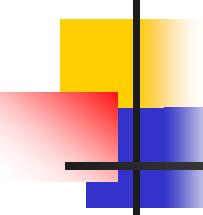


講義予定(案)

1. (9/2) 数値シミュレーションの手続き (テキスト第1章)
2. (9/9) 偏微分方程式と解析解 (テキスト第2章)
3. (9/16) **休講**
4. (9/30) 差分方程式とそのスキーム (テキスト第3章) + 変換 (テキスト第4章)
5. (10/7) 計算 (テキスト第5章)+連立一次方程式の解法(テキスト第6章)
6. (10/21) 流れ関数-ポテンシャルによる解法(テキスト第7章)
7. (10/28) 流速-圧力を用いた解法 (テキスト第7章)
8. (11/4) 熱流体解析と多相流解析
9. (11/11) 乱流の数値解析 by 金子暁子先生
10. (11/18) 数値解析の実際 by 渡辺正先生(JAEA)
11. (11/25) (予備日)



非圧縮性流体の基礎方程式： 連續の式とNavier-Stokes方程式

基礎方程式

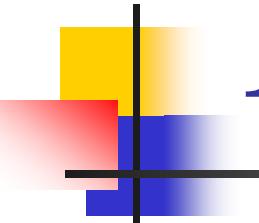
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} + \nabla(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{V}) = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \tau + \vec{g} + \frac{\vec{F}}{\rho} \quad \cdots \cdots \quad ②$$

差分式(流速と圧力をのみを陰的に取り扱う)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V}^{n+1} = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \quad ③$$

$$\frac{\vec{V}^{n+1} - \vec{V}^n}{\Delta t} = -\nabla(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{V})^n - \frac{1}{\rho^n} \nabla p^{n+1} + \frac{1}{\rho^n} \nabla \cdot \tau^n + \vec{g}^n + \frac{\vec{F}}{\rho^n} \quad \cdots \cdots \quad ④$$



1次元熱流動解析のための基礎方程式

・連続の式

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (1)'$$

・運動方程式

$$\frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial t} = F - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \quad (2)'$$

・エネルギー方程式

$$\frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho hv)}{\partial x} = Q + \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \quad (3)'$$

・状態方程式

$$h = h(p, \rho) \quad (4)'$$

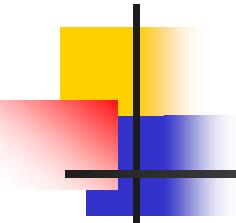
未知数

(1) 密度 : ρ

(2) 速度 : v

(3) 圧力 : p

(4) 比エンタルピー : h



差分式

- ・連続の式

$$\frac{\rho - \rho^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = 0 \quad (1)$$

- ・運動方程式

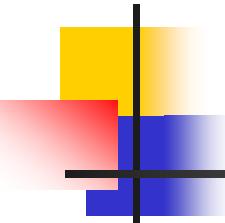
$$\frac{(\rho v) - (\rho v)^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot p = F^n \quad (2)$$

- ・エネルギー方程式

$$\frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \quad (3)$$

- ・状態方程式

$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho} \quad (4)$$

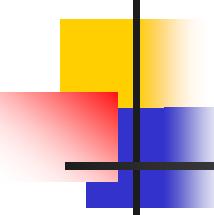


状態方程式

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \rho RT \\ &= \rho(C_p - C_v)T \\ &= \rho \frac{C_p - C_v}{C_p} \cdot C_p T \\ &= \rho \frac{(C_p/C_v) - 1}{(C_p/C_v)} \cdot C_v T \\ &= \rho \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma} h \\ \therefore \quad h &= \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

ただし

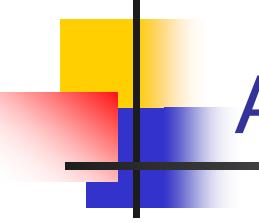
$$\begin{cases} R = C_p - C_v \\ \gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} \\ h = C_p T \end{cases}$$



初期に提案されたアルゴリズム → ACE法のアルゴリズム(1)

(3)-(1)× h^* より、

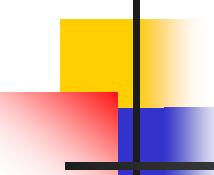
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \\ -) & \quad \frac{\rho h^* - \rho^n h^*}{\Delta t} + h^* \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = 0 \\ \hline & \frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} - \frac{\rho h^* - \rho^n h^*}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) - h^* \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$



ACE法のアルゴリズム(2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} - \frac{\rho h^* - \rho^n h^*}{\Delta t} + \frac{\rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} - \frac{\rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} \\ & + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) - h^* \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho^n \frac{h - h^n}{\Delta t} + \rho \frac{h - h^*}{\Delta t} + \rho^n \frac{h^* - h^n}{\Delta t} + \\ & (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot h^* + h^* \cdot \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) - h^* \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \\ & \rho^n \frac{h - h^n}{\Delta t} + \rho \frac{h - h^*}{\Delta t} + \rho^n \frac{h^* - h^n}{\Delta t} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot h^* = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$



ACE法のアルゴリズム(3)

一方、

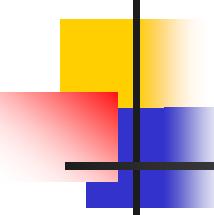
$$\begin{aligned} dh &= \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \right|_p \cdot dv + \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \right|_v \cdot d\rho \\ &= \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) + \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \right|_{(1/\rho)} \cdot d\rho \xrightarrow{dp \rightarrow 0} \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

とすると、

$$h - h^n = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^n} \right)$$

$$h - h^* = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^*} \right)$$

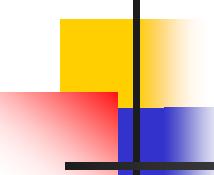
$$\nabla_d h^* = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \cdot \nabla_d \left(\frac{1}{\rho^*} \right)$$



ACE法のアルゴリズム(4)

と置き換えることができるから、(5)式は $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \rightarrow 0$ として

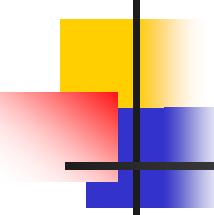
$$\left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial (1/\rho)} \right|_p \left\{ \rho^n \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^*} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^*} \right) \frac{\rho - \rho^n}{\Delta t} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} \right\} = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t}$$
$$\therefore \rho^n \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^*} + \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^*} \right) \frac{\rho - \rho^n}{\Delta t} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} = \left. \frac{\partial (1/\rho)}{\partial h} \right|_p Q^n \quad (7)$$



ACE法のアルゴリズム(5)

以上より

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left\{ \frac{\rho^n}{\rho} - 1 + 1 - \frac{\rho^n}{\rho} - \frac{\rho^*}{\rho^*} - \frac{\rho^n}{\rho^*} \right\} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} \\&= -\frac{1}{\rho^*} \cdot \frac{\rho - \rho^n}{\Delta t} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} \\&= -\frac{1}{\rho^*} \cdot \{-\nabla_d(\rho v)\} + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} \\&= \frac{1}{\rho^*} \cdot \nabla_d(\rho v) + (\rho v) \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^*} \\&= \nabla_d \cdot \left(\frac{\rho v}{\rho^*} \right)\end{aligned}$$



ACE法のアルゴリズム(6)

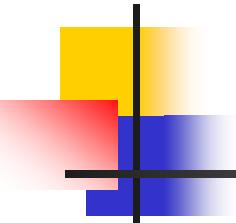
だから

$$\nabla_d \cdot \left(\frac{\rho v}{\rho^*} \right) = \frac{\partial(1/\rho)}{\partial h} \Big|_p \cdot Q^n \quad (8)$$

ACE発散方程式



理論上、この式を解く事によって、
速度場を求めることができる



差分式

- ・連続の式

$$\frac{\rho - \rho^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v) = 0 \quad (1)$$

- ・運動方程式

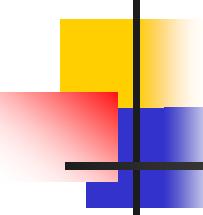
$$\frac{(\rho v) - (\rho v)^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot p = F^n \quad (2)$$

- ・エネルギー方程式

$$\frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) = Q^n + \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t} \quad (3)$$

- ・状態方程式

$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho} \quad (4)$$



CACE法のアルゴリズム(1) エネルギー方程式に対する考え方

(3)式のエネルギー式より

$$E = \frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*) - Q^n - \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t}$$

とおくと、

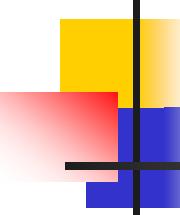
$$E' = E(h, \rho, p, (\rho v))$$

である。

” $E \rightarrow 0$ となるように圧力 p を変化させる”
そのためには、

$$E(p + dp) = E(p) + \frac{dE}{dp} \cdot dp = 0$$

である。



CACE法のアルゴリズム(2) 圧力修正の方法

問題は流れを再現する のに最適な、 dp を探すことに対応する 、

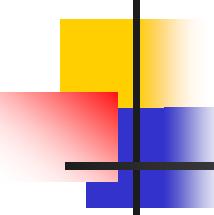
$$dp = -E \left/ \left(\frac{dE}{dp} \right) \right.$$

として dp が決定される。上式を計算するためには、 (dE/dp) が必要となる

$$\frac{dE}{dp} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dp} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial \rho} \frac{d\rho}{dp} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)} \frac{d(\rho v)}{dp}$$

ここで、

$$\frac{dh}{dp} = \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial p} \right|_{\rho} + \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \right|_p \frac{d\rho}{dp}$$



CACE法のアルゴリズム(3) 圧力修正式内の微分項

また、

$$\frac{d\rho}{dp} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial (\rho v)} \cdot \frac{d(\rho v)}{dp}$$

(1)式より

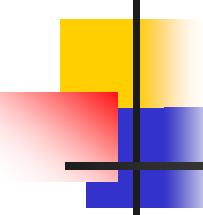
$$\rho = \rho^n - \Delta t \cdot \nabla_d (\rho v), \quad \frac{d\rho}{d(\rho v)} = -\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d$$

(2)式より

$$\rho v = \rho v^n - \Delta t \cdot \nabla_d p + F^n, \quad \frac{d(\rho v)}{dp} = -\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d$$

よって、

$$\frac{d\rho}{dp} = (-\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d) \cdot (-\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d) = \Delta t^2 \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \nabla_d$$



CACE法のアルゴリズム(4) 圧力修正式中の微分項

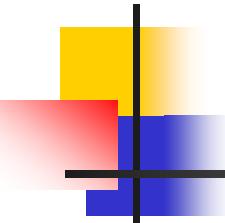
さらに、

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial h} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial h} [\nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*)]$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = -\frac{I}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \rho} = \frac{h}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial (\rho v)} [\nabla_d \cdot (\rho v h^*)]$$



CACE法のアルゴリズム(5) 圧力修正式中の微分項

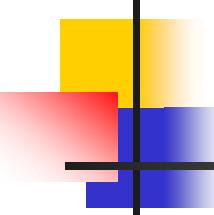
よって、

$$\frac{dE}{dp} = \left\{ \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial h} [\nabla_d (\rho v h^*)] \right\} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial p} \Big|_{\rho} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \Big|_p \frac{d\rho}{dp} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{h}{\Delta t} \Delta t^2 \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \nabla_d - \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$
$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial(\rho v)} [\nabla_d (\rho v h^*)] \times (-\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d)$$

$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho} \quad \text{とすると、}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial p} \Big|_{\rho} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho}, \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \Big|_p = -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho^2}$$



CACE法のアルゴリズム(6) 圧力修正式中の微分項

よって、

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dE}{dp} = & \left\{ \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial h} [\nabla_d (\rho v h^*)] \right\} \cdot \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho^2} \cdot \Delta t^2 \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \nabla_d \right) \\ & + \frac{h}{\Delta t} \Delta t^2 \cdot \nabla_d \cdot \nabla_d - \frac{1}{\Delta t} \\ & + \frac{\partial}{\partial(\rho v)} [\nabla_d (\rho v h^*)] \times (-\Delta t \cdot \nabla_d)\end{aligned}$$

上式を用いて、以下の様に圧力値を修正する。

$$dp = -E \left/ \left(\frac{dE}{dp} \right) \right.$$

$$p \leftarrow p + dp$$

ドナーセルスキーム

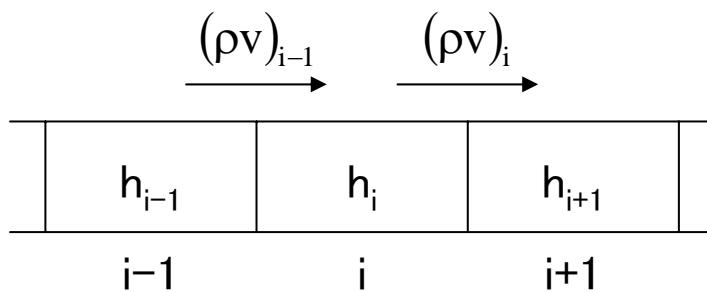
エネルギー式より

$$E = \frac{\rho h - \rho^n h^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{(\rho v)_i \cdot HS1 - (\rho v)_{i-1} \cdot HS2}{\Delta x} - Q^n - \frac{p - p^n}{\Delta t}$$

ドナーセルスキーム

$$HS1 = \begin{cases} h_i & ((\rho v)_i \geq 0) \\ h_{i+1} & ((\rho v)_i < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$HS2 = \begin{cases} h_{i-1} & ((\rho v)_{i-1} \geq 0) \\ h_i & ((\rho v)_{i-1} < 0) \end{cases}$$



$\xleftarrow{HS2}$ $\xleftarrow{HS1}$

アルゴリズムのまとめ(1)

$$\frac{dE}{dp} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dp} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial \rho} \frac{d\rho}{dp} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_i} \frac{d(\rho v)_i}{dp} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_{i-1}} \frac{d(\rho v)_{i-1}}{dp}$$

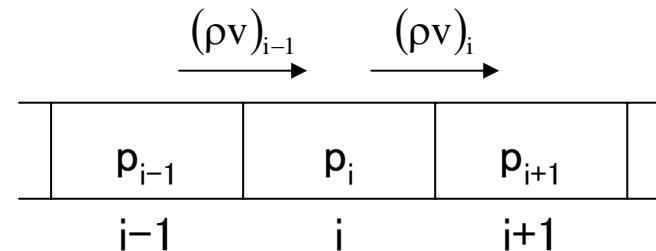
ここで、

$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho}$$

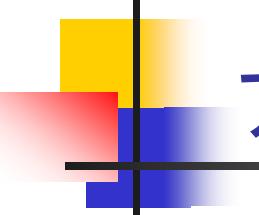
$$\rho = \rho^n - \Delta t \frac{(\rho v)_i - (\rho v)_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

$$(\rho v)_i = (\rho v)_i^n - \Delta t \cdot \frac{p_{i+1} - p_i}{\Delta x} + F_i^n$$

$$(\rho v)_{i-1} = (\rho v)_{i-1}^n - \Delta t \cdot \frac{p_i - p_{i-1}}{\Delta x} + F_{i-1}^n$$



$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right)_i = \frac{p_{i+1} - p_i}{\Delta x}$$



アルゴリズムのまとめ(2)

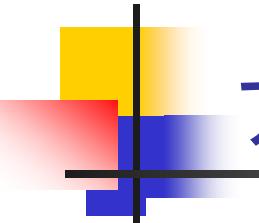
$$\frac{d(\rho v)_i}{dp_i} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{d(\rho v)_{i-1}}{dp_i} = -\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{dp_i} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial (\rho v)_i} \frac{d(\rho v)_i}{dp_i} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial (\rho v)_{i-1}} \frac{d(\rho v)_{i-1}}{dp_i}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right) + \left(\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$= -2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2}$$

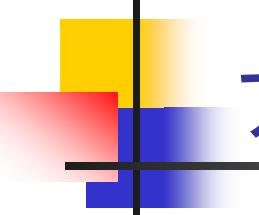


アルゴリズムのまとめ(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dh}{dp} &= \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial p} \right|_p + \left. \frac{\partial h}{\partial \rho} \right|_p \frac{d\rho}{dp} \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{1}{\rho} + \left(-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p}{\rho^2} \right) \cdot \left(-2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{1}{\rho} + 2 \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_i} = \frac{HS1}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_{i-1}} = -\frac{HS2}{\Delta x}$$



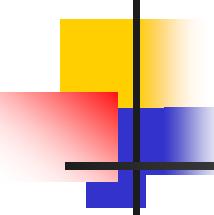
アルゴリズムのまとめ(4)

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_i} \cdot \frac{\partial (\rho v)_i}{\partial p_i} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial (\rho v)_{i-1}} \cdot \frac{\partial (\rho v)_{i-1}}{\partial p_i} = \frac{\Delta t (HS1 + HS2)}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial h} = \frac{\rho}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial \rho} = \frac{h}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = -\frac{1}{\Delta t}$$



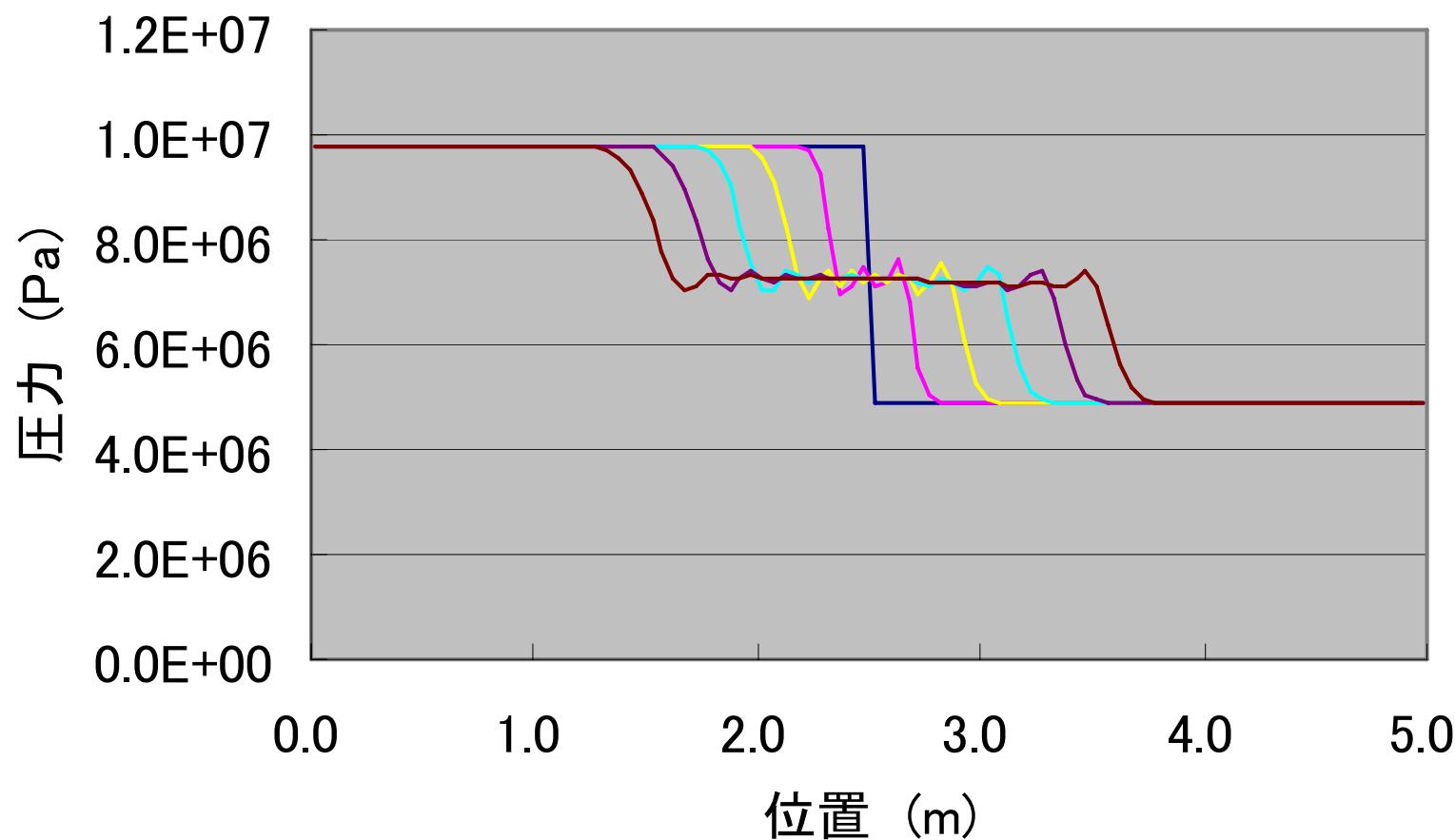
アルゴリズムのまとめ(5)

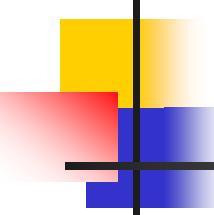
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dE}{dp} &= \frac{\rho}{\Delta t} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} + 2 \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{p}{\rho^2} \cdot \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} \right) + \frac{h}{\Delta t} \cdot \left(-2 \cdot \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta t (HS1 + HS2)}{\Delta x^2} \\ &= \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \left(HS1 + HS2 - 2h + 2 \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p}{\rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(\rho \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} - 1 \right)\end{aligned}$$

ここで $S \equiv \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho}$
 $T \equiv -\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p}{\rho^2}$ とおくと、

$$\frac{dE}{dp} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (HS1 + HS2 - 2h + 2\rho T) + \frac{1}{\Delta t} (\rho S - 1)$$

解析結果例-衝撃波管における圧力波伝播-





ICE法のアルゴリズム 一基礎式一

- 連続の式:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} = 0$$

- Navier-Stokes方程式:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{4}{3} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right)$$

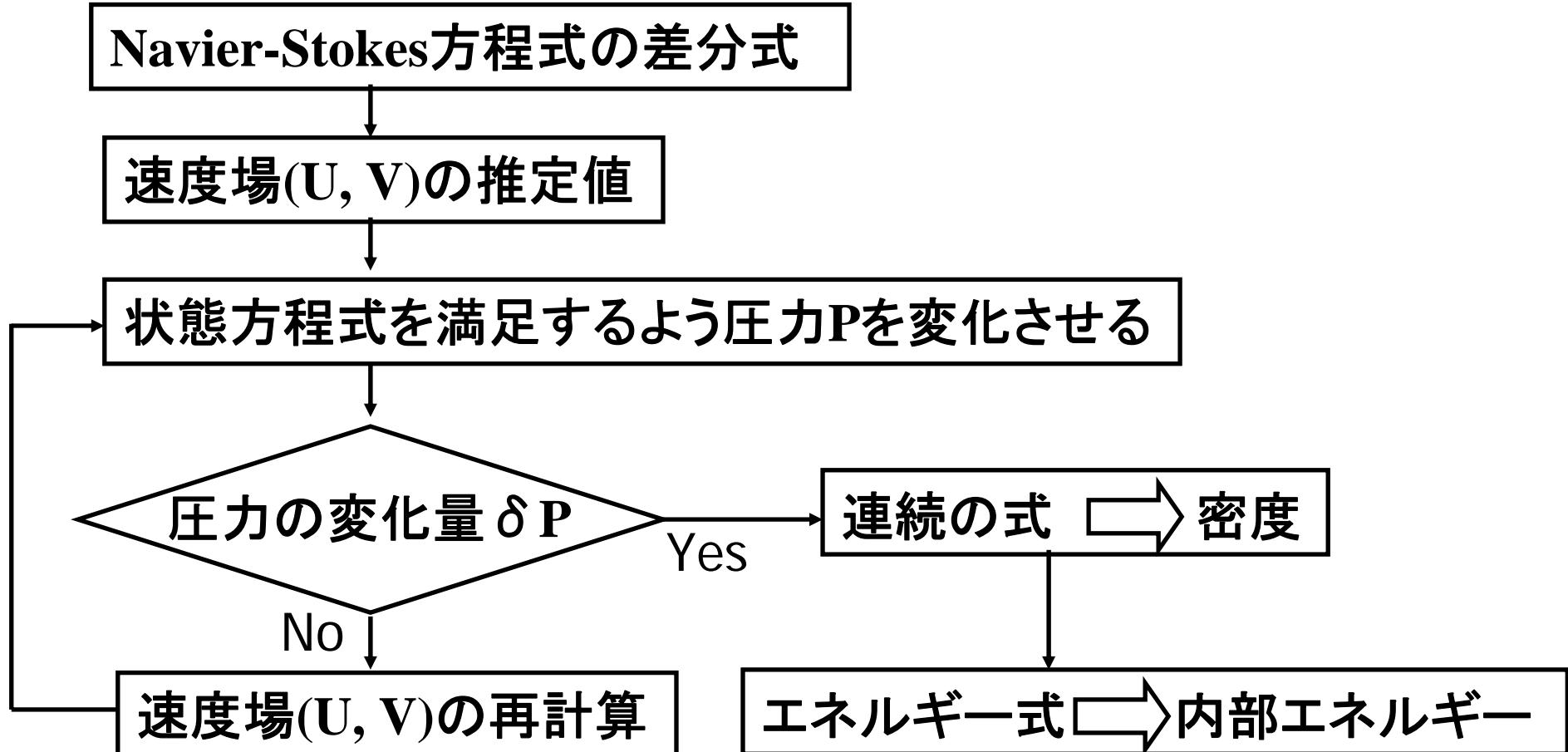
- エネルギー方程式:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial I}{\partial y} \right) = -P \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) + \mu \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right]$$

- 状態方程式:

$$F(\rho, I) = a^2 (\rho - \rho_0) + (\gamma - 1) \rho I$$

ICE法のアルゴリズム



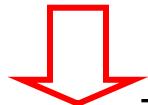
連續の式の差分表現 一保存性一

$$\frac{\rho_{i,j} - \rho_{i,j}^n}{\delta t} + \frac{1}{\delta x} [(\rho u)_{i+1,j} - (\rho u)_{i-1,j}] + \frac{1}{\delta y} [(\rho v)_{i,j+1} - (\rho v)_{i,j-1}] = 0$$

$$\frac{\rho_{i,j} - \rho_{i,j}^n}{\delta t} \delta x \delta y + \delta y [(\rho u)_{i+1,j} - (\rho u)_{i-1,j}] + \delta x [(\rho v)_{i,j+1} - (\rho v)_{i,j-1}] = 0$$

$$\frac{M - M^n}{\delta t} + \sum_{j=2}^{JMAX+1} \delta y \left[(\rho u)_{IMAX+1+\frac{1}{2},j} - (\rho u)_{2-\frac{1}{2},j} \right] + \sum_{i=2}^{IMAX+1} \delta x \left[(\rho v)_{i,JMAX+1+\frac{1}{2}} - (\rho v)_{i,2-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = 0$$

ここで



$$\left[\int_y (\rho u)_{i=IMAX+1+\frac{1}{2}} dy - \int_y (\rho u)_{i=2-\frac{1}{2}} dy \right] + \left[\int_x (\rho v)_{j=JMAX+1+\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int_y (\rho v)_{j=2-\frac{1}{2}} dx \right]$$

であるから

$$M = M^n + \delta t \left[\{M_x(i) - M_x(0)\} + \{M_y(i) - M_y(0)\} \right]$$

運動方程式の対流項の差分表現

$$FUX = \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n = (1-\alpha) u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \frac{\left(u_{i+\frac{3}{2},j}^n - u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right)}{2\delta x}$$
$$+ \alpha \left[\frac{\left(u_{i+\frac{3}{2},j}^n - u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right) \left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n - \left| u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right| \right)}{2\delta x} + \frac{\left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n - u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right) \left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n + \left| u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right| \right)}{2\delta x} \right]$$
$$FUY = \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n = (1-\alpha) v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \frac{\left(v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+1}^n - v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j-1}^n \right)}{2\delta y}$$
$$+ \alpha \left[\frac{\left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j+1}^n - u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right) \left(v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n - \left| v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right| \right)}{2\delta y} + \frac{\left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n - u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j-1}^n \right) \left(v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n + \left| v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right| \right)}{2\delta y} \right]$$

内部エネルギー差分表現

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\mathbf{I}_{i,j} - \mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n}{\delta t} + (1-\alpha) \frac{\left(\mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \right)}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i+1,j}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i-1,j}^n \right)}{2\delta x} + \alpha \left[\frac{\left(\mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} - \left| \mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \right| \right)}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i+1,j}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i-1,j}^n \right)}{\delta x} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\left(\mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} + \left| \mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \right| \right)}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i-1,j}^n \right)}{\delta x} \right] \\
 & + (1-\alpha) \frac{\left(\mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{2} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i,j+1}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i,j-1}^n \right)}{2\delta y} + \alpha \left[\frac{\left(\mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} - \left| \mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right| \right)}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i,j+1}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n \right)}{\delta y} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\left(\mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} + \left| \mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right| \right)}{4} \cdot \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i,j-1}^n \right)}{\delta x} \right] \\
 & = - \frac{\overline{\mathbf{P}_{i,j}}}{\mathbf{P}_{i,j}^n} \left[\frac{\left(\mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \right)}{\delta x} + \frac{\left(\mathbf{v}_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{v}_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{\delta y} + \frac{\xi}{x_i} \frac{\left(\mathbf{u}_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \mathbf{u}_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} \right)}{2} \right] \\
 & + \frac{k}{C_v \rho_{i,j}^n} \left[\frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i+1,j}^n - 2\mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n + \mathbf{I}_{i-1,j}^n \right)}{\delta x^2} + \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i,j+1}^n - 2\mathbf{I}_{i,j}^n + \mathbf{I}_{i,j-1}^n \right)}{\delta y^2} + \frac{\xi}{x_i} \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{i+1,j}^n - \mathbf{I}_{i-1,j}^n \right)}{2\delta x} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

状態方程式を満足させる圧力Pの変化

エネルギー輸送方程式と
同時に解く方程式

近似式を解く

$$P_{i,j} - F(\rho_{i,j}, I_{i,j}) = 0$$


$$W \equiv \bar{P}_{i,j} - F(\bar{\rho}_{i,j}, \bar{I}_{i,j}) = 0$$

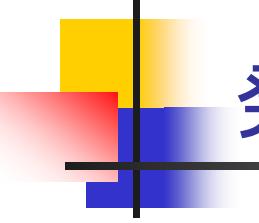
状態方程式

$$F(\rho, I) = a^2(\rho - \rho_0) + (\gamma - 1)\rho I$$

各々のセルにおいて各 反復時に
圧力の修正項 $\delta \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)}$ を計算する

$$W_{i,j}^{(n+1)} = W_{i,j}^{(n)} + \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{P}} \right)_{i,j} \delta \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)} = 0$$

$$\bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n+1)} = \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)} + \delta \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)}$$



発散Dの計算

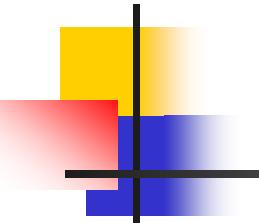
$$\Delta u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} = \pm \frac{2\Delta P_{i,j}\delta t}{\delta x \left(\rho_{i\pm 1,j}^n + \rho_{i,j}^n \right)}$$

$$\Delta v_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} = \pm \frac{2\Delta P_{i,j}\delta t}{\delta y \left(\rho_{i,j\pm 1}^n + \rho_{i,j}^n \right)}$$

$$\Delta D_{i,j} = \frac{\Delta u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - \Delta u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}}{\delta x} + \frac{\Delta v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - \Delta v_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\delta y} + \frac{\xi}{x_i} \frac{\Delta u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \Delta u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}}{2}$$

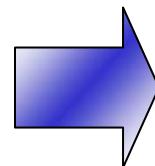
$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{\rho_{i,j}^n}{1 + \delta t \Delta D_{i,j}}$$

$$\tilde{I} = I_{i,j}^n - \delta t \frac{P_{i,j}^n \Delta D_{i,j}}{\rho_{i,j}^n}$$



補足計算

$$\frac{\tilde{\rho} - \rho^n}{\delta t} + \tilde{\rho} \Delta D_{i,j} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla v = 0$$

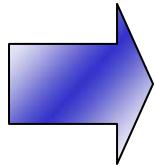
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla(\rho v) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho + \Delta\rho)}{\partial t} + \nabla[(\rho + \Delta\rho)v] = 0$$

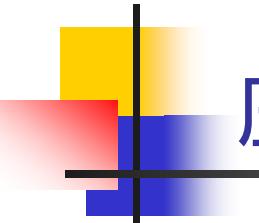
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla(\rho v) + \frac{\partial(\Delta\rho)}{\partial t} + \Delta\rho \Delta v = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial(\Delta\rho)}{\partial t} + \Delta\rho \Delta v = 0$$

$$\frac{\tilde{I} - I^n}{\delta t} + \frac{P_{i,j}^n}{\rho_{i,j}^n} \Delta D_{i,j} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + \frac{P}{\rho} \nabla v = 0$$



圧力の修正項

$$\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{P}} \right) = 1 - \frac{F(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{I}) - F(\rho_{i,j}^n, I_{i,j}^n)}{\Delta P_{i,j}}$$

$$\beta_{i,j} = \frac{\omega}{\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \bar{P}} \right)_{i,j}} = \frac{\omega \cdot \Delta P_{i,j}}{\Delta P_{i,j} - [F(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{I}) - F(\rho_{i,j}^n, I_{i,j}^n)]}$$

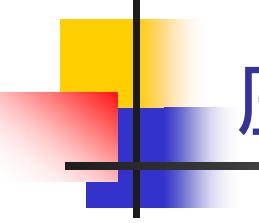
ω :圧力の反復計算の加減 衰因子

$\Delta P_{i,j}$:任意の擾動

$$\delta \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)} = -\beta_{i,j} \left[\bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n)} - F(\bar{\rho}^{(n)}, \bar{I}^{(n)}) \right] \quad : \text{ 圧力の修正項}$$



圧力が更新される



圧力Pの修正方法

$$D_{i,j}^{(v)} = \frac{u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{(v)} - u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^{(v)}}{\delta x} + \frac{v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^{(v)} - v_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}^{(v)}}{\delta y} + \frac{\xi}{x_i} \frac{u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^{(v)} - u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^{(v)}}{2}$$

$$\bar{\rho}^{(v)} = \frac{\rho_{i,j}^n}{1 + \delta t D_{i,j}^{(v)}}$$

$$\bar{\boldsymbol{I}}^{(v)} = \boldsymbol{I}_{i,j}^n - \delta t \frac{\bar{\rho}_{i,j}^{(v)} D_{i,j}^{(v)}}{\rho_{i,j}^n}$$

$$\delta \bar{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i,j}^{(v)} = -\beta_{i,j} \left[\bar{\boldsymbol{P}}_{i,j}^{(v)} - \boldsymbol{F} \left(\bar{\rho}^{(v)}, \bar{\boldsymbol{I}}^{(v)} \right) \right]$$

圧力修正のアルゴリズム

新しい圧力により、
流速が次式により新しくされる

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{i \pm \frac{1}{2}, j}^{(n+1)} = u_{i \pm \frac{1}{2}, j}^{(n)} \pm \frac{2\delta t \delta \bar{P}^{(n)}}{\delta x (\rho_{i \pm 1, j}^n + \rho_{i, j}^n)} \\ v_{i, j \pm \frac{1}{2}}^{(n+1)} = u_{i, j \pm \frac{1}{2}}^{(n)} \pm \frac{2\delta t \delta \bar{P}^{(n)}}{\delta y (\rho_{i, j \pm 1}^n + \rho_{i, j}^n)} \end{array} \right.$$

この手順が、全てのセルに対して繰り返される

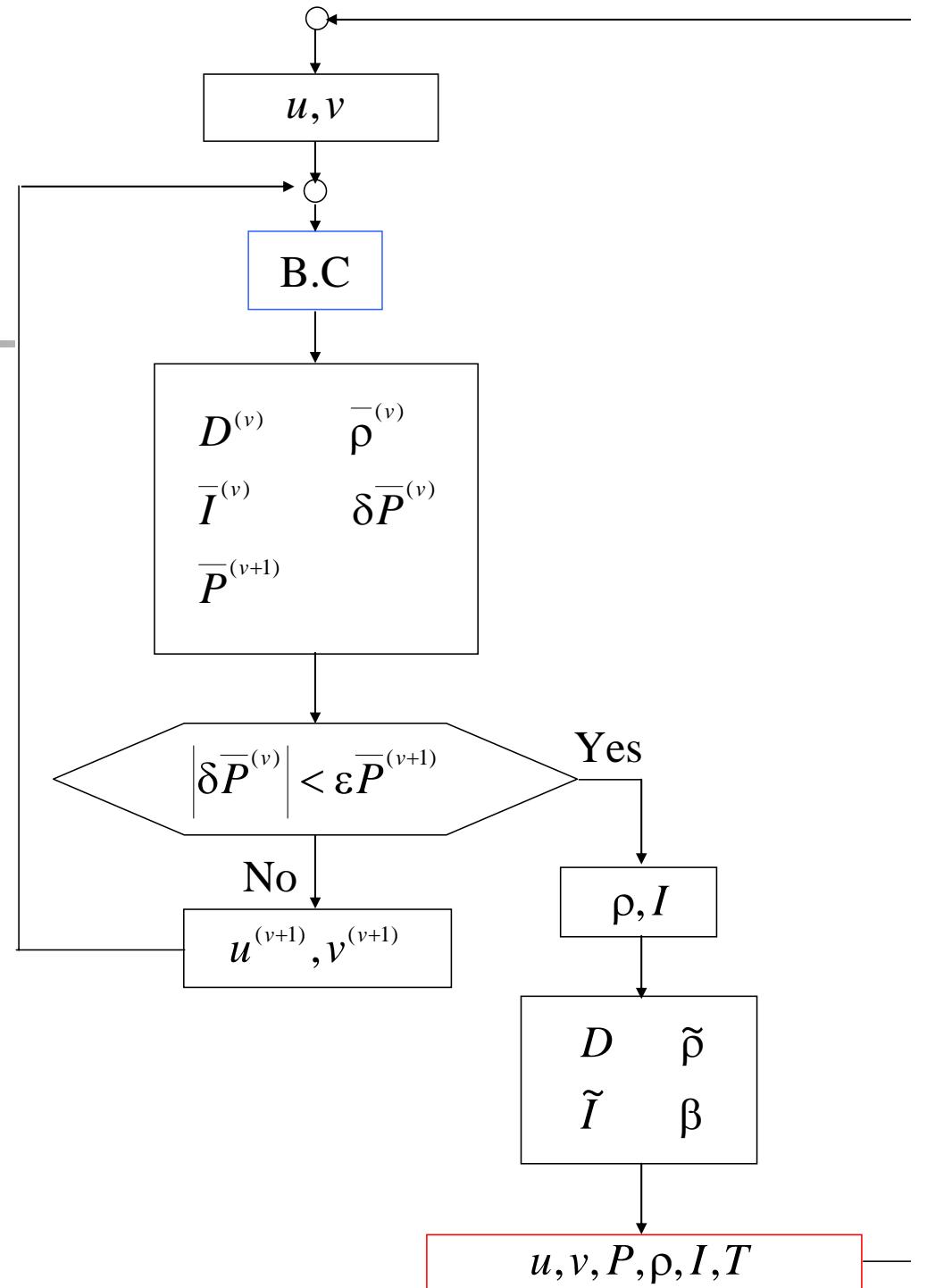
n+1回目の反復が始まる

この条件を満たすまで
反復は繰り返される



$$|\delta \bar{P}^{(n)}| < \varepsilon \bar{P}_{i,j}^{(n+1)}$$

ICE法の フローチャート



ドナー・セル差分

現象の変化が激しく、 $u_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} > 0, u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} < 0$

であった場合、数値的不安定性が発生しやすい。そこで、差分の向きを考えて、常に風上にドナーがいるようにする

中心差分



差分近似の精度が高くなる

風上差分



安定性が確保される

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\rho u)_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} = (1-\alpha) \frac{\rho_{i+1,j}^n + \rho_{i,j}^n}{2} \cdot u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} + \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\rho_{i+1,j}^n \left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - |u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}| \right) + \rho_{i,j}^n \left(u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - |u_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}| \right) \right] \\ (\rho v)_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = (1-\alpha) \frac{\rho_{i,j+1}^n + \rho_{i,j}^n}{2} \cdot v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} + \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\rho_{i,j+1}^n \left(v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - |v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}| \right) + \rho_{i,j}^n \left(v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - |v_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}| \right) \right] \end{array} \right.$$

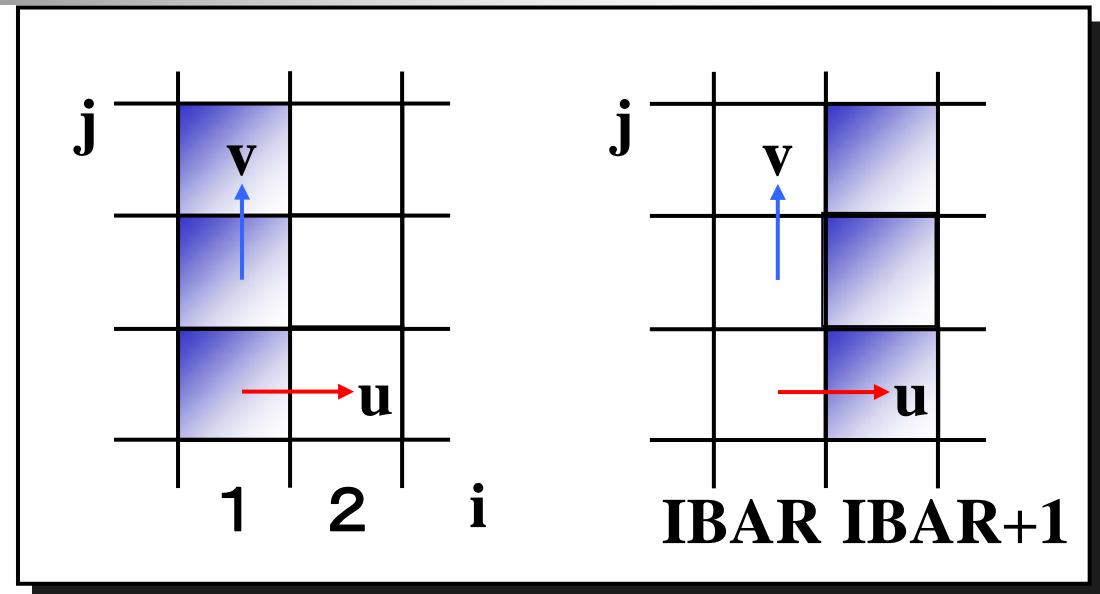
壁面での境界条件

◆すべりあり壁

$$\begin{cases} u_{1j} = 0 \\ v_{1j} = v_{2j} \end{cases}$$

◆すべりなし壁

$$\begin{cases} u_{1j} = 0 \\ v_{1j} = -v_{2j} \end{cases}$$

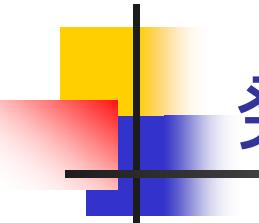


◆連続的流出

$$\begin{cases} u_{1j} = u_{2j} \\ v_{1j} = v_{2j} \end{cases}$$

◆周期的条件

$$\begin{cases} u_{1j} = u_{IBARj} \\ v_{2j} = v_{IBARj} \end{cases}$$



発散の物理的意味

$$D_{i,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} (u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i-1,j}^{n+1}) + \frac{1}{\Delta y} (v_{i,j}^{n+1} - v_{i,j-1}^{n+1})$$

D<0のとき、このセルに向かって正味で質量の流入が生じる

圧力を増加させる必要がある

D>0のとき、このセルより正味で質量の流出が生じる

圧力を減少させる必要がある

圧力を調整してDを0に調節すればよい

連続の式を満足させる