ⓒ应用数学和力学编委会,ISSN 1000-0887

http://www.applmathmech.cn

Chebyshev 谱方法研究非稳态 Maxwell 流体 在轴向余弦振荡圆柱上的斜驻点流动^{*}

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摘要:研究了非稳态 Maxwell 流体斜撞击轴向余弦振荡圆柱的斜驻点流动.首先,基于斜驻点流动特性,在柱面坐标系下求得关于压力的二阶常微分方程,对压强进行修正,建立了非稳态 Maxwell 流体在振荡圆柱上斜驻点流动的边界层模型.接着,合理的相似变换将模型转化,使用 Chebyshev 谱方法求得模型的数值解.结果表明,在贴近圆柱表面的流体随着圆柱体做周期性运动;圆柱的曲率越大越会使在同一时刻同一位置处的流体质点的速度越大;相反,非稳态参数及流体的记忆特性也会在更靠近圆柱壁面处阻碍流体流动.

关 键 词: 非稳态斜驻点流动; Maxwell 流体; 振荡圆柱; 修正压强场; Chebyshev 谱方法 **中图分类号:** 0357 **文献标志码:** A DOI: 10.21656/1000-0887.430361

A Chebyshev Spectral Method for the Unsteady Maxwell Oblique Stationary Point Flow on an Axially Cosine Oscillating Cylinder

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Abstract: The oblique stationary point flow of the Maxwell fluid impacting an axially cosine oscillating cylinder was studied. Firstly, based on the oblique stationary point flow characteristics, the pressure was corrected with the 2nd-order ordinary differential equation of pressure obtained in the cylindrical coordinate system. Later, the boundary layer model for the unsteady Maxwell fluid on an oscillating cylinder was established. The model was converted through the reasonable similarity transform, and the numerical solutions were obtained with the Chebyshev spectral method. The results show that, the fluid near the surface of the cylinder moves periodically

[•] 收稿日期: 2022-11-09;修订日期: 2023-03-15

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(21878018);北京市自然科学基金和北京市教育委员会联合项目 (KZ201810016018)

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引用格式: 白羽, 唐巧丽, 张艳. Chebyshev 谱方法研究非稳态 Maxwell 流体在轴向余弦振荡圆柱上的斜驻点流动 [J]. 应用数学和力学, 2023, **44**(10): 1226-1235.

with the cylinder. The larger the curvature of the cylinder is, the higher the velocity of the fluid particle will be in the same position at the same time. In contrast, the unsteady state parameter and the memory properties of the fluid hinder the flow closer to the cylinder wall.

Key words: unsteady oblique stationary point flow; Maxwell fluid; oscillating cylinder; modified pressure field; Chebyshev spectral method

0 引 言

拉伸平板与拉伸圆柱体上的驻点流动现象因其在许多工程及科学领域的广泛应用而备受研究者关注, 在造纸、拉丝、玻璃吹制、聚合物挤压成型和铜线镀锡等工艺中具有重要意义^[1-2].Drazin 和 Riley^[3]对倾斜驻 点流动问题及其重要应用进行了全面的描述.Pozrikidis^[4]也详细讨论了斜驻点流动.当流体撞击拉伸圆柱 时,其流线与拉伸圆柱成锐角或钝角便会形成斜驻点流动.Wang^[5]是研究拉伸圆柱表面的驻点流动的先驱, 他引入了 Reynolds 数控制的一对耦合常微分方程将黏性边界层问题简化,从那时起,很多文献开始考虑圆 柱的平移及旋转运动.Weidman 等^[6]和 Rahimi 等^[7]分析了黏性流体撞击圆柱的轴对称稳态斜驻点流动;Abbasi 等^[8]研究了 Maxwell 纳米材料在拉伸圆柱上的稳态斜驻点流动;Rahimi 等^[9]研究了垂直圆柱体受到斜 驻点流冲击时的混合对流换热稳态问题,并研究了流动斜度对某些特性的影响;Mabood 等^[10]考虑了存在热 辐射和化学反应下拉伸圆柱上的稳态倾斜驻点流动问题.Chaffari 等^[11]分析随时间振荡的平板上的二阶流 体的斜驻点流动问题.结合以上发展历程,具有振荡的轴向速度圆柱上的非稳态斜驻点流动还未见研究,这 更具有实际意义.

驻点流动因流体受到障碍物的阻碍产生驻点而得名.在驻点处流体速度为零,根据能量守恒原理,驻点处压力达到最大.因此,如何更好地表示驻点流动中压力梯度具有不可估量的挑战.许多学者^[12-17]在驻点流动发展的过程中,从不考虑压力到修正压力项,再到消除压力项都提出了不同方法,推动着其在流体力学领域的发展.其中 Hayat 等^[18]根据驻点流动的边界层特性,使用已知的势流区压力梯度替代未知边界层内压力梯度;Nadeem 等^[19]通过压力的二阶混合偏导数相等,巧妙地消除了压力项;Tooke 等^[20]和 Ashraf 等^[21]通过Bernoulli原理得到了边界层内压强的表达式.在处理速度与压力的耦合项上,笔者探索出一种修正的获取压力梯度的计算方法^[22-23],可以求解出 Maxell 流体在振荡圆柱上的倾斜驻点流场内的压力场.

许多物理问题的数学模型都是高度非线性耦合的偏微分方程,模型精确解很难获得.Hiemenz^[24]首次得 到二维驻点流动在平板上的 Navier-Stokes 方程的精确解;Howarth^[25]和 Davey^[26]将结果推广到不对称情况. 朱婧等^[27]也得到了平板上驻点流动的级数解.陈亚飞等^[28]对不可压缩黏性流体二维 Navier-Stokes 方程使用 有限元模拟获得数值解.王尕平等^[29]利用本征值和本征解的特性建立了数值求解方法.Wang^[5]首次获得纯 黏性流体在圆柱上的斜驻点流动的精确解.但对于复杂的黏弹性流体,还未见人研究.Motsa^[30]在 2013 年发 现了一种先将方程线性化,再进行解耦,最后利用 Chebyshev 微分矩阵近似导数来获得模型的数值解的方 法——Chebyshev 谱方法.它基于多项式插值的思想,使用 Chebyshev 点划分区间,能够同时避免 Gibbs 现象 和 Runge 现象,简单有效,收敛速度快,求解复杂的非线性耦合系统具有较高的效率.基于 Ghaffari 等^[11]和 Majee 等^[31]的求解思想,我们选取 Chebyshev 点的特殊格式对空间进行离散,时间采用向后差分格式对模型 进行求解.在特殊参数下,将现有结果与其他文献的结果进行对比,发现其具有良好的一致性.

基于以上分析,本文研究 Maxwell 流体在轴向余弦振荡圆柱上的倾斜驻点流动问题.获得了一种求解压 强梯度的新颖的方法.引入相似变换对模型进行简化.采用 Chebyshev 谱方法获得复杂偏微分方程的数值解. 绘制图形更直观地分析各物理参数对模型的影响,对实践能够产生指导意义.

1 数学模型

本文研究了二维不可压缩的黏弹性 Maxwell 流体在半径为 R 的圆柱上的非稳态斜驻点流动.圆柱的拉伸 速度为 $V_e = (u_e, w_e)$.图 1 为斜驻点流动物理模型示意图.环境流体以速度 $V_x = (u_x, w_x)$ 斜撞击圆柱形成 斜驻点流动,在圆柱的中心处建立坐标系原点,平行圆柱体轴向方向建立 x 轴,径向方向建立 r 轴.流体在 r > R的区域运动.u,w分别为流体在x方向和r方向上的速度分量.基于以上假设,柱面坐标系下 Maxwell 流体的 轴对称斜驻点流动控制方程为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\lambda_1}{\rho} w \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right) - \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + 2u \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial t} + 2w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} + 2wu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial r} + u^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + w^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right),$$
(1)

其中 ρ 为流体密度, λ_1 为 Maxwell 流体的松弛时间, ν 为流体的运动黏度,p为流场压力,t为时间.



图1 斜驻点流动模型

Fig. 1 The oblique stagnation point flow model diagram

根据圆柱的运动特征及斜驻点流动特性,考虑无滑移的流动边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} w \mid_{r=R} = w_c = cx + U_0 \cos(\Omega t), \ u \mid_{r=R} = u_c = 0, \\ w \mid_{r\to\infty} = w_{\infty} = 2ax + br, \ u \mid_{r\to\infty} = u_{\infty} = -ar, \end{cases}$$
(3)

其中 a, b, c 为正常数,且量纲为 s⁻¹,下角标 c 代表圆柱外壁, Ω 为圆柱随时间振荡的频率, U_0 为拉伸圆柱的振幅.

将方程(3)代入方程(2),获得外部势流的动量方程为

$$-abr + (2ax + br)2a + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}(2ax + br)\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = \nu \frac{b}{r},$$
(4)

这是一个关于压力的二阶常微分方程.令 ∂p/∂x = P, 方程(4)简化为

$$-abr + (2ax + br)2a + \frac{1}{\rho}P + \frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}(2ax + br)\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \nu \frac{b}{r},$$
(5)

求解方程(5),可得

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \nu \rho \, \frac{b}{r} - \frac{4\rho a^2}{1 + 2a\lambda_1} x - \frac{\rho a b - 2\rho a^2 b \lambda_1}{1 + 2a\lambda_1} r,\tag{6}$$

由于 $r \sim O(\delta)$, $\nu \sim O(\delta^2)$, $1/r \sim O(1/\delta)$, 常数的量级为 1, 忽略小量后, 方程(6) 化简为

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\frac{4\rho a^2}{1+2a\lambda_1} x,\tag{7}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{4\rho a^2}{1+2a\lambda_1}.$$
(8)

将方程(7)、(8)代入方程(2),可得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{4a^2}{1 + 2a\lambda_1} x - \frac{4\lambda_1 a^2}{1 + 2a\lambda_1} w = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\right) + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + 2u \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r \partial t} + 2w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} + 2wu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial r} + u^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + w^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}\right).$$
(9)

通过引入流函数 $\psi = (c\nu)^{1/2}R[xf(\eta) + Rg(\eta,\tau)]$ 和相似变量 $\eta = (c\nu)^{1/2}(r^2 - R^2)/(2R), \tau = \Omega t$,其中 $u = -\partial \psi/(r\partial x), w = \partial \psi/(r\partial r)$.连续性方程将自动满足.方程(9)被转化为

$$\begin{split} Sf''' + ff'' - f'f' - De\left(-2ff'f'' + \frac{\beta}{S}f^{2}f'' + f^{2}f'''\right) + 2\beta f'' + \\ & \frac{4s_{1}^{2}De}{1+2De\cdot s_{1}}f' + \frac{4s_{1}^{2}}{1+2De\cdot s_{1}} = 0, \end{split}$$
(10)
$$(-S + De\cdot f^{2}) \frac{\partial g^{3}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{3}} + \left(-f - 2\beta + \frac{\beta De}{S}f^{2}\right) \frac{\partial g^{2}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} + \\ & \left(f' - \frac{4De\cdot s_{1}^{2}}{1+2De\cdot s_{1}} - 2De\cdot ff''\right) \frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} + \\ & \alpha \frac{\partial g^{2}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta \partial \tau} + \alpha^{2}De \frac{\partial g^{3}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta \partial \tau^{2}} - 2\alpha De\cdot f \frac{\partial g^{3}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2} \partial \tau} = 0, \end{split}$$
(11)

方程(3)被转化为

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, g(0,\tau) = 0, \frac{\partial g(0,\tau)}{\partial \eta} = \omega \cos \tau, \\ f'(\infty) = 2s_1, \frac{\partial g(\infty,t)}{\partial \eta} = s_2 S^{1/2}, \end{cases}$$
(12)

其中 $S = 2\eta\beta + 1,\beta = (\nu/(cR^2))^{1/2}$ 代表无量纲的圆柱曲率参数, $s_1 = a/c$ 为速度比参数, τ 为无量纲的时间, $s_2 = b/c$ 代表势流中的剪切流参数, $De = \lambda_1 c$ 代表速度松弛时间的 Deborah 数, $\alpha = \Omega/c$ 为无量纲非稳态参数, $\omega = U_0/(cR)$ 代表无量纲的拉伸圆柱的振幅.

2 Chebyshev 谱方法

Chebyshev 谱方法^[11,30-31] 是一种利用微分矩阵 D_N 来高效地求解线性微分方程且具有较高精度的数值方法.使用 Chebyshev 点 $\varepsilon_i = \cos(\pi j/N) + (j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 将[-1,1]划分为网格点.

我们引入 Trefethen^[32]提出的 Chebyshev 微分矩阵 **D**,满足(**D**)₀₀ = $(2N^2 + 1)/6$, (**D**)_{kk} = $-\varepsilon_k/(2(1 - \varepsilon_k^2))$, $k = 1, \dots, N - 1$, (**D**)_{jk} = $d_j(-1)^{j+k}/(d_k(\varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k))$, $j \neq k, j, k = 1, \dots, N - 1$, (**D**)_{NN} = $-(2N^2 + 1)/6$, 且有 j = 0 或者 N 时, $d_i = 2$; j 为其他值时, $d_j = 1$.

基于以上介绍,本文采用 Chebyshev 谱方法对服从边界条件(12)的微分方程(10)、(11)进行求解.物理 域 $\eta \in [0,\infty]$ 需要缩减为有限域 $\eta \in [0,L]$,其中L的单位为长度单位,对域 $\eta \in [0,L]$ 使用 Chebyshev 点 进行离散,可引入变换 $\eta_j = L(\varepsilon_j + 1)/2$ 使 $\varepsilon_j \in [-1,1]$ 转化为 $\eta_j \in [0,L] | (j = 0,1,2,\dots,N)$,我们把离 散点组成的向量记为 $\eta = [\eta_0,\eta_1,\dots,\eta_N]^T$.由于域的变换,我们在对方程离散时使用的微分矩阵 $D_N = 2D/L$. 进行求解,首先方程(10)为非线性方程,我们需要引入一种有效的格式——Newton 迭代格式^[31],将非线性 常微分方程(10)线性化,有如下步骤:

第一步 在 $f(\eta)$ 的第i + 1次迭代中引入 $f_{i+1}(\eta) = f_i(\eta) + \Delta f_i(\eta) (\Delta f_i 为 f_i 非常小的变化, i = 0, 1, ...)$. 将 $f_{i+1}(\eta) = f_i(\eta) + \Delta f_i(\eta)$ 代入方程(10)、(12)中,消除 $\Delta f_i(\eta)$ 的二次项和更高次项,我们可以获得关于未 知函数 $\Delta f_i(\eta)$ 的第i次迭代的方程:

$$a_{0,i}\Delta f_{i}'''(\eta) + a_{1,i}\Delta f_{i}''(\eta) + a_{2,i}\Delta f_{i}'(\eta) + a_{3,i}\Delta f_{i}(\eta) = A_{i},$$
(13)
相应的边界条件为

$$\Delta f_i(0) = -f_i(0), \ \Delta f_i'(0) = 1 - f_i'(0), \ \Delta f_i'(\infty) = 2s_1 - f_i'(\infty),$$

$$+ f(n) \ b - \pi \delta M, \ \pi \delta H(15) - (19) \ \delta M \ (n) \ (14)$$

$$A_{i} = -Sf''_{i} - (f_{i} + 2\beta)f''_{i} + \left(f_{i}' - \frac{4s_{1}^{2}De}{1 + 2De \cdot s_{1}}\right)f_{i}' - De\left(2f_{i}f_{i}'f_{i}'' - \frac{\beta}{S}f_{i}''f_{i}^{2} + f_{i}'''f_{i}^{2}\right) - \frac{4s_{1}^{2}}{1 + 2De \cdot s_{1}}, \quad (15)$$

$$a_{0,i} = S + De \cdot f_{i}^{2}, \quad (16)$$

$$a_{1,i} = f_i + 2\beta + 2De \cdot f_i f_i' - \frac{\beta De}{S} f_i^2, \qquad (17)$$

$$a_{2,i} = 2De \cdot f_i f_i'' - 2f_i' + \frac{4s_1^2 De}{1 + 2De \cdot s_1},$$
(18)

$$a_{3,i} = 2De \cdot f_i f'''_i + f''_i + 2De \cdot f'_i f''_i - \frac{2\beta De}{S} f_i f''_i.$$
(19)

第二步 此时方程(13)为线性微分方程,我们使用 Chebyshev 谱方法求解得到第*i* 次迭代的未知函数 $\Delta f_i(\eta)$ 的值.再利用 $f_{i+1}(\eta) = f_i(\eta) + \Delta f_i(\eta)$ 确定 $f_{i+1}(\eta)$ 的值.设 $\Delta f_i(\eta)$ 在离散点处的取值组成向量 ΔF_i = $[\Delta f_i(\eta_0), \Delta f_i(\eta_1), \dots, \Delta f_i(\eta_N)]^T$, $f_i(\eta)$ 在离散点处的取值组成向量 $F_i = [f_i(\eta_0), f_i(\eta_1), \dots, f_i(\eta_N)]^T$, 则 $\Delta f_i(\eta)$ 的导数可近似为 D_N 和向量 ΔF_i 的乘积^[32]:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta f_i}{\mathrm{d}\eta} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \left(\boldsymbol{D}_N \right)_{jk} \Delta f_i(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_k) = \boldsymbol{D}_N \Delta \boldsymbol{F}_i, \qquad j = 0, 1, \cdots, N,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta f_i}{\mathrm{d}\eta} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \left(\boldsymbol{D}_N \right)_{jk} \Delta f_i(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_k) = \boldsymbol{D}_N \Delta \boldsymbol{F}_i, \qquad j = 0, 1, \cdots, N,$$
(20)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} \Delta f_i}{\mathrm{d}\eta^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} (\boldsymbol{D}_N)_{jk} \Delta f_i(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_k) = (\boldsymbol{D}_N)^2 \Delta \boldsymbol{F}_i, \qquad j = 0, 1, \cdots, N,$$
(21)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}\Delta f_{i}}{\mathrm{d}\eta^{3}} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \left(\boldsymbol{D}_{N}\right)_{jk} \left(\boldsymbol{D}_{N}\right)_{jk} \Delta f_{i}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{k}) = \left(\boldsymbol{D}_{N}\right)^{3} \Delta \boldsymbol{F}_{i}, \qquad j = 0, 1, \cdots, N.$$
(22)

当 i = 0 时,方程(13)转化为以下方程系统:

$$a_{0,0}\Delta f_{0}^{\prime\prime\prime}(\eta) + a_{1,0}\Delta f_{0}^{\prime\prime}(\eta) + a_{2,0}\Delta f_{0}^{\prime}(\eta) + a_{3,0}\Delta f_{0}(\eta) = A_{0}, \qquad (23)$$

$$\Delta f_0(0) = -f_0(0), \ \Delta f_0'(0) = 1 - f_0'(0), \ \Delta f_0'(\infty) = 2s_1 - f_0'(\infty),$$

$$f_{i+1}(\eta) = f_i(\eta) + \Delta f_i(\eta),$$
(24)
(25)

其中
$$a_{0,0}, a_{1,0}, a_{2,0}, a_{3,0}, A_0$$
 由方程(15)—(19)确定.根据边界条件(12),选取 $f_0(\eta) = e^{-\eta} - 1 + 2s_1\eta + 2(1 - s_1)ne^{-\eta}$ 为初始猜测值.

根据方程(15)-(19),我们将方程(23)-(25)转化为矩阵形式的方程系统如下:

$$A\Delta F_{0} = A_{0},$$

$$(\Delta F_{0})_{N+1} = -(F_{0})_{N+1}, (D_{N})_{N+1,1;N+1}\Delta F_{0} = 1 - (F_{0}')_{N+1}, (D_{N})_{1,1;N+1}\Delta F_{0} = 2s_{1}P - (F_{0}')_{1},$$

$$(27)$$

$$F_{1} = F_{0} + \Delta F_{0},$$

$$(28)$$

其中

$$A = \operatorname{diag} \left[2\beta \eta + P + De \cdot F_0 F_0 \right] (D_N)^3 + \operatorname{diag} \left[F_0 + 2De \cdot F_0 F_0' - \frac{\beta De}{2\beta \eta + P} F_0 F_0 + 2\beta P \right] (D_N)^2 - \operatorname{diag} \left[2F_0' - 2De \cdot F_0 F_0'' - \frac{4De \cdot s_1^2}{1 + 2De \cdot s_1} P \right] D_N + \operatorname{diag} \left[F_0'' + 2De \cdot F_0' F_0'' + 2De \cdot F_0 F_0''' - \frac{2\beta De}{2\beta \eta + P} F_0 F_0'' \right],$$

$$A_0 = (-2\beta \eta - P - De \cdot F_0 F_0) F_0''' + \left(\frac{\beta De \cdot F_0 F_0}{2\beta \eta + P} - 2De \cdot F_0' F_0 - F_0 - 2\beta P \right) F_0'' + \left(F_0' - \frac{4De \cdot s_1^2 P}{1 + 2De \cdot s_1} \right) F_0' - \frac{4s_1^2 P}{1 + 2De \cdot s_1},$$
(30)

此处 P 代表 N + 1 行 1 列的全 1 矩阵, 列向量之间的四则运算为向量对应元素之间的四则运算, 对角矩阵与 D_N 之间的运算为矩阵的四则运算.

求解方程(26)—(28)获得
$$F_1$$
.当 $i = 1$ 时,我们可获得方程系统:
 $a_{0,1}\Delta f_1'''(\eta) + a_{1,1}\Delta f_1''(\eta) + a_{2,1}\Delta f_1'(\eta) + a_{3,1}\Delta f_1(\eta) = A_1,$ (31)
 $\Delta f_1(0) = -f_1(0), \Delta f_1'(0) = 1 - f_1'(0), \Delta f_1'(\infty) = 2s_1 - f_1'(\infty),$ (32)

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(33)

 $f_2 = f_1 + \Delta f_1$.

使用 Chebyshev 谱方法求解方程(31)—(33)获得 f_{2} .直到 $f_{i+1} - f_i \approx 0$ 时迭代结束,得到 f 的值.

第三步 Chebyshev 谱方法求解线性偏微分方程(11).设 n 代表时间层,时间步长为k,符号"[·]_n"代表 函数在时间层的第n层的值(即函数在时刻 $\tau = nk$ 下的函数值),依次类推"[·]_{n-1}"代表函数在时间层的第n - 1层的值.用向后差分公式对方程(11)的时间项进行离散如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta \partial \tau} \end{bmatrix}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right) \end{bmatrix}_n = \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}_n - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}_{n-1} \right\}, \quad (34)$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^3 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta \partial \tau^2} \end{bmatrix}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \left(\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right) \end{bmatrix}_n =$$

$$\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta \partial \tau^{2}} \int_{n} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right) \right]_{n} = \frac{1}{k^{2}} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n} - 2 \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n-1} + \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n-2} \right\},$$
(35)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^3 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^2 \partial \tau} \end{bmatrix}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left(\frac{\partial^2 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \end{bmatrix}_n = \frac{1}{k} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^2} \end{bmatrix}_n - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^2} \end{bmatrix}_{n-1} \right\}.$$
(36)

当 $\tau = 0$ 时,方程(11)在时间层 n = 0时有以下格式:

$$(-S + De \cdot f^{2}) \left[\frac{\partial g^{3}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{3}} \right]_{0} + \left(-f - 2\beta + \frac{\beta De}{S} f^{2} \right) \left[\frac{\partial g^{2}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{0} + \left(f' - \frac{4De \cdot s_{1}^{2}}{1 + 2De \cdot s_{1}} - 2De \cdot ff'' \right) \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{0} = 0,$$

$$(37)$$

$$\left[g(0,\tau)\right]_{0} = 0, \left[\frac{\partial g(0,\tau)}{\partial \eta}\right]_{0} = \omega, \left[\frac{\partial g(\infty,\tau)}{\partial \eta}\right]_{0} = s_{2}S^{1/2},$$
(38)

使用 Chebyshev 谱方法我们可以得到 $[g(\eta, \tau)]_0$.

当 $\tau > 0$ 时,方程(11)使用向后差分离散为以下偏微分方程及其相应的边界条件:

$$(-S + De \cdot f^{2}) \left[\frac{\partial g^{3}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{3}} \right]_{n} + \left(-f - 2\beta + \frac{\beta De}{S} f^{2} \right) \left[\frac{\partial g^{2}(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{n} + \left(f' - \frac{4De \cdot s_{1}^{2}}{1 + 2De \cdot s_{1}} - 2De \cdot ff'' \right) \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n} + \frac{\alpha}{k} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n} - \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n-1} \right\} + \frac{\alpha^{2} De}{k^{2}} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n} - 2 \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n-1} + \left[\frac{\partial g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta} \right]_{n-2} \right\} - \frac{2\alpha De}{k} f_{n}^{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial^{2} g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{n} - \left[\frac{\partial^{2} g(\eta, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{n-1} \right\} = 0,$$

$$\left[g(0, \tau) \right]_{n} = 0, \left[\frac{\partial g(0, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{n} = g \cos(nk), \left[\frac{\partial g(\infty, \tau)}{\partial \eta^{2}} \right]_{n} = s_{0} S^{1/2}.$$
(40)

$$\left[g(0,\tau)\right]_{n} = 0, \left[\frac{\partial g(0,\tau)}{\partial \eta}\right]_{n} = \omega \cos(nk), \left[\frac{\partial g(\infty,\tau)}{\partial \eta}\right]_{n} = s_{2}S^{1/2},$$

$$(40)$$

其中 *n* = 1,2,….

使用 Chebyshev 谱方法求解方程(39)、(40).*n* = 1 时得到[$g(\eta, \tau)$]₁;*n* = 2 时得到[$g(\eta, \tau)$]₂.以此传 递,通过控制 *n* 的大小求得想要的时间下的[$g(\eta, \tau)$]_n.

3 结果与讨论

为了验证方法的有效性,表1将选取特定参数下f''(0)的结果与现有文献的结果进行对比,可以看出, 数据具有很好的一致性.表2展示了当物理域 $\eta \in [0,\infty]$ 需要缩减为有限域 $\eta \in [0,L]$ 时,选取不同L的值 对结果的影响.L的值被选得足够大,以保证解的准确性.这与文献[11]的说明是一致的.

Table 1 Comparison results between the present data and the data in ref. [33-34]					
<i>s</i> ₁		$\beta = 0, De = 0, N = 120, L = 6$			
	ref. [33]	ref. [34]	present		
0.15(a/c = 0.3)	-0.849 4	-	-0.849 4		
0.25(a/c = 0.5)	-	-0.667 3	-0.667 3		
0.4(a/c = 0.8)	-0.299 4	-	-0.299 4		
1(a/c = 2)	2.017 5	2.017 5	2.017 5		
1.5(a/c = 3)	4.729 2	4.729 3	4.729 3		
2(a/c = 4)	8.000 4	_	8.000 4		

表 1 现有f''(0)的数据与文献[33-34]中f''(0)的数据对比结果

表2 选取不同长度 L 时 f"(0) 的数据对比结果

	$\beta = 0, De = 0, N = 120$				
	L = 6	L = 7	L = 8	L = 9	
0.15(a/c = 0.3)	-0.849 420 808 3	-0.849 420 047 2	-0.849 420 014 1	-0.849 420 022 6	
0.25(a/c = 0.5)	-0.667 263 677 5	-0.667 263 660 4	-0.667 263 666 5	-0.667 263 681 3	
0.4(a/c = 0.8)	-0.299 388 804 7	-0.299 388 802 1	-0.299 388 810 2	-0.299 388 830 4	
1(a/c = 2)	2.017 502 833 5	2.017 502 837 70	2.017 502 821 3	2.017 502 787 82	
1.5(a/c = 3)	4.729 282 401 84	4.729 282 403 29	4.729 282 384 3	4.729 282 346 45	
2(a/c = 4)	8.000 429 507 31	8.000 429 504 18	8.000 429 481 5	8.000 429 443 28	

图 2 描述了不同振幅参数 ω 下的关于空间 η 与时间 τ 的速度三维图 时间步长 k = 0.1 由图可知, $\omega = 0$ 时,圆柱匀速线性拉伸; $\omega > 0$ 时,圆柱的拉伸速度随时间周期性变化 由于黏弹性流体的黏性与圆柱壁的无 滑移效应,导致撞击在圆柱壁上的流体黏在圆柱壁上,拥有与圆柱同样的速度大小及方向. $\omega > 0$ 时,靠近圆 柱壁的流体速度随着圆柱的速度周期性变化; $\omega = 0$ 时,靠近壁面的流体速度不发生振荡.逐渐远离圆柱壁的 流体速度受到圆柱运动速度的影响越来越小.并且随着 ω 越来越大,流体速度波动也越大.



图2 不同振荡参数ω下的速度三维图

Fig. 2 3D plots of velocities u for different values of oscillation parameter ω

注 为了解释图中的颜色,读者可以参考本文的电子网页版本,后同.

图 3 展示了非稳态参数 α 对黏弹性流体速度的影响.由图可知,α 增加会阻碍流体的流动.物理上随着 α 的增大,圆柱随时间的拉伸频率越来越快,这会导致处于同一位置处的流体质点,来不及应对突然的阻碍而 受到圆柱运动更大的影响.黏弹性流体由于其黏性,这种影响会传播得更远,导致形成的速度边界层更厚.

图 4 反映了不同圆柱曲率参数 β 下的流体速度 u 的变化.我们可以发现,β 越大,圆柱的弯曲程度越大, 圆柱的半径 R 越小,代表的实际圆柱体越细,圆柱壁的拉伸运动反而对流体的速度影响越小,通过与流体黏 性相结合引起的速度边界层越薄,同一位置处的流体质点速度越大.

图 5 展示了速度比参数 s1 对流体速度场的影响.速度比参数为入射流的应变率与圆柱的应变率之比.由

图可知,s₁越大,意味着入射流的应变率在增大,圆柱壁面的应变率相对减小,因此圆柱拉伸速度对流体的影响会越小,从而增大在同一位置处流体质点的速度,促进流体流动.

图 6 描述了反映速度松弛时间的 Deborah 拉数 De 对流体速度的影响.松弛时间体现流体的记忆特性,而 流体弹性是记忆特性的具体表现形式.当 De = 0 时,模型转化为 Newton 流体(纯黏性流体)模型.De ≠ 0 代表 了 Maxwell 流体的黏滞度及其弹性,随着 De 逐渐增大,流体弹性逐渐占据主要地位.由图可知,De 越大,流体 弹性越强,流体达到新的平衡所需的时间越长,减缓圆柱运动对流体速度的影响,流体速度下降.但受圆柱运 动影响很小的流体质点处,弹性反而促进流体流动,也因此在图中,线条产生两两相交的现象.



图3 不同非稳态参数 α 下的速度 u





图5 不同速度比参数 s1 下的速度 u









图4 不同圆柱曲率参数β下的速度 u

Fig. 4 Velocities u for different values of curvature parameter β



图 6 不同 Deborah 拉数 De 下的速度 u





图 7、图 8 绘制了不同剪切参数(斜驻点流动参数) s₂下的流线图.可以看出,通过控制剪切参数的正负可以控制流体的入射方向.

4 结 论

本文应用一种高效的数值方法——Chebyshev 谱方法,研究了 Maxwell 流体斜撞击圆柱体的斜驻点流动. 数值结果以更直观的图形来描绘.结果表明,增加流体控制方程的非稳态项会使流体速度减小;圆柱体的曲 率越大越会促进流体流动,在实际中可根据圆柱体的粗细来判定需要施加的入射流的速度大小,大大提高工 作效率;近圆柱壁处的流体会随着圆柱周期性的运动而运动,在实践中亦可通过控制圆柱的拉伸速度来成型 不同的材料;流体的弹性对靠近壁处的流体速度具有阻碍作用;斜驻点流动入射流的方向由剪切流的应变率 的正负来刻画.

致谢 本文作者衷心感谢北京建筑大学青年教师研究能力提升计划(X21027;X21030;X21031)和北京 建筑大学研究生创新项目(PG2022146)对本文的资助.

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