

8.5 时间相关法

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将稳态问题转化为非稳态问题求解

Motivation

- 定常跨音速流动
- 不容易找到迭代初值的椭圆型问题
- 把稳态问题看成是相应非稳态过程在一定初边条件下经长时间演化而成的渐进解

基本概念

- 在稳态控制方程中添加一时间导数项，按非稳态问题离散求解
- 当时间步推进到足够长时，其解将不再发生改变（变化极小），即解已达稳定，将其作为稳态问题的解
- 非稳态求解每推进一个时间步，对应着稳态问题迭代求解进行了一轮迭代

涡流函数方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = -\omega$$

- 交替方向隐式(ADI)离散求解:

$$-a_{i,j} \psi_{i-1,j}^{(n+1/2)} + b_{i,j} \psi_{i,j}^{(n+1/2)} - c_{i,j} \psi_{i+1,j}^{(n+1/2)} = d^{(n)}$$

$$-\overline{a}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j-1}^{(n+1)} + \overline{b}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j}^{(n+1)} - \overline{c}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j+1}^{(n+1)} = d^{(n+1/2)}$$

时间相关法求解

$$A \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = -\omega$$

- **ADI** 格式离散

$$-a_{i,j} \psi_{i-1,j}^{n+1/2} + b_{i,j} \psi_{i,j}^{n+1/2} - c_{i,j} \psi_{i+1,j}^{n+1/2} = d^n$$

$$-\overline{a}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + \overline{b}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j}^{n+1} - \overline{c}_{i,j} \psi_{i,j+1}^{n+1} = d^{n+1/2}$$

普通方法

$$a_{i,j} = c_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$b_{i,j} = \frac{2}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$d^{(n)} = \frac{\psi_{i,j-1}^{(n)} - 2\psi_{i,j}^{(n)} + \psi_{i,j+1}^{(n)}}{\Delta y^2} + \omega_{i,j}$$

$$\bar{a}_{i,j} = \bar{c}_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$\bar{b}_{i,j} = \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$d^{(n+1/2)} = \frac{\psi_{i-1,j}^{(n+1/2)} - 2\psi_{i,j}^{(n+1/2)} + \psi_{i+1,j}^{(n+1/2)}}{\Delta x^2} + \omega_{i,j}$$

时间相关法

$$a_{i,j} = c_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$b_{i,j} = \frac{2A}{\Delta t} + \frac{2}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$d^{(n)} = \frac{2A}{\Delta t} \psi_{i,j}^{(n)} + \frac{\psi_{i,j-1}^{(n)} - 2\psi_{i,j}^{(n)} + \psi_{i,j+1}^{(n)}}{\Delta y^2} + \omega_{i,j}$$

$$\bar{a}_{i,j} = \bar{c}_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$\bar{b}_{i,j} = \frac{2A}{\Delta t} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$d^{(n+1/2)} = \frac{2A}{\Delta t} \psi_{i,j}^{(n+1/2)} + \frac{\psi_{i-1,j}^{(n+1/2)} - 2\psi_{i,j}^{(n+1/2)} + \psi_{i+1,j}^{(n+1/2)}}{\Delta x^2} + \omega_{i,j}$$

算法评述

- 确定边界条件，两种算法等价，结果相同
- 调节参数 A ： $A > 0$ 相当于欠松弛迭代， $A < 0$ 相当于超松弛迭代
- 松弛作用的大小取决于 $2A / \Delta t$
- 对于非线性稳态问题加快收敛尤为有效

