

轴对称体大角度斜出水的非线性摄动解*

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(上海交通大学, 1990年2月26日收到)

摘 要

本文处理的是轴对称体大角度斜出水三元非线性问题, 以出水角的余角 α 为小参数进行摄动展开, 化为二维非线性问题求解. 给出了零阶、一阶和二阶解的积分形式. 其中零阶解对应于轴对称体垂直出水的情况, 仍是非线性的. 数值结果给出了不同 Froude 数、物体不同长细比情况下各阶自由面形状及各阶力的变化过程.

关键词 出水 非线性自由面 摄动法 椭圆积分 边界元方法 傅里叶展开

出水问题的研究对水中兵器特别是潜射导弹具有重要意义. 由于自由面的存在, 这是一个非定常非线性问题. 迄今为止, 对这个问题的理论和数值研究还限于二元情况, 分为线性问题^{[1],[2],[3]}和非线性问题^{[4],[5],[6]}, [4]中还考虑了空气介质存在的情况. [5]和[6]中采用的方法(该方法最早见于[7])原则上可以用于三元出水问题的计算, 但由于浩大的计算工作量和三元自由面数值处理的困难, 目前尚未见到可供实际应用成果. 本文试图用摄动方法处理轴对称体大角度斜出水三元非线性问题, 小参数选为出水角的余角 α , 配合运用傅里叶级数展开, 结果各阶解简化为二元问题. 与通常摄动方法不同之处是, 本文的零阶解不是线性的, 它对应于轴对称体垂直出水的非线性解. 各阶解中自由面条件满足的位置不是未扰水面, 而是形状和位置都随时间变化的零阶液面. 也就是说, 一阶解和二阶解是对垂直出水轴对称非线性流动的摄动.

一、问题的提法

如图1, 物体以常速 U 斜出水, $\alpha \ll 1$, 设流体理想不可压, 流动无旋, 存在速度势. 在柱坐标系 (r, θ, z) 中, 问题的提法是:

控制方程:

$$\nabla^2 \phi = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

* 国家自然科学基金资助项目.

边界条件:

$$\text{物面: } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = \cos \beta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \sin \beta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -U \sin \beta \quad (S_b \text{上}) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\text{自由面: } \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 \right] - g(\eta - r \cos \theta \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \cos \alpha \quad (\eta \text{上}) \quad (1.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \quad (\eta \text{上}) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\text{无限远处: } \phi = 0 \quad (1.5)$$

初始条件 (流场静止):

$$\phi = 0 \quad (t=0) \quad (1.6)$$

$$\eta = r \cos \theta \operatorname{tg} \alpha \quad (t=0) \quad (1.7)$$

以上诸式中, ϕ 为速度势, \mathbf{n} 为物面 S_b 法向单位矢量, β 为物面切向与物体对称轴的夹角, $z = \eta(r, \theta, t)$ 是液面方程.

为了将式(1.3)改写为便于计算的形式, 我们定义:

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \{ B[r, \theta, \eta(r, \theta, t + \Delta t), t + \Delta t] - B[r, \theta, \eta(r, \theta, t), t] \} \quad (1.8)$$

这里 B 是液面上的某种物理量, dB/dt 表示相邻时刻液面上具有相同投影坐标 (r, θ) 的两点处 B 的变化率, 它既不同于欧拉观点中的 $\partial B / \partial t$, 也不同于拉格朗日观点中的 DB/Dt . 不难证明, 成立下列算子关系:

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} \quad (1.9)$$

分别取 B 为 ϕ 和 η , 注意 $\partial \eta / \partial z = 0$, (1.3) 和 (1.4) 可重写为:

$$\dot{\phi} \equiv \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \dot{\eta} \phi_z - \frac{1}{2} (\phi_r^2 + \phi_z^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \phi_\theta^2) - g(\eta - r \cos \theta \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \cos \alpha \quad (\eta \text{上}) \quad (1.10)$$

$$\dot{\eta} \equiv \frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = \phi_z - \eta_r \phi_r - \frac{1}{r^2} \eta_\theta \phi_\theta \quad (\eta \text{上}) \quad (1.11)$$

由于 $\alpha \ll 1$, 可以认为这里的流场相对于垂直出水的偏离为小量, 我们设:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(r, \theta, t) &= r \cos \theta \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \eta_0(r, t) + \alpha \eta_1(r, \theta, t) + \alpha^2 \eta_2(r, \theta, t) + \dots \\ &= \eta_0 + \alpha(\eta_1 + r \cos \theta) + \alpha^2 \eta_2 + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

$$\phi(r, \theta, z, t) = \phi_0(r, z, t) + \alpha \phi_1(r, \theta, z, t) + \alpha^2 \phi_2(r, \theta, z, t) + \dots \quad (1.13)$$

式(1.12)中第一个等号右边第一项由坐标系转换而来, 图1中坐标系的取法将使物面条件具有简单而准确的形式.

将(1.12)和(1.13)代入(1.10)和(1.11), 准确到二阶有:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}_0 + \alpha \dot{\phi}_1 + \alpha^2 \dot{\phi}_2 &= \dot{\eta}_0 \phi_{0z} - (\phi_{0r}^2 + \phi_{0z}^2) / 2 - g \eta_0 + \alpha(\dot{\eta}_0 \phi_{1z} + \dot{\eta}_1 \phi_{0z} - \phi_{0r} \phi_{1r} \\ &\quad - \phi_{0z} \phi_{1z} - g \eta_1) + \alpha^2 [\dot{\eta}_0 \phi_{2z} + \dot{\eta}_1 \phi_{1z} + \dot{\eta}_2 \phi_{0z} - \phi_{0r} \phi_{2r} - \phi_{0z} \phi_{2z} \end{aligned}$$

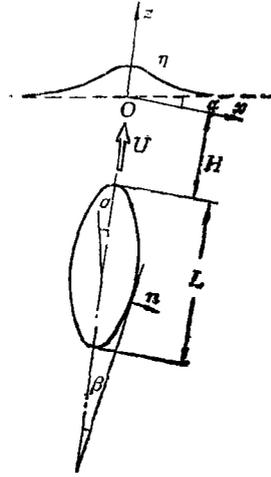


图 1

$$-(\phi_{1r}^2 + \phi_{1z}^2 + \phi_{1\theta}^2/r^2)/2 - g(\eta_2 - \eta_0/2)] \quad (\eta \text{上}) \quad (1.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta}_0 + \alpha \dot{\eta}_1 + \alpha^2 \dot{\eta}_2 = & \phi_{0z} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0r} + \alpha [\phi_{1z} - (\eta_{1r} + \cos\theta) \phi_{0r} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{1r}] \\ & + \alpha^2 [\phi_{2z} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{2r} - \eta_{2r} \phi_{0r} - (\eta_{1r} + \cos\theta) \phi_{1r} - (\eta_{1\theta} - r \sin\theta) \phi_{1\theta}/r^2] \quad (\eta \text{上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

再将(1.14)和(1.15)在 $\eta = \eta_0$ 处展开, 利用(1.12), 按 α 的幂次归并, 得到前三阶定解问题为:

零阶(α^0)

$$\nabla^2 \phi_0 = (r \phi_{0r})_r / r + \phi_{0zz} = 0 \quad (\text{流场中}) \quad (1.16)$$

$$\phi_{0n} = \phi_{0r} \cos\beta - \phi_{0z} \sin\beta = -U \sin\beta \quad (\text{物面 } S_b \text{ 上}) \quad (1.17)$$

$$\ddot{\phi}_0 = (\phi_{0z}^2 - \phi_{0r}^2)/2 - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0z} \phi_{0r} - g \eta_0 \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \quad (1.18)$$

$$\dot{\eta}_0 = \phi_{0z} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0r} \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \quad (1.19)$$

$$\phi_0(\infty) = 0 \quad (1.20)$$

$$\phi_0(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.21)$$

$$\eta_0(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.22)$$

一阶(α^1)

$$\nabla^2 \phi_1 = (r \phi_{1r})_r / r + \phi_{1zz} + \phi_{1\theta\theta}/r^2 = 0 \quad (\text{流场中}) \quad (1.23)$$

$$\phi_{1n} = \phi_{1r} \cos\beta - \phi_{1z} \sin\beta = 0 \quad (\text{物面 } S_b \text{ 上}) \quad (1.24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}_1 = & -(\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) \dot{\phi}_{0z} - \phi_{0r} [\phi_{1r} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{1z} \\ & + (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) (\phi_{0rz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{0zz})] - g \eta_1 \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta}_1 = & \phi_{1z} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{1r} + (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) (\phi_{0zs} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0rz}) \\ & - (\eta_{1r} + \cos\theta) \phi_{0r} \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.26)$$

$$\phi_1(\infty) = 0 \quad (1.27)$$

$$\phi_1(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.28)$$

$$\eta_1(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.29)$$

二阶(α^2)

$$\nabla^2 \phi_2 = (r \phi_{2r})_r / r + \phi_{2zz} + \phi_{2\theta\theta}/r^2 = 0 \quad (\text{流场中}) \quad (1.30)$$

$$\phi_{2n} = \phi_{2r} \cos\beta - \phi_{2z} \sin\beta = 0 \quad (\text{物面 } S_b \text{ 上}) \quad (1.31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}_2 = & -\eta_2 \dot{\phi}_{0z} - (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta)^2 \dot{\phi}_{0zz}/2 - (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) \dot{\phi}_{1z} - \phi_{0r} [\phi_{2r} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{2z} \\ & + \eta_2 (\phi_{0rz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{0zz})] - (\phi_{1r}^2 + \phi_{1z}^2 + \phi_{1\theta}^2/r^2)/2 \\ & - (1/2) (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta)^2 [\phi_{0rz}^2 + \phi_{0zz}^2 + \phi_{0r} (\phi_{0rzz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{0zzz})] \\ & - (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) [\phi_{0rz} \phi_{1r} + \phi_{0zz} \phi_{1z} + \phi_{0r} (\phi_{1rz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{1zz})] \\ & - g (\eta_2 - \eta_0/2) \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\eta}_2 = & \phi_{2z} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{2r} - \eta_{2r} \phi_{0r} - (\eta_{1r} + \cos\theta) \phi_{1r} - (\eta_{1\theta} - r \sin\theta) \phi_{1\theta}/r^2 \\ & + \eta_2 (\phi_{0zz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0rz}) + (1/2) (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta)^2 (\phi_{0zzz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0rzz}) \\ & + (\eta_1 + r \cos\theta) [\phi_{1zz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{1rz} - (\eta_{1r} + \cos\theta) \phi_{0rz}] \quad (\eta_0 \text{ 上}) \end{aligned} \quad (1.33)$$

$$\phi_2(\infty) = 0 \quad (1.34)$$

$$\phi_2(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.35)$$

$$\eta_2(t=0) = 0 \quad (1.36)$$

在得到(1.18), (1.25)和(1.32)过程中利用了(1.19), (1.26)和(1.33). 这样, 我们将原来在 $z = \eta$ 上满足的液面条件移到了轴对称液面 $z = \eta_0$ 上来满足, 这无疑会对问题的求解带来方便,

二、求解方法

虽然 ϕ_0 是轴对称流动的速度势, 但液面条件(1.18)是非线性的, 而且液面形状 η_0 随时间变化, 因此需进行数值求解; ϕ_1 和 ϕ_2 仍是三元函数, 而且需要首先解得 ϕ_0 以后才能依次求解. 但液面条件都是在 η_0 上满足, 当用边界元方法求解时, 只要在物面 S_b 和 η_0 上分布奇点就可以了. ϕ_1 和 ϕ_2 的求解思路大致相, ϕ_0 可看成它们的特例. 下面以 ϕ_1 为例, 说明求解方法.

根据势流理论和格林定理, 我们在物面 S_b 和 η_0 上分布强度为 σ_1 的源汇, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_1(r, \theta, z, t) &= - \iint_{S_0} \frac{\sigma_1}{\rho} dS_0 \\ &= - \iint_{S_0} \frac{\sigma_1(r_0, \theta_0, z_0, t)}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + r^2 + r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \cos(\theta_0 - \theta)}} dS_0\end{aligned}\quad (2.1)$$

式中 $S_0 = S_b + S_f$, S_b 为物面, S_f 为液面 η_0 , (r, θ, z) 为场点, (r_0, θ_0, z_0) 为源点. 由于流场关于 $\theta_0 = 0$ 平面对称, σ_1 应是 θ_0 的偶函数, 我们设:

$$\sigma_1(r_0, \theta_0, z_0, t) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sigma_{1m}(r_0, z_0, t) \cos m\theta_0 \quad (2.2)$$

于是:

$$\phi_1 = - \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \int_{l_0} \sigma_{1m} dl_0 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{r_0 \cos m\theta_0 d\theta_0}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + r^2 + r_0^2 - 2rr_0 \cos(\theta_0 - \theta)}} \quad (2.3)$$

式中 $l_0 = l_b + l_f$, l_b 和 l_f 分别为 S_b 和 S_f 的子午线.

$$\text{令 } k^2 = \frac{4rr_0}{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2} \quad \text{及 } \theta_0 = 2\psi + \theta + \pi \quad (2.4)$$

(2.3)可化为:

$$\phi_1 = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \int_{l_0} \sigma_{1m} \cdot \frac{2r_0(I_m \cos m\theta - J_m \sin m\theta)}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\text{其中, } I_m = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2m\psi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \psi}} d\psi, \quad J_m = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2m\psi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \psi}} d\psi \quad (2.6)$$

不难证明, $J_m = 0 (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 而 I_m 最终可用完全椭圆函数 $K(k)$ 和 $E(k)$ 表出. 这样 ϕ_1 对 θ 的依赖关系可明显地分离开来, (2.5)可写成:

$$\phi_1 = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \phi_{1m}(r, z, t) \cos m\theta \quad (2.7)$$

$$\text{式中 } \phi_{1m} = (-1)^{m+1} \int_{l_0} \sigma_{1m} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m(k)}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \quad (2.8)$$

相应地, 我们设:

$$\eta_1 = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \eta_{1m}(r, t) \cos m\theta \quad (2.9)$$

由物面条件(1.24)和液面条件(1.25)可得决定源强 σ_{1m} 的两个积分方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2\pi\sigma_{1m} + \left(\cos\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \sin\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left[(-1)^{m+1} \int_{l_0} \sigma_{1m} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.10)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (-1)^{m+1} \int_{l_0} \sigma_{1m} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 = \phi_{1m}^* \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.11)$$

其中 ϕ_{1m}^* 由(1.25)对时间取一阶差分得到,其表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{1m}^* = \phi_{1m}(t+\Delta t) = & \phi_{1m}(t) + (\eta_{1m} + r\delta_{1m})_s [\phi_{0z}(t) - \phi_{0z}(t+\Delta t)] \\ & - \{ \phi_{0r} [\phi_{1mr} + \eta_{0r}\phi_{1mz} + (\eta_{1m} + r\delta_{1m})(\phi_{0rz} + \eta_{0r}\phi_{0zz})] + g\eta_{1m} \}_s \cdot \Delta t \end{aligned} \quad (\eta_0 \text{上}) \quad (2.12)$$

(2.12)中一部份为流场前一时刻的量,另一部份是与当前时刻的 ϕ_0 有关的量,都是已知的,故可由(2.10)和(2.11)唯一地决定 σ_{1m} 。由(1.28), (1.29)和(1.26)分别得到相应的初条件和新的液面形状:

$$\phi_{1m}(t=0) = 0 \quad (2.13)$$

$$\eta_{1m}(t=0) = 0 \quad (2.14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{1m}(t+\Delta t) = & \eta_{1m}(t) + [\phi_{1mz} - \eta_{0r}\phi_{1mr} + (\eta_{1m} + r\delta_{1m})(\phi_{0zz} - \eta_{0r}\phi_{0rz}) \\ & - (\eta_{1mr} + \delta_{1m})\phi_{0r}]_s \cdot \Delta t \quad (\eta_0 \text{上}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

(2.12)和(2.15)中

$$\delta_{1m} = \begin{cases} 1 & m=1 \\ 0 & m \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

这样, ϕ_1 化为二元问题。求解过程大致是:由(2.10)和(2.11)可解得源强 σ_{1m} ,于是当前时刻的流场参数可求得,再由(2.15)可得到下一时刻的液面形状,如此从初始条件(2.13)和(2.14)出发,就可按时间历程法一步一步地求解下去。

仔细考察(2.10)至(2.15),不难发现,只有 $m=1$ 时才有非零解。这是因为, $t=0$ 时,除 $m=1$ 以外, $\phi_{1m}^* = 0$,根据Fredholm积分方程解的性质,(2.10)和(2.11)只有零解,从而该时刻的 ϕ_{1m} 也为零;由(2.12)和(2.15)知,下一时刻的 ϕ_{1m}^* 和 η_{1m} 仍为零,从而永远为零。故求解 ϕ_1 的问题归结为求 ϕ_{11} 的问题。略去过程,直接给出有关结果:

一阶速度势和速度分布为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \phi_1 = \phi_{11} \cos\theta = \cos\theta \int_{l_0} \sigma_{11} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_1(k)}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.16)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_1 = \phi_{1z} = \cos\theta \int_{l_0} \sigma_{11} \cdot \frac{2r_0(z-z_0)}{[(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2]^{3/2}} [kI_1'(k) + I_1(k)] dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.17)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v_1 = \phi_{1r} = \cos\theta \int_{l_0} \sigma_{11} \cdot \frac{2r_0}{[(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2]^{3/2}} \left\{ [(z-z_0)^2 + r_0^2 - r^2] \right. \\ \left. \cdot \frac{kI_1'(k)}{2r} - (r+r_0)I_1(k) \right\} dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.18)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} w_1 = \frac{1}{r} \phi_{1\theta} = -\frac{1}{r} \phi_{11} \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \sin\theta \int_{l_0} \sigma_{11} \frac{2r_0 I_1(k)}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.19)$$

其中 $I_1(k) = 2K(k) + 4[E(k) - K(k)]/k^2$ (2.20)

$$I_1'(k) = \frac{2}{k} \left[\frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} - K(k) \right] + \frac{4}{k^3} \left[2K(k) - \frac{2-k^2}{1-k^2} E(k) \right] \quad (2.21)$$

$K(k)$ 和 $E(k)$ 分别为第一类和第二类完全椭圆积分。

ϕ_2 的求解可仿照 ϕ_1 进行讨论, 结果表明, ϕ_2 的展开式只要取两项即可:

$$\phi_2(r, \theta, z, t) = \phi_{20}(r, z, t) + \phi_{22}(r, z, t) \cos 2\theta \quad (2.22)$$

$$\eta_2(r, \theta, t) = \eta_{20}(r, t) + \eta_{22}(r, t) \cos 2\theta \quad (2.23)$$

决定源强 σ_{2m} ($m=0, 2$)的积分方程为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2\pi\sigma_{2m} - \left(\cos\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \sin\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left[\int_{l_0} \sigma_{2m} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m dl_0}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} \right] = 0 \\ & \hspace{15em} (S_0 \text{上}) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.24)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & - \int_{l_0} \sigma_{2m} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m dl_0}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} = \phi_{2m}^* \quad (\eta_0 \text{上}) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.25)$$

由(1.32), ϕ_{2m}^* 之表达式为:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{2m}^* \equiv \phi_{2m}(t + \Delta t) &= \phi_{2m}(t) + \eta_{2m}(t) [\phi_{0z}(t) - \phi_{0z}(t + \Delta t)] \\ &+ (1/4)(\eta_{11} + r)^2 [\phi_{0zz}(t) - \phi_{0zz}(t + \Delta t)] + (1/2)(\eta_{11} + r)_t [\phi_{11z}(t) \\ &- \phi_{11z}(t + \Delta t)] - \{ \phi_{0r} [\phi_{2mr} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{2mz} + \eta_{2m} (\phi_{0rz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{0zz})] \\ &+ (1/4)(\phi_{11r}^2 + \phi_{11z}^2 \pm \phi_{11}^2/r^2) + (1/4)(\eta_{11} + r)^2 [\phi_{0rz}^2 + \phi_{0zz}^2 \\ &+ \phi_{0r} (\phi_{0rzz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{0zzz})] + (1/2)(\eta_{11} + r) [\phi_{0rz} \phi_{11r} + \phi_{0zz} \phi_{11z} \\ &+ \phi_{0r} (\phi_{11rz} + \eta_{0r} \phi_{11zz})] + g(\eta_{2m} - \delta_{0m} \eta_0/2) \}_t \cdot \Delta t \quad (\eta_0 \text{上}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

由(1.33), 新的液面形状为:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{2m}(t + \Delta t) &= \eta_{2m}(t) + \{ \phi_{2mz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{2mr} - \eta_{2m} \phi_{0r} - (1/2)[(\eta_{11r} + 1) \phi_{11r} \\ &\pm r^{-2}(\eta_{11} + r) \phi_{11}] + \eta_{2m} (\phi_{0zz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0rz}) + (1/4)(\eta_{11} + r)^2 (\phi_{0zzz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{0rzz}) \\ &+ (1/2)(\eta_{11} + r) [\phi_{11zz} - \eta_{0r} \phi_{11rz} - (\eta_{11r} + 1) \phi_{0rz}] \}_t \cdot \Delta t \quad (\eta_0 \text{上}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

上两式中正负号处, $m=0$ 取正, $m=2$ 取负。求得了 σ_{2m} 以后, 二阶速度势和速度分布可表示为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \phi_2 &= \phi_{20} + \phi_{22} \cos 2\theta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.28)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_2 &= u_{20} + u_{22} \cos 2\theta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.29)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v_2 &= v_{20} + v_{22} \cos 2\theta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.30)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} w_2 &= -(2\phi_{22}/r) \sin 2\theta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.31)$$

式中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \phi_{2m} &= - \int_{l_0} \sigma_{2m} \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_m}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.32)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u_{2m} &= - \int_{l_0} \sigma_{2m} \cdot \frac{2r_0(z_0-z)}{[(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2]^{3/2}} (kI_m' + I_m) dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.33)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} v_{2m} &= - \int_{l_0} \sigma_{2m} \cdot \frac{2r_0}{[(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2]^{3/2}} \left\{ [(z-z_0)^2 + r_0^2 - r^2] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot \frac{kI_m'}{2r} - (r+r_0)I_m \right\} dl_0 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.34)$$

其中

$$I_0(k) = 2K(k) \quad (2.35)$$

$$I'_0(k) = \frac{2}{k} \left[\frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} - K(k) \right] \quad (2.36)$$

$$I_2(k) = 2K(k) + \frac{16}{3k^2} [E(k) - 2K(k)] - \frac{32}{3k^4} [E(k) - K(k)] \quad (2.37)$$

$$I'_2(k) = \frac{2}{k} \left[\frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} - K(k) \right] + \frac{16}{3k^3} \left[5K(k) - \frac{3-k^2}{1-k^2} E(k) \right] - \frac{32}{3k^5} \left[4K(k) - \frac{4-3k^2}{1-k^2} E(k) \right] \quad (2.38)$$

ϕ_0 的求解相对简单一些, 有关 ϕ_0 , u_0 , v_0 的公式与 ϕ_{20} , u_{20} , v_{20} 的公式形式相同, 只要将 σ_{20} 代之以 σ_0 就行了. 而决定 σ_0 的积分方程为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2\pi\sigma_0 - \left(\cos\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \sin\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left[\int_{l_0} \sigma_0 \cdot \sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2} dl_0 \right] \\ & = -U \sin\beta \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.39)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & - \int_{l_0} \sigma_0 \cdot \frac{2r_0 I_0}{\sqrt{(z-z_0)^2 + (r+r_0)^2}} dl_0 = \phi_0^* \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.40)$$

式中 $\phi_0^* \equiv \phi_0(t + \Delta t) = \phi_0(t) + [(\phi_{0z}^2 - \phi_{0r}^2)/2 - \eta_{0r}\phi_{0z}\phi_{0r} - g\eta_0]_t \cdot \Delta t$ (2.41)

新的液面形状为

$$\eta_0(t + \Delta t) = \eta_0(t) + (\phi_{0z} - \eta_{0r}\phi_{0r})_t \cdot \Delta t \quad (2.42)$$

三、物面压力分布及物体受力

在固结于物体质心的坐标系中, 伯努利方程为:

$$p = -\rho[\phi_t - U\phi_z + (\phi_r^2 + \phi_z^2 + \phi_\theta^2/r^2)/2 + g(z - H - L/2 - r\cos\theta\operatorname{tg}\alpha)\cos\alpha] \quad (3.1)$$

令 $p = p_0 + \alpha p_1 \cos\theta + \alpha^2(p_{20} + p_{22} \cos 2\theta)$ (3.2)

由前述结果, 不难得到各阶压力为:

$$p_0 = -\rho[\phi_{0t} - U\phi_{0z} + (\phi_{0r}^2 + \phi_{0z}^2)/2 + g(z - H - L/2)] \quad (3.3)$$

$$p_1 = -\rho[\phi_{11t} - U\phi_{11z} + (\phi_{0r}\phi_{11r} + \phi_{0z}\phi_{11z}) - gr] \quad (3.4)$$

$$p_{20} = -\rho[\phi_{20t} - U\phi_{20z} + (\phi_{0r}\phi_{20r} + \phi_{0z}\phi_{20z}) + (\phi_{11r}^2 + \phi_{11z}^2 + \phi_{11}^2/r^2)/4 - g(z - H - L/2)/2] \quad (3.5)$$

$$p_{22} = -\rho[\phi_{22t} - U\phi_{22z} + (\phi_{0r}\phi_{22r} + \phi_{0z}\phi_{22z}) + (\phi_{11r}^2 + \phi_{11z}^2 - \phi_{11}^2/r^2)/4] \quad (3.6)$$

物体所受力及力矩为

$$F = - \iint_{S_b} p n dS, \quad M = - \iint_{S_b} p (r \times n) dS \quad (3.7)$$

将(3.2)代入, 并对 θ 积分, 最后可得:

轴向力: $F_z = F_{z0} + \alpha^2 F_{z20} = 2\pi \int_{l_b} p_0 r \sin\beta dl + \alpha^2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{l_b} p_{20} r \sin\beta dl$ (3.8)

$$\text{侧向力: } F_x = \alpha F_{x1} = \alpha \left(-\pi \int_{l_0} p_1 r \cos \beta dl \right) \quad (3.9)$$

$$\text{俯仰力矩: } M = \alpha M_1 = \alpha \left[-\pi \int_{l_0} p_1 r (r \sin \beta + z \cos \beta) dl \right] \quad (3.10)$$

以 $(\rho U^2/2) \cdot (\pi D^2/4)$ 和 $(\rho U^2/2) \cdot (\pi D^3/4)$ 进行无量纲化, 可以得到相应的力系数 C_{z0} , C_{x20} , C_{x1} 和 C_{m1} . 后面的计算结果将以力系数形式给出, 并扣除了静水力部分.

四、数值计算结果

如同边界元法数值离散过程一样, 我们将物面和液面的子午线 l_0 划分为若干小单元, 每个小单元上布置等强度源汇, 控制点取在小单元中心, 各阶源强积分方程可离散为线性代数方程求解之. 其中 σ_0 和 σ_{z0} 的影响系数矩阵是相同的. 完全椭圆函数 K 和 E 采用文献[8]推荐的公式计算. 本单元对其中心的计算公式需作特别处理, 如同文献[9]那样, 通过泰勒级数展开解决奇性问题. ϕ_0 和 ϕ_1 对 r 和 z 的高阶导数采用数值求导方法计算. 各阶自由面形状及其上流动参数用二次曲线进行分段平滑处理. 计算模型选用不同细长比的旋转椭球, 计算了不同Froude数的情况, 初始头部浸深 H_0 均取为一个直径. 部分计算结果绘于图2至图5中. 图中参数 H 表示不同时刻的头部浸深, 水下为负.

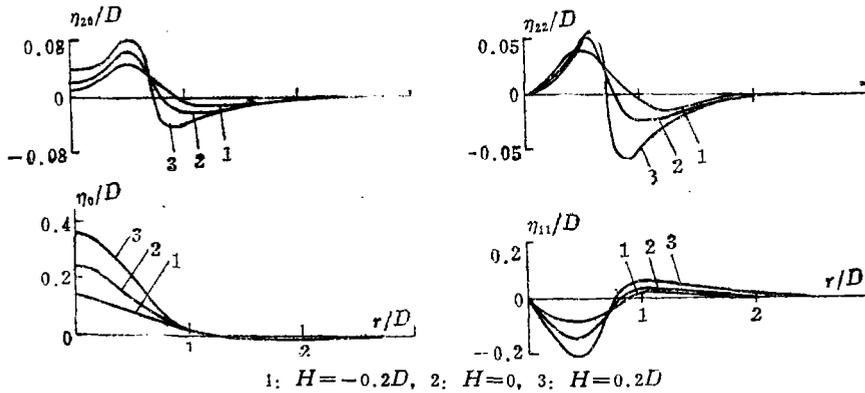
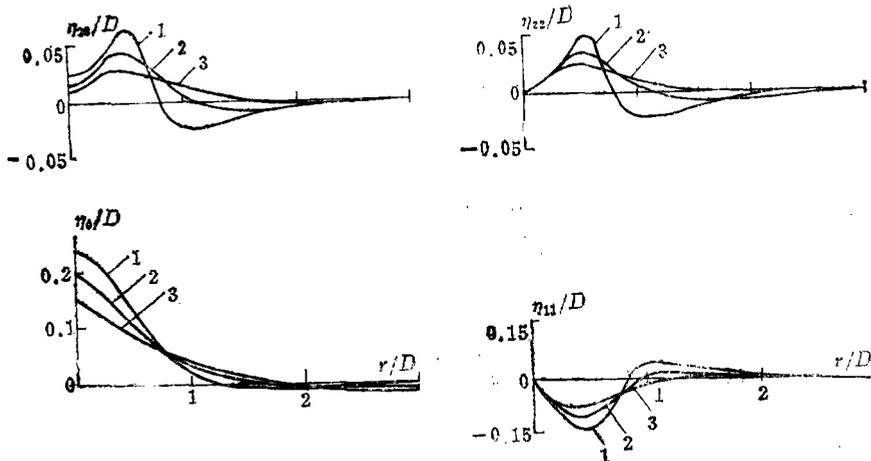


图2 各阶自由面形状演化($L/D=1$, $F=3.2$)



1: $L/D=1$, 2: $L/D=2$, 3: $L/D=4$

图3 不同长细比椭球斜出水液面形状比较($F=3.2$, $H=0$)

图2是球($L/D=1$)斜出水过程中各阶自由面形状的演变情况,分别绘出了物体头部三个浸深时的液面形状。由图可见,随着径向距离增大, η_0 衰减较快,而 η_{11} 、 η_{20} 和 η_{22} 衰减较慢,

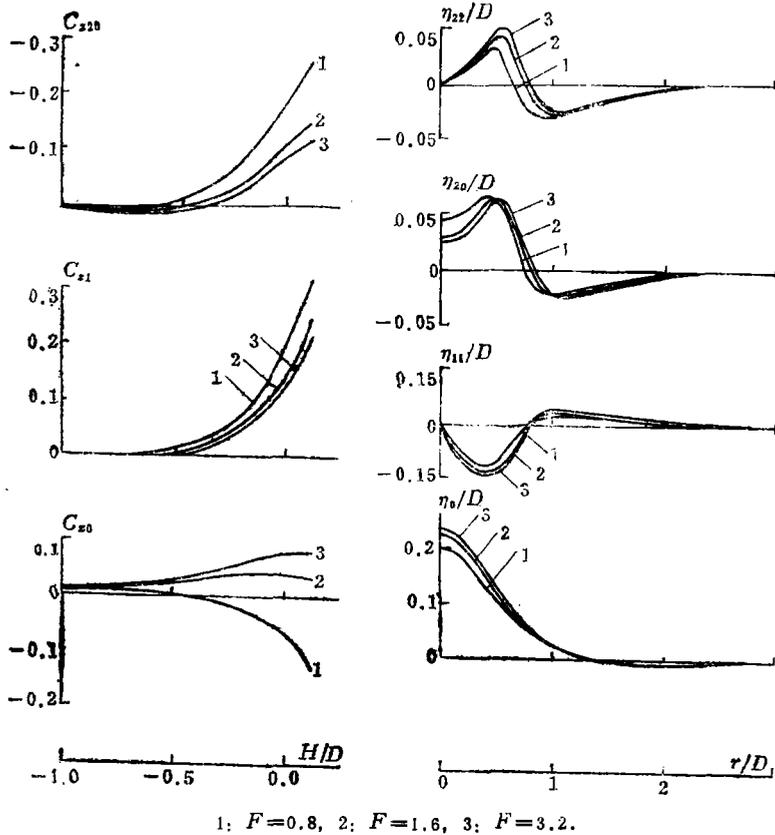


图4 不同 F 数情况下,各阶力系数演化及液面形状比较($L/D=1$)

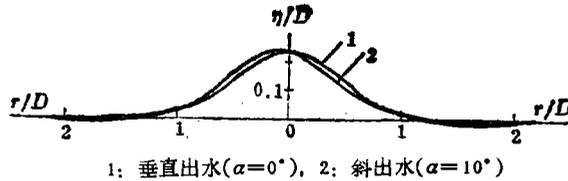


图5 垂直出水和斜出水液面形状比较($L/D=1, F=6.4, H=0$)

且有幅度较大的振荡,但各阶液面抬高都在远处趋于零。由 η_0 的变化可见,在物体头部附近,因扰动大,液面上升幅度较大,远处则有较大范围的凹陷,但幅值较小,这不难由连续方程得到解释。

图3是不同长细比椭球当头部到达静水面时各阶液面形状的比较。不难看出,物体的长细比越大,液面的扰动幅度越小。

图4是不同Froude数 $F(=U\sqrt{gD})$ 情况下,各阶力系数随时间变化情况的比较以及物体头部到达静水面时各阶液面形状的比较。就液面形状而言, F 数的影响不是很大。这是因为,对同一物体, F 数大,意味着液面受扰剧烈,但物体到达水面所需时间较短,总的效果则相差不大。但 F 数对物体受力影响明显,以主阶力 C_{20} 为例, $F=0.8$ 时,物体遭受阻力,而 $F=1.6$ 和 $F=3.2$ 时,物体受推力。进一步的计算表明, F 数再大时, C_{20} 的变化不明显。可见, F 数对受力影响显著的是较低 F 数情况。图4中的力系数曲线还显示,物体越接近液

面, 曲线变化越激烈。

为了显示垂直出水和斜出水的差异, 在图 5 中给出了球垂直出水($\alpha=0^\circ$)和斜出水($\alpha=10^\circ$)当头部到达静水面时的实际液面剖面图。垂直出水时, 图形是左右对称的; 斜出水时, 近物体处, 左边($\theta=\pi$)液面高一些, 右边($\theta=0$)低一些, 这是由于斜出水时, 物体自左向右有移动, 左边液面较早受到扰动。

五、结 束 语

本文用摄动法处理了轴对称体大角度斜出水三元非线性问题, 得到了若干有意义的数值结果。以二元非线性问题作为零阶解, 对其进行摄动, 是一个新的做法。对物体的细长比没有特殊要求, 也是本方法的一个优点。对于有小攻角及偏离不大的非轴对称体的情况, 本文方法可以推广应用。将液面条件改造成便于用时间历程法求解的形式, 是一个新的概念, 具有普遍的意义。但由于摄动法本身对液面方程的各阶导数有一定要求, 本文只能处理到物体接近液面而未穿出液面的情况。对于物体穿过水面并完全出水的复杂情况, 需配合其他方法进行处理。

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Perturbation Solution to the Nonlinear Problem of Oblique Water Exit of an Axisymmetric Body with a Large Exit-Angle

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Abstract

In this paper, a nonlinear, unsteady 3-D free surface problem of the oblique water exit of an axisymmetric body with a large water exit-angle was investigated by means of the perturbation method in which the complementary angle α of the water exit angle was chosen as a small parameter. The original 3-D problem was solved by expanding it into a power series of α and reduced to a number of 2-D problems. The integral expressions for the first three order solutions were given in terms of the complete elliptic functions of the first and second kinds. The zeroth-order solution didn't turn out to be a linear problem as usual but a nonlinear one corresponding to the vertical water exit for the same body. Computational results were presented for the free surface shapes and the forces exerted up to the second order during the oblique water exit of a series of ellipsoids with various ratios of length to diameter at different Froude numbers.

Key words water exit, nonlinear free surface, perturbation method, elliptic integrals, boundary element method, Fourier expansion