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含源项双曲守恒方程的保平衡 HLL 格式*

彭国良^{1,2}, 王仲琦¹, 张俊杰², 任泽平², 谢海燕², 杜太焦²

(1. 北京理工大学机电学院, 北京 100081;
2. 西北核技术研究所, 西安 710024)

摘要: 针对含源项的双曲守恒方程给出了一种新的有限体积格式. 经典的有限体积格式不能正确地模拟对流通量项和外力之间的平衡所产生的动力学问题. 为了解决这个问题, 仿照经典的 HLL 近似 Riemann 求解器设计思路设计了含源项的近似 Riemann 求解器. 针对含重力源项的一维流体 Euler 方程和理想磁流体方程, 通过对通量计算格式的修正得到了保平衡 HLL 格式 (WB-HLL), 并给出了保平衡的证明. 针对一维 Euler 方程和理想磁流体给出了两个算例, 比较了传统 HLL 格式和提出的 WB-HLL 格式的计算精度. 计算结果表明, WB-HLL 格式精度更高, 收敛更快.

关键词: 双曲守恒方程; 源项; 近似 Riemann 求解器; 保平衡格式; 有限体积方法
中图分类号: O35 **文献标志码:** A **DOI:** 10.21656/1000-0887.430084

A Well-Balanced HLL Scheme for Hyperbolic Conservation Systems With Source Terms

PENG Guoliang^{1,2}, WANG Zhongqi¹, ZHANG Junjie²,
REN Zeping², XIE Haiyan², DU Taijiao²

(1. School of Mechatronical Engineering, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing 100081, P.R.China;
2. Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology, Xi'an 710024, P.R.China)

Abstract: A new finite volume scheme was proposed for hyperbolic conservation systems with source terms. The classical finite volume schemes could not accurately simulate the dynamic problems caused by the balance between flux terms and source terms. To deal with this problem, an approximate Riemann solver with source terms was designed in accordance with the classical HLL approximate Riemann solver. The well-balanced HLL scheme (WB-HLL) was obtained through modification of the flux calculation schemes for 1D Euler equations and ideal MHD equations with gravity source terms, and a proof for the well-balanced property of the new scheme was presented. Two numerical examples of 1D Euler equations and ideal MHD equations demonstrate that the proposed WB-HLL scheme has higher accuracy and faster convergence than the classical HLL ones.

Key words: hyperbolic conservation system; source term; approximate Riemann solver; well-balanced HLL scheme; finite volume scheme

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作者简介: 彭国良(1985—), 男, 副研究员(通讯作者). E-mail: pengguoliang@nint.ac.cn.

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引言

含源项的双曲守恒方程在很多领域都有应用,如气体动力学^[1]、浅水波^[2]、天文模拟^[3]、血液流动^[4]等.源项的存在会改变方程解的性质,当方程趋于稳态时,通量梯度与源项应处于完全平衡的状态,但由于网格离散误差,传统的计算格式不能保证平衡状态,导致解在平衡态附近有虚假的振荡.许多物理问题实际上是稳态解的小扰动,如果计算格式设计不好,离散误差可能淹没实际的扰动解.尤其计算网格较为粗糙时,这种误差更大.使用非常细的网格可以减少离散误差,但对大尺度问题细网格的计算成本过高.因此,设计保平衡格式对解决大尺度流动模拟具有重要意义.

为减少平衡态附近的离散误差,学者们发展了很多保平衡格式.Cui^[5]和 Ozcan^[6]通过将动量方程的源项空间积分后合并到压力项,发展了保平衡中心迎风格式(WB-CU).计算中发现这种方法存在的问题是压力不能保证,对高空大气等低密度、低压力问题容易出现负压力.文献[7]介绍了通过引进新的变量将含源项的非守恒方程变为守恒方程的形式,源项与压力等变量的离散保持一致,从而保证平衡.这种方法求解的是原问题的松弛方程,对大尺度高空大气扰动问题,其计算精度较差.Chalons等^[1,7]和 Franck等^[8]利用基于Lagrange投影的方法,求解Lagrange坐标形式下含源项的近似Riemann问题,针对Euler方程发展了新的保平衡格式.这类方法精度较高,但向波系更复杂的磁流体等问题推广时计算较复杂,对已有成熟程序的改动也比较大.本文基于常见的HLL有限体积方法^[9-11],发展了一种新的保平衡格式,期望尽可能简单地实现含源项双曲守恒方程保平衡的求解.

1 含源项的HLL近似Riemann求解器

含源项的双曲守恒方程为

$$U_t + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(U) = \mathbf{Q}, \quad (1)$$

式中, U 为待求解变量, \mathbf{F} 为矢通量, \mathbf{Q} 为源项.

如图1所示,方程(1)的HLL近似Riemann解为

$$W(U_L, U_R) = \begin{cases} U_L, & \frac{x}{t} < S_L, \\ U^*, & S_L < \frac{x}{t} < S_R, \\ U_R, & \frac{x}{t} > S_R, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中, S_L 表示左行波的最大波速, S_R 代表右行波的最大波速.

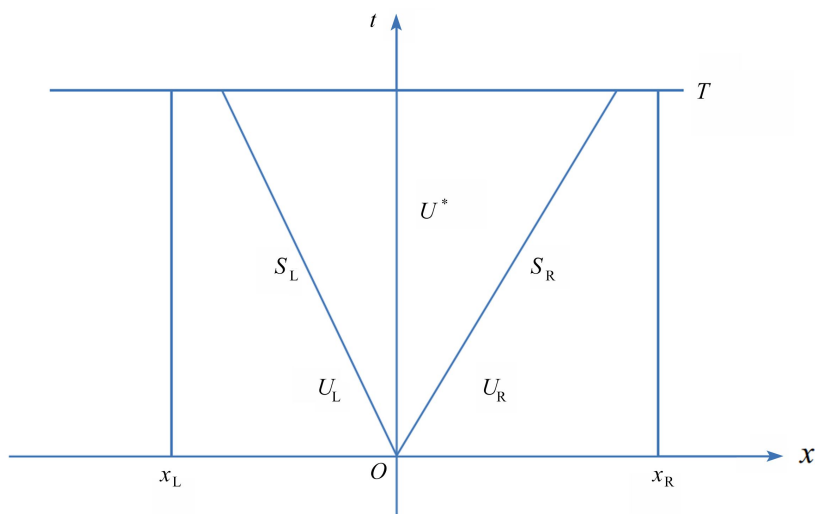


图1 HLL近似Riemann解示意图

Fig. 1 The sketch of HLL approximate Riemann solvers

在控制体 $[x_L, x_R] \times [0, T]$ 内,式(1)可写成积分形式^[12]:

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \mathbf{U}(x, T) dx = \int_{x_L}^{x_R} \mathbf{U}(x, 0) dx + \int_0^T \mathbf{F}(x_L, t) dt - \int_0^T \mathbf{F}(x_R, t) dt + \bar{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U}) T \Delta x = x_R \mathbf{U}_R - x_L \mathbf{U}_L + T(\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_R)) + \bar{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U}) T \Delta x, \quad (3)$$

式中, $\Delta x = x_R - x_L$. 另外, 等式左边可写成

$$\int_{x_L}^{x_R} \mathbf{U}(x, T) dx = \int_{x_L}^{S_L T} \mathbf{U}(x, T) dx + \int_{S_L T}^{S_R T} \mathbf{U}(x, T) dx + \int_{S_R T}^{x_R} \mathbf{U}(x, T) dx = \mathbf{U}^*(S_R T - S_L T) + (S_L T - x_L) \mathbf{U}_L + (x_R - S_R T) \mathbf{U}_R. \quad (4)$$

比较两式右边可得

$$\mathbf{U}^* = \frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_R) + \Delta x \bar{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U}) - S_L \mathbf{U}_L + S_R \mathbf{U}_R}{S_R - S_L}. \quad (5)$$

通量项 \mathbf{F} 的表达式为

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_R) + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L) - \sum_i |S_i| (\mathbf{U}_i - \mathbf{U}_{i-1})}{2}. \quad (6)$$

将式 (5) 代入可得

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{S_L \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_R) - S_R \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L) + S_L S_R (\mathbf{U}_L - \mathbf{U}_R) - \frac{S_L + S_R}{2} \Delta x \bar{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U})}{S_L - S_R}. \quad (7)$$

源项的平均值可近似写成

$$\bar{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U}) = \frac{\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{U}_L) + \mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{U}_R)}{2}. \quad (8)$$

从而得到计算格式为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}_j}{\partial t} = \mathbf{G}_j(\mathbf{U}), \\ \mathbf{G}_j(\mathbf{U}) = \frac{\mathbf{F}_{j+1/2}^n(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) - \mathbf{F}_{j-1/2}^n(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R)}{\Delta x} - \frac{\mathbf{Q}^n(\mathbf{U}_{j+1/2}) + \mathbf{Q}^n(\mathbf{U}_{j-1/2})}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

含 Van-Leer 限制器的二阶守恒重构格式为^[13]

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U}_{L,j+1/2} = \mathbf{U}_j + \frac{\Delta \mathbf{U}}{2}, \quad \mathbf{U}_{R,j-1/2} = \mathbf{U}_j - \frac{\Delta \mathbf{U}}{2}, \\ \Delta \mathbf{U} = \begin{cases} \frac{2\Delta \mathbf{U}^+ \Delta \mathbf{U}^-}{\Delta \mathbf{U}^+ + \Delta \mathbf{U}^-}, & \Delta \mathbf{U}^+ \Delta \mathbf{U}^- > 0, \\ 0, & \Delta \mathbf{U}^+ \Delta \mathbf{U}^- < 0, \end{cases} \\ \Delta \mathbf{U}^+ = \mathbf{U}_{j+1} - \mathbf{U}_j, \quad \Delta \mathbf{U}^- = \mathbf{U}_j - \mathbf{U}_{j-1}. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

时间积分可用 2 阶 Runge-Kutta 方法, 即

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U}_j^{(1)} = \mathbf{U}_j^n + \Delta t \mathbf{G}_j(\mathbf{U}_j^n), \\ \mathbf{U}_j^{(2)} = \mathbf{U}_j^{(1)} + \Delta t \mathbf{G}_j(\mathbf{U}_j^{(1)}), \\ \mathbf{U}_j^{n+1} = \frac{\mathbf{U}_j^{(2)} + \mathbf{U}_j^n}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

2 保平衡 HLL 格式

对含重力源项的一维流体 Euler 方程, 方程(1)中的各项可写成

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U} = (\rho \quad \rho u \quad E), \\ \mathbf{F} = \left(\rho u \quad \rho u^2 + p \quad \left(E + p + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) u \right), \\ \mathbf{Q} = (0 \quad \rho g \quad \rho g u), \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

波速为

$$\lambda = (u - a, u, u + a), \quad (13)$$

式中, a 为声速. 最大波速为

$$S_L = \min(u_L - a_L, u_R - a_R), S_R = \max(u_L + a_L, u_R + a_R). \quad (14)$$

对含重力源项的一维理想磁流体方程, 有

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{U} = (\rho, \rho u, E, b_y, b_z), \\ \mathbf{F} = \left(\rho u, \rho u^2 + p + \frac{b_z^2 + b_y^2 - b_x^2}{2}, \left(E + p + \frac{B^2}{2}\right)u - b_x^2 u, b_y u, b_z u \right), \\ \mathbf{Q} = (0, \rho g, 0, \rho g u, 0), \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

波速为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = (u - c, u, u, u + c), \\ c^2 = \frac{\rho a^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}{\rho}, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

式中, a, c 分别为声速、磁声波速. 最大波速为

$$S_L = \min(u_L - c_L, u_R - c_R), S_R = \max(u_L + c_L, u_R + c_R). \quad (17)$$

平衡态时 u 为 0, 与 u 相关的对流输运通量也要为 0, 故需对通量计算公式 (7) 进行修正. 利用文献 [5] 使用的技巧, 以磁流体方程的通量式 (15) 为例, 速度 u 为 0 时, 对流通量的第 1, 3, 4, 5 分量也应为 0. 故式 (7) 可以写成

$$\mathbf{F}^{(i)}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{S_L \mathbf{F}^{(i)}(\mathbf{U}_R) - S_R \mathbf{F}^{(i)}(\mathbf{U}_L) + S_L S_R H(u)(\mathbf{U}_L^{(i)} - \mathbf{U}_R^{(i)}) - \frac{S_L + S_R}{2} \Delta x \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}(\mathbf{U})}{S_L - S_R}, \quad i = 1, 3, 4, 5, \quad (18)$$

式中, 上标 (i) 表示第 i 个分量, $H(u)$ 为与速度相关的修正项, 需满足

$$H(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u \rightarrow 0, \\ 1, & \text{others.} \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

可取

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{u_L + u_R}{2}, \varphi = \frac{u}{\max(a_L, a_R)}, \\ H(u) = \frac{(C\varphi)^m}{1 + (C\varphi)^m}, \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

式中, C 和 m 是与精度有关的计算参数, 本文中 C 取 1000, m 取 6.

传统的 HLL 格式的通量项为^[9]

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{S_L \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_R) - S_R \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}_L) + S_L S_R (\mathbf{U}_L - \mathbf{U}_R)}{S_L - S_R}. \quad (21)$$

对比式 (18) 和式 (21) 可知, 新格式与传统格式相比, 仅需很小的改动.

下面以理想磁流体方程为例证明本文提出的修正 HLL 格式满足保平衡的要求, 即格式在平衡态时能恢复为静力平衡方程. Euler 方程的情形的证明也可同理得到.

平衡态时, 满足条件 $u_L = u_R = 0$. 由式 (15) 可得

$$S_R = -S_L. \quad (22)$$

代入式 (18) 可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{F}_{j\pm 1/2}^{(i)}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = 0, \quad i = 1, 3, 4, 5, \\ & \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_R) + \mathbf{F}_{i+1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_L)}{2} = \frac{p_{R,i+1/2} + p_{L,i+1/2}}{2} = p_{i+1/2}, \\ & \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_L, \mathbf{U}_R) = \frac{\mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_R) + \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}_L)}{2} = \frac{p_{R,i-1/2} + p_{L,i-1/2}}{2} = p_{i-1/2}, \\ & \mathbf{Q}_j^{(i)}(\mathbf{U}) = 0, \quad i = 1, 3, 4, 5, \\ & \mathbf{Q}_j^{(2)}(\mathbf{U}) = \frac{\rho_{j+1/2,L} + \rho_{j+1/2,R} + \rho_{j-1/2,L} + \rho_{j-1/2,R}}{4} g = \rho_j g. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (23)$$

化简为

$$\frac{p_{i+1/2} - p_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x} = \rho_j g. \quad (24)$$

即稳态情况下计算的方程变为 $\partial_x p = \rho g$, 满足静力平衡条件. 故本文提出的格式是保平衡格式.

3 数值算例

等温大气的扰动算例是用来测试保平衡格式的常用算例^[5,6,8], 但一般文献中设置的计算尺度较小. 本文测试在大尺度条件下各种格式的效果.

3.1 大尺度大气流体的扰动

设大气的初始条件为

$$\rho_0 = e^{-gx/c^2}, \quad p_0 = \rho_0 c^2 + \eta e^{-16r^2}, \quad r = \frac{x - x_c}{l}, \quad (25)$$

式中, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2, c = 300 \text{ m/s}, l = 80 \text{ km}, x_c = 50 \text{ km}, \eta = 1 \text{ Pa}$. 设大气为理想气体, 比热比取 1.67, 计算域为 $[10, 90] \text{ km}$, 边界条件采用文献 [14] 给出的静态等温边界:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{p_L}{\rho_L} = \frac{p_{L+1}}{\rho_{L+1}}, \quad p_L = p_{L+1} + \frac{\rho_L + \rho_{L+1}}{2} g \Delta x, \quad u_L = \min(u_{L+1}, 0), \\ & \frac{p_R}{\rho_R} = \frac{p_{R-1}}{\rho_{R-1}}, \quad p_R = p_{R-1} - \frac{\rho_R + \rho_{R-1}}{2} g \Delta x, \quad u_R = \max(u_{R-1}, 0). \end{aligned} \right. \quad (26)$$

时间积分采用 2 阶 Runge-Kutta 积分, 重构方法采用含 Van-Leer 限制器的二阶守恒重构格式. 网格数取两组: $N=20$ 和 $N=100$, 分别用传统的 HLL 格式、本文提出的 WB-HLL 格式、松弛格式(relax)、Lagrange 投影格式(LA)和 WB-CU 格式计算, 计算时长 100 s. 另外, 用 WB-HLL 格式计算了 $N=1000$ 的情形作为参考的精确解. 由于计算中 WB-CU 格式出现负压力无法完成计算, 下面只比较其他 4 种格式.

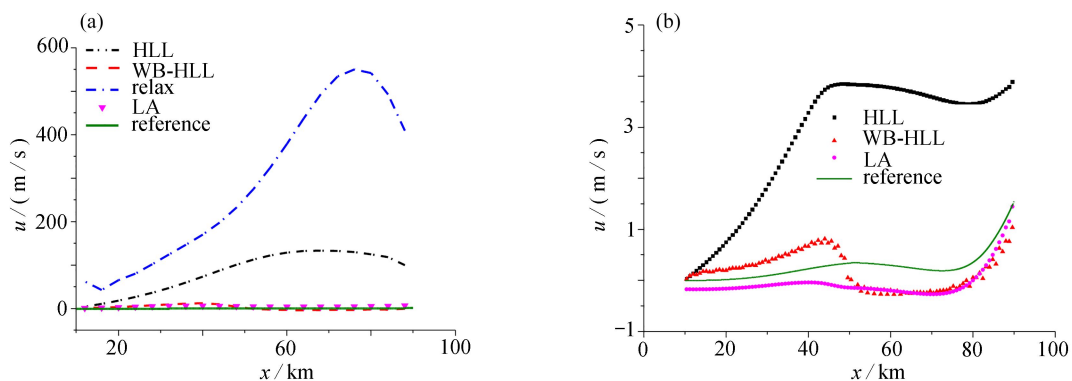


图 2 不同格式计算的流体扰动速度: (a) 网格数 $N=20$; (b) 网格数 $N=100$
 Fig. 2 Fluid perturbed velocities with different schemes: (a) grid number $N=20$; (b) grid number $N=100$

图 2 给出了不同格式和网格计算的扰动速度. 由于松弛格式计算结果与其他格式相差较大, 为了便于比较, 在图 2(b) 中没有展示松弛格式计算的结果. 从图中可以看出, 相同网格精度下, WB-HLL 格式与

Lagrange 投影格式精度相当,比传统的 HLL 格式计算精度更高;网格加密时, WB-HLL 格式也比传统的 HLL 格式收敛更快.

3.2 大尺度大气磁流体的扰动

为验证 WB-HLL 格式在磁流体问题中的计算效果,我们将 3.1 小节的算例改成磁流体算例.由于 Lagrange 投影格式推广到磁流体问题时较为复杂,本算例仅比较 WB-HLL 格式和 HLL 格式.初始条件为

$$\rho_0 = e^{-gx/c^2}, p_0 = \rho c^2 + \eta e^{-16r^2}, r = \frac{x-x_c}{l}, \mathbf{B}_0 = (b_{x0}, b_{y0}, b_{z0}) = \left(0, 0, \frac{b_0}{\sqrt{\mu_0}}\right), \quad (27)$$

式中, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2, c = 300 \text{ m/s}, l = 80 \text{ km}, x_c = 120 \text{ km}, \eta = 0.001 \text{ Pa}, b_0 = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T}, \mu_0 = 1.256 64 \times 10^{-6} \text{ H/m}$, 计算域为 $[80, 160] \text{ km}$, 设磁场 $\mathbf{B} = (b_x, b_y, b_z)$, 磁场边界条件设为 $\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial x} = \mathbf{0}$, 其他边界条件和计算条件同上.

图 3 给出了磁流体方程不同格式和网格计算的扰动速度, 图 4 给出了不同格式和网格计算的磁场结果.从图中可以看出,对磁流体方程,与传统的 HLL 格式相比, WB-HLL 格式计算精度更高,收敛更快.

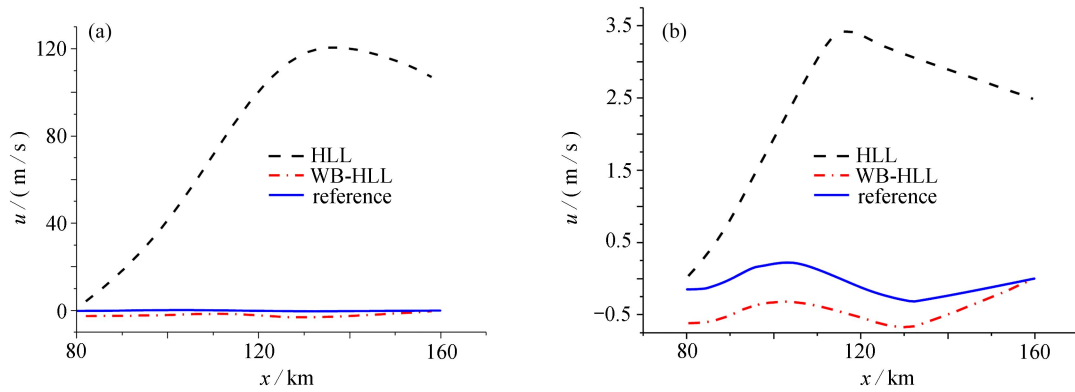


图 3 不同格式计算的磁流体扰动速度: (a) 网格数 $N=20$; (b) 网格数 $N=100$
Fig. 3 MHD perturbed velocities with different schemes: (a) grid number $N=20$; (b) grid number $N=100$

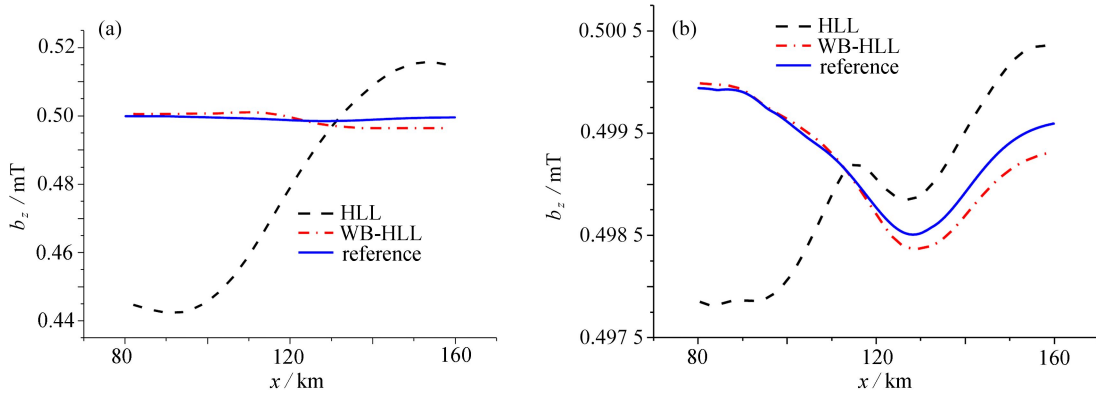


图 4 不同格式计算的磁流体磁场: (a) 网格数 $N=20$; (b) 网格数 $N=100$
Fig. 4 MHD magnetic results with different schemes: (a) grid number $N=20$; (b) grid number $N=100$

4 结 论

本文构造了含源项的 HLL 型近似 Riemann 求解器,对通量计算格式进行修正,提出了保平衡的 HLL 有限体积计算格式,并给出了保平衡证明.与经典 HLL 格式相比,本文的计算格式只需很小的改动.数值算例表明,针对大尺度含重力源项的 Euler 方程,在精度与收敛速度方面,本文的新格式与 Lagrange 投影方法相当,与传统 HLL 格式相比有较大提高.针对大尺度含重力源项的理想磁流体方程,新格式在精度与收敛速度方面与传统 HLL 格式相比也有较大提高.

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