

双曲守恒律的自适应一致高精度格式*

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摘要 基于Taylor展式构造数值通量,利用自适应Newton插值,对基本不振荡格式ENO作了某些简化.给出的格式避免“真正”的插值和数值微分过程,易于数值实现.数值算例显示了计算效果.

关键词 守恒律,基本不振荡格式ENO,自适应插值

考虑守恒双曲方程

$$\partial u / \partial t + \partial f(u) / \partial x = 0 \quad (1a)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \quad (1b)$$

其中 $u, f \in R^m$, 且有适当光滑度.假定 $A(u) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$ 有互异的实特征. (1) 可写成抽象的算子

形式

$$u_t = \mathcal{L}(u) \quad (2)$$

(1)的守恒型差分格式为

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \lambda (f_{j+1/2} - f_{j-1/2}) \quad (3)$$

其中, $\lambda = \Delta t / \Delta x$, $u_j^n = u(j\Delta x, n\Delta t)$, $f_{j+1/2} = f(u^{n,j-l+1}, \dots, u^{n,j+k})$ 是数值通量.

Harten, Osher等^[1~3]构造了求解(1)的基本不振荡(Essentially Non-Oscillatory)ENO格式. ENO格式具有一致高精度且使间断保持陡峭平稳的激波过渡,但原ENO使用单元平均框架,涉及从单元平均恢复解的高阶精度点态值过程,求解Riemann问题和时间离散的Lax-wendroff过程,计算较为复杂,且难于推广到多维. Shu^[4]对ENO格式作了一些简化.本文利用自适应Newton插值,基于Taylor展式构造数值通量,给出了一种较为简化的ENO格式,无需一个“真正”插值过程和数值微分过程,对(4)作了某些改进和计算过程简化,并以数值算例显示方法的计算效果.

1 自适应Newton插值

设 $H_m(x, w)$ 是 $w(x)$ 在结点 $\{x_j\}$ 上的 m 阶分片插值函数, 则有

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$$H_m(x_j; w) = w(x_j). \text{ 令 } H_m(x; w) = q_{m, j+1/2}(x; w), \quad x_j \leq x \leq x_{j+1}$$

为在 $[x_j, x_{j+1}]$ 上构造 $q_{m, j+1/2}(x; w)$, 需 $m+1$ 个结点. 选取其余 $m-1$ 个结点的准则是: 尽可能使其在连续的光滑区域, 而避免跨过激波.

$$\text{令 } w[x_j] = w(x_j)$$

$$w[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}] = (w[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{i+k}] - w[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k-1}]) / (x_{i+k} - x_i) \quad (4)$$

$w[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}]$ 称为 $w(x)$ 关于 x_i, \dots, x_{i+k} 的 k 阶差商. 显然, 差商近似反映函数的光滑程度.

以下给出构造 $q_{m, j+1/2}(x, w)$ 的非振荡插值算法.

算法 I

$$(1) \text{ 设 } S_k(i_k(j)) = \{x_{i_k(j)}, \dots, x_{i_k(j)+k}\}, \text{ 取 } i_0(j) = j, \quad q_{0, j+1/2}(x; w) = w(x_j)$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } s^L_{k+1} = s_{k+1}(i_k(j) - 1), \quad s^R_{k+1} = s_{k+1}(i_k(j)), \text{ 取}$$

$$i_{k+1}(j) = \begin{cases} i_k(j) - 1, & \text{如果 } |w[s^L_{k+1}]| \leq |w[s^R_{k+1}]|, \\ i_k(j) & \text{其它.} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } s^k = s_k(i_k(j)), \text{ 取}$$

$$q_{k+1, j+1/2}(x; w) = q_{k, j+1/2}(x; w) + w[s^{k+1}] \prod_{y \in s^k} (x - y)$$

如果由算法 I 的 (1), (2) 步求出 $i_m(j)$, 尔后在 $x_{i_m(j)}, \dots, x_{i_m(j)+m}$ 上进行 Newton 插值, 则称为自适应 Newton 插值. 显然, 它等价于上述非振荡插值过程. 令 $i_m(j) = i$, 则自适应 Newton 插值 $q_{m, j+1/2}$ 可表为

$$q_{m, j+1/2}(x; w) = \sum_{k=0}^m w[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}] \prod_{l=0}^{k-1} (x - x_{i+l}) = \sum_{k=0}^m d_{i, k} p_{i, k}(x) \quad (5)$$

其中 $d_{i, k} = w[x_i, \dots, x_{i+k}], \quad p_{i, k} = \prod_{l=0}^{k-1} (x - x_{i+l})$

将 $q_{m, j+1/2}(x; w)$ 写成在 x_c 点的 Taylor 展式

$$q_{m, j+1/2}(x; w) = \sum_{k=0}^m q_{m, j+1/2}^{(k)}(x_c) (x - x_c)^k / k! \quad (6)$$

定理 1 设 $p_{i, k}(x) = \sum_{l=0}^k \phi_{l, k}(x - x_c)^{k-l} \quad (7)$

$$z_l = x_c - x_{i+l}, \quad 0 \leq l \leq m-1 \quad (8)$$

则 (i) $\phi_{0, k} = 1, \quad 0 \leq k \leq m \quad (9a)$

(ii) $\phi_{k, k} = \phi_{k-1, k-1} z_{k-1}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m \quad (9b)$

(iii) $\phi_{l, k} = \phi_{l, k-1} + \phi_{l-1, k-1} z_{k-1}, \quad l+1 \leq k \leq m \quad (9c)$

证明 (i) 比较 (7) 两边 x^k 项系数, 则得 (9 a)

$$(ii) \sum_{l=0}^k \phi_{l, k}(x - x_c)^{k-l} = \prod_{l=0}^{k-1} (x - x_{i+l}) = (x - x_{i+k-1}) \prod_{l=0}^{k-2} (x - x_{i+l})$$

$$= (x - x_{i+k-1}) \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \phi_{l, k-1}(x - x_c)^{k-1-l}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(iii)} \quad \sum_{l=0}^h \varphi_{l,k}(x-x_c)^{h-l} &= (x-x_c+z_{k-1}) \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \varphi_{l,k-1}(x-x_c)^{h-1-l} \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} \varphi_{l,k-1}(x-x_c)^{h-l} + z_{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^k \varphi_{l+1,k+1}(x-x_c)^{h-l}
 \end{aligned}$$

比较 $(x-x_c)^{h-l}$ 项系数, 并利用(i), (ii)得(9c).

$$\text{定理 2} \quad q_{m,j+1/2}^{(k)}(x_c) = k! \sum_{l=k}^m d_{l,l} \varphi_{l-k,l}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq m \quad (10)$$

$$\text{证明} \quad \sum_{k=0}^m q_{m,j+1/2}^{(k)}(x_c) (x-x_c)^k / k! = \sum_{k=0}^m d_{i,k} \sum_{l=0}^k \varphi_{l,k}(x-x_c)^{k-l}$$

比较 $(x-x_c)^k/k!$ 的系数, 易得(10).

因为自适应Newton插值与[1, 2, 3]中的非振荡插值过程等价, 所以有

定理 3 $H_m(x;w)$ 是 $w(x)$ 的分片自适应Newton插值函数, 则

(i) 当 $w(x)$ 充分光滑时

$$\frac{d^k}{dx^k} H_m(x;w) = \frac{d^k}{dx^k} w(x) + O(\Delta x^{m+1-k}), \quad 0 \leq k \leq m \quad (11a)$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad TV(H_m(x;w)) \leq TV(w) + O(\Delta x^{m+1}) \quad (11b)$$

这里 $TV(u) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta u_i = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{+\infty} |u_{i+1} - u_i|$ 表示总变差.

2 基于Taylor展式的数值通量构造

本节研究(1), (2)为单个守恒方程时半离散格式的构造

$$\text{令 } u_t = L(u) \quad (12a)$$

$$\text{其中 } L(u) = \mathcal{L}(u) + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (12b)$$

$$L(u)_j = -(f_{j+1/2} - f_{j-1/2}) / \Delta x \quad (13)$$

对(12)的时间变量 t 可采用TVD Runge-Kutta型时间离散方法求解^[4], 这里主要讨论 $L(u)$ 亦即数值通量 $f_{j+1/2}$ 的构造.

由Taylor展式得

$$f_{j+1/2} - f_{j-1/2} = \sum_{k=1}^{(r+1)/2} \frac{\Delta x^{2k-1}}{2^{2k-2}(2k-1)!} f_j^{(2k-1)} + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (14)$$

如果有

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{k=1}^{(r-1)/2} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\left(\frac{\partial^{2k} f}{\partial x^{2k}} \right)_{x_{j+1/2}} - \left(\frac{\partial^{2k} f}{\partial x^{2k}} \right)_{x_{j-1/2}} \right) \\
 &= - \sum_{k=1}^{(r+1)/2} \frac{\Delta x^{2k-1}}{2^{2k-2}(2k-1)!} f_j^{(2k-1)} + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

则当

$$\hat{f}_{j+1/2} = f_{j+1/2} + \sum_{k=1}^{[(r-1)/2]} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\frac{\partial^{2k} f}{\partial x^{2k}} \right)_{x_{j+1/2}} + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (16)$$

时有

$$\frac{1}{\Delta x} (\hat{f}_{j+1/2} - \hat{f}_{j-1/2}) = f'_j + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (17)$$

由(15)经变换可得

$$a_2 = -\frac{1}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{24} a_2 + a_4 = -\frac{1}{1920}$$

$$\frac{1}{1920} a_2 + \frac{1}{24} a_4 + a_6 = -\frac{1}{322560} \dots$$

由此可得

$$a_2 = \frac{-1}{24}, \quad a_4 = \frac{7}{5760}, \quad a_6 = \frac{-31}{967680} \dots$$

下面构造 $f(u(x, \cdot))$ 的自适应Newton插值:

$$\hat{p}_{j+1/2}(x) = f(u(x, \cdot)) + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (18)$$

取

$$\hat{f}_{j+1/2} = \hat{p}_{j+1/2}(x_{j+1/2}) + \sum_{k=1}^{[(r-1)/2]} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\frac{d^{2k}}{dx^{2k}} \hat{p}_{j+1/2}(x) \right)_{x=x_{j+1/2}} \quad (19)$$

则有

$$L(u)_j = -\frac{1}{\Delta x} (\hat{f}_{j+1/2} - \hat{f}_{j-1/2}) = \mathcal{L}(u)_j + O(\Delta x^{r+1}) \quad (20)$$

由于定理1给出了求解自适应Newton插值函数各阶导数的回归迭代算法, 所以(19)很容易计算出来。

现在分别以Lax-Friedrichs, Roe格式作为Building-block, 则得如下算法

$$\text{取} \quad \hat{f}_{j+1/2} = \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^+ + \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^- \quad (21)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^\pm = f_j^\pm + \sum_{k=1}^{[(r-1)/2]} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{2k}} f^\pm \right)_{j+1/2}$$

先对 $f^\pm(u(x))$ 进行自适应Newton插值

$$\hat{p}_{j+1/2}^\pm(x) = f^\pm(u(x)) + O(\Delta x^{r+1})$$

$$\text{然后取} \quad \hat{f}_{j+1/2}^\pm = \hat{p}_{j+1/2}^\pm(x_{j+1/2}) + \sum_{k=1}^{[(r-1)/2]} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\frac{\partial^{2k}}{\partial x^{2k}} \hat{p}_{j+1/2}^\pm \right)_{x=x_{j+1/2}} \quad (22)$$

算法 I (以L-F格式为Building-block)

(1) 令 $f^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(f(u) + au)$, $a \geq \max |f'(u)|$, 分别构造 f^\pm 的差商表。

(2) 对 f^+ 取 $i_0(j) = j$, 对 f^- 取 $i_0(j) = j + 1$ 进行自适应Newton插值得 $\hat{p}_{j+1/2}^\pm(x)$ 。

(3) 由定理2计算 $\left[\frac{d^{2k}}{dx^{2k}} p_{j+1/2}(x) \right]_{x=x_{j+1/2}}$, 按(22)计算 $f_{j+1/2}^{\pm}$.

(4) 取 $f_{j+1/2} = f^+_{j+1/2} + f^-_{j+1/2}$.

算法II (以Roe格式为Building block)

(1) 计算 $\bar{a}_{j+1/2} = (f(u_{j+1}) - f(u_j)) / (u_{j+1} - u_j)$, 如果 $\bar{a}_{j+1/2} \geq 0$ 取 $j_o(j) = j$, 否则取 $i_o(j) = j + 1$, 然后进行自适应Newton插值得 $p_{j+1/2}(x)$.

(2) 计算 $\frac{d^{2k}}{dx^{2k}} \left(p_{j+1/2}(x) p_{j+1/2}(x) \right)_{x=x_{j+1/2}}$.

(3) 取 $f_{j+1/2} = p_{j+1/2}(x_{j+1/2}) + \sum_{k=1}^{(r-1)/2} a_{2k} \Delta x^{2k} \left(\frac{d^{2k}}{dx^{2k}} p_{j+1/2}(x) \right)_{x=x_{j+1/2}}$.

3 对方程组的推广

对单个守恒方程的方法很容易推广到一般守恒方程组情形。对线性方程组, 可将其分解成各个特征域的单个守恒方程; 对非线性情形, 则采用常用的线性化和局部“冻结”法化为线性情形处理。

令 $V(a, b)$ 表示 a, b 的某种平均, 且有

$$V(a, b) = V(b, a), \quad V(a, a) = a \tag{23}$$

定义 $A_{j+1/2} = A(V(u_j, u_{j+1}))$, 这里 $A(u) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$ (24)

设 $A_{j+1/2}$ 的特征值及左、右特征向量分别为

$$\lambda_{j+1/2}^{(p)}, \quad l_{j+1/2}^{(p)}, \quad r_{j+1/2}^{(p)}, \quad p = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

令 $f^{(p)} = l_{j+1/2}^{(p)} \cdot f$, 则显然有 $f = \sum_{p=1}^m f^{(p)} \cdot r_{j+1/2}^{(p)}$ (25)

对 $f^{(p)}$ 构造数值通量 $\bar{f}_{j+1/2}^{(p)}$, 然后取

$$\bar{f}_{j+1/2} = \sum \bar{f}_{j+1/2}^{(p)} r_{j+1/2}^{(p)} \tag{26}$$

以Lax-Friedrichs格式作building-block时, 则取

$$f^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (f(u) \pm l u) \tag{27}$$

l 是常数矩阵, 并使 $\frac{\partial f^{\pm}}{\partial u}$ 的特征值均是正数。取

$$\alpha \geq \max |\lambda_i(u)| \tag{28}$$

其中 $\lambda_i(u)$ 是 $A(u)$ 的特征值, 尔后取

$$f^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (f(u) \pm \alpha l u) \tag{29}$$

4 数值结果

给出几个算例来检验上述格式。算例均以Lax-Eriedriches作为building-block, 对时间 t , 采用[4]中的三阶TVD Runge-Kutta型时间离散。所有计算均在中山大学M-340机上完成。

数值结果表明, 本文给出的方法对凸通量和非凸通量都能得到满足熵条件的物理解且基本克服激波过渡处的伪振荡, 激波分辨也比较令人满意。

例1 Burger's方程的Riemann问题。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 \right) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 2 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

取 $\Delta x = 0.025$, $\Delta t = 0.0025$, 计算 $t = 0.5$ 时的结果如图1所示。

例2 非凸通量的Riemann问题。

$$\text{取 } f(u) = \frac{1}{4}(u^2 - 1)(u^2 - 4)$$

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 2 & x < 0 \\ -2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

其精确解是

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} 2 & x/t < -0.5281529 \\ g(x/t) & |x|/t < 0.5281529 \\ -2 & x/t > 0.5281529 \end{cases}$$

其中 $g(x/t)$ 是一中心稀疏波, 当 $|u| < \sqrt{516}$ 时, f 是非凸, 这时 $g(y)$ 是 $y = f'(g)$ 的解, 且有

$$g(\pm 0.5281529) = \mp 0.2152505$$

取 $\Delta x = 0.025$, $\Delta t = 0.0025$, $n = 200$, 计算结果如图2。

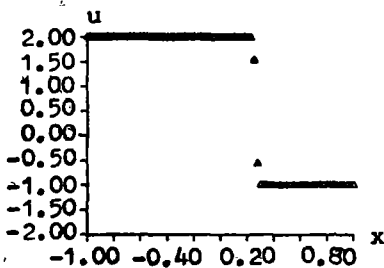


图1 Burger 方程 Riemann 问题解 ($t=0.5$)

Fig. 1 Solution of Riemann problem for Burger equation

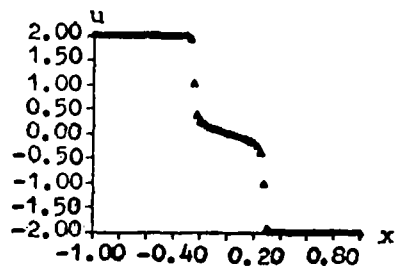


图2 非凸通量 Riemann 问题解 ($t=0.5$)

Fig. 2 Solution of Riemann problem for non-convex flux

例3 一维气动力学方程组Riemann问题。

$$u = (\rho, \rho v, e)^T, f(u) = (\rho v, p + \rho v^2, (p + e)v)^T$$

这里, ρ, v, e 和 $p = (\gamma - 1)(e - \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2)$ 分别表示密度, 速度, 单位体积总能量和压力,

$\gamma = \text{const}$ (取1.4), 假定

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x) = \begin{cases} u_L, & x \leq 0 \\ u_R, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

使用以下两组初值计算

$$u_L = (1, 0, 2.5)^T, \quad u_R = (0.125, 0, 0.25)^T \quad (\text{第一组})$$

$$u_L = (0.445, 0.311, 8.928)^T, \quad u_R = (0.5, 0, 1.4275)^T \quad (\text{第二组})$$

对第一组 取 $\Delta x = 0.01, \Delta t = 0.001, n = 50$,

对第二组 取 $\Delta x = 0.1, \Delta t = 0.005, n = 100$

其计算结果如图3, 4所示。

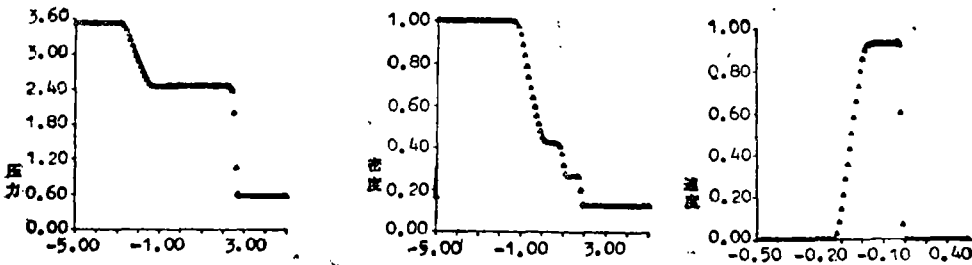


图3 一维动力学 Euler 方程 第一组初值 Riemann 问题解

Fig. 3 Solution of Riemann problem for the Euler equations of gas dynamics with first initial value

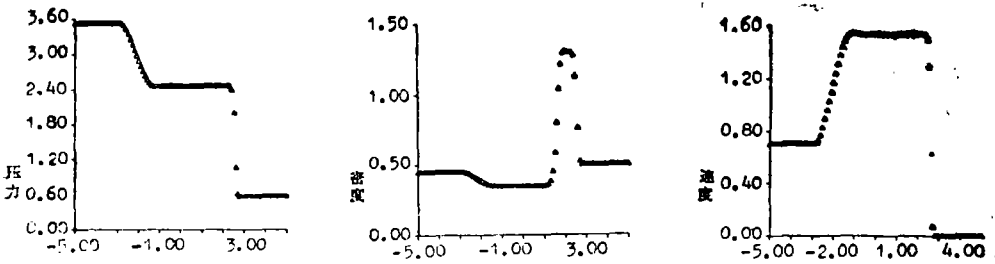


图4 一维气动力学 Euler 方程第二组初值 Riemann 问题解

Fig. 4. Solution of Riemann problem for the Euler equations of gas dynamics with second initial value

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Adaptive High-order Accurate Schemes for Hyperbolic Conservation Laws

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Abstract We give a ENO scheme which adopts the idea of adaptive stencil and Taylor expansion, to the construction of numerical flux. It needs no "real" interpolation procedure. Some numerical results are presented.

Keywords conservative laws, essentially nonoscillatory scheme, adaptive interpolation

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