16$ ) 的模拟结果

Fig. 6 The Fourier simulation for group B ( $n = 16$ , and the resolution is  $4\ 096 \times 4\ 096$ )

### 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(只有正值涡)实验两种方法都可以得出正确的结果;而对于 B 组(同时存在正负值涡)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 2D Free Decaying Flow in an Unbounded Domain

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**Abstract:** The fluid motion in an unbounded domain is an appealing and difficult problem in fluid mechanics. The 2D unbounded free decaying flow was studied and simulated with the traditional extended domain Fourier spectral scheme and the newly developed Hermite spectral algorithm, respectively. The results show that, in the case of only same-signed vortices existing in the domain at the beginning of simulations, both methods give correct results; on the other hand, in the case of positive and negative vortices coexisting initially, the new Hermite spectral method still gives satisfactory results for the problem efficiently even after longtime simulation, but the traditional Fourier method hardly yields correct results even in a greatly extended computing domain. Moreover, the numerical simulations of the examples with the Hermite spectral method prove the existence of the theoretically predicted Oseen vortices.

**Key words:** unbounded domain; Hermite spectral method; Fourier spectral method; Oseen vortex

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