



The Navier – Stokes equations are applied to numerical simulation of a cross-section flow of cylinder by a supersonic flow. The solution of the equations is obtained by the control volume method. The discretizations of equations uses some algorithms of calculation through of flow face of control volume. The shock – wave structure of flow around with the cylinder is analyzed.

Key words: Numerical simulations, the Navier-Stokes equations, supersonic flow.

1.

[1].



 $M_{\infty} = 3.94$,

 $\operatorname{Re}_{D} = 6, 7 \cdot 10^{3}$ $M_{\infty} = 3, 0, \operatorname{Re}_{D} = 10^{5}.$

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[2]:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{q}}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{E}}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{F}}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \left(\frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{R}}}{\partial \varsigma} + \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{S}}}{\partial y} \right). \tag{1}$$

, $\hat{\mathbf{E}},\,\hat{\mathbf{F}}$ –

,

(<,y) -

 $\hat{\mathbf{q}}$ –

 $J = \frac{\partial (\langle , \mathbf{y} \rangle)}{\partial (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})} = \begin{vmatrix} \langle \mathbf{x} & \langle \mathbf{y} \rangle \\ \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{y}} \end{vmatrix} -$

:

$$\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \frac{\mathbf{q}}{J}, \quad \mathbf{q} = (\dots, \dots u, \dots v, E)^T,$$

, $\hat{\mathbf{R}}, \hat{\mathbf{S}}$ –

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2.

$$\hat{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{\sqrt{\zeta_{x}^{2} + \zeta_{y}^{2}}}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \dots U \\ \dots U + n_{x}p \\ \dots vU + n_{y}p \\ (E+p)U \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{R}} = \frac{\sim \left(\zeta_{x}^{2} + \zeta_{y}^{2}\right)}{J} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u_{n} + \frac{1}{3}n_{x}U_{n} \\ v_{n} + \frac{1}{3}n_{x}U_{n} \\ \frac{a_{n}^{2}}{\Pr(x-1)} + \left(\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2}\right)_{n} + \frac{1}{3}UU_{n} \end{bmatrix},$$
$$\hat{\mathbf{F}} = \frac{\sqrt{y_{x}^{2} + y_{y}^{2}}}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \dots U \\ \dots U + n_{x}p \\ \dots vU + n_{y}p \\ (E+p)U \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{\sim \left(y_{x}^{2} + y_{y}^{2}\right)}{J} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u_{n} + \frac{1}{3}n_{x}U_{n} \\ v_{n} + \frac{1}{3}n_{x}U_{n} \\ v_{n} + \frac{1}{3}n_{x}U_{n} \\ \frac{a_{n}^{2}}{\Pr(x-1)} + \left(\frac{u^{2} + v^{2}}{2}\right)_{n} + \frac{1}{3}UU_{n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

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$$p = (x - 1) \left(E - \frac{u^2 + v^2}{2} \right).$$
(2)
: ... - , u, v -

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,
$$p - , E -$$

, $a = \sqrt{x \frac{p}{m}} - , X = 1, 4 -$
, $\sim = \sim_{\infty} \left(\frac{T}{T_{\infty}}\right)^{0,76} -$
, $Pr - ,$

, Re –

$$U = n_x u + n_y v, \qquad U_n = n_x u_n + n_y v_n,$$

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$$u_n = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}, \quad v_n = \frac{\partial v}{\partial n}, \quad a_n = \frac{\partial a}{\partial n}, \quad \left(u^2 + v^2\right)_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial n}\left(u^2 + v^2\right).$$

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 $n_x, n_y -$

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(1)

[2]:

$$\frac{\Delta \hat{\mathbf{q}}^{n}}{\Delta t} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i+1/2,j}^{n} - \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i-1/2,j}^{n}}{\Delta \varsigma} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{F}}_{i,j+1/2}^{n} - \hat{\mathbf{F}}_{i,j-1/2}^{n}}{\Delta y} = \\
= \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \left(\frac{\hat{\mathbf{R}}_{i+1/2,j}^{n} - \hat{\mathbf{R}}_{i-1/2,j}^{n}}{\Delta \varsigma} + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{S}}_{i,j+1/2}^{n} - \hat{\mathbf{S}}_{i,j-1/2}^{n}}{\Delta y} \right), \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta t - , \Delta \varsigma, \Delta y - , \Delta \hat{\mathbf{q}}^{n} = \hat{\mathbf{q}}^{n+1} - \hat{\mathbf{q}}^{n}.$$

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$$1) \text{ Roe } [4]: \qquad \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \Big[\hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}) + \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}) - \big| \tilde{A} \big| (\mathbf{q}_{R} - \mathbf{q}_{L}) \Big], \\ 2) \text{ JST } [5]: \qquad \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{k} = \frac{1}{2} \Big[\hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}) + \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}) - \big| \big\}_{\max} \big| (\mathbf{q}_{R} - \mathbf{q}_{L}) \Big], \\ 3) \text{ AUSM } [6]: \qquad \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{k} = \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{+}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}) + \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{-}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}), \\ 4) \text{ CUSP } [6]: \qquad \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{k} = \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}), & U_{k} \ge a \\ \frac{1}{2} \Big[\big(\dots u \big)_{k} \big(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}^{C} + \hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}^{C} \big) - \big| \dots u \big|_{k} \big(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}^{C} - \hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}^{C} \big) \Big] + \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{L}^{P} + \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{R}^{P}, |U_{k}| < a, \\ \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}), & U_{k} \le -a \end{cases} \\ 5) \text{ Van-Leer} [7]: \qquad \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{k} = \begin{cases} \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}), & M_{k} \ge 1 \\ \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{+}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}) + \hat{\mathbf{E}}^{-}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{L}), & |M_{k}| < 1. \\ \hat{\mathbf{E}}(\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{R}), & M_{k} \le -1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

(.2)

$$MUSCL \qquad [6]:$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{L} = \mathbf{q}_{i} + \mathbb{E} (\Delta \mathbf{q}_{i}, \Delta \mathbf{q}_{i+1}),$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{R} = \mathbf{q}_{i+1} - \mathbb{E} (\Delta \mathbf{q}_{i}, \Delta \mathbf{q}_{i+1}),$$

$$\mathbb{E} (u, v) = \frac{(u+v)}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{u-v}{|u|+|v|} \right)^{2} \right].$$

3.



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	2500	
1) <i>Roe</i>	220	
2) <i>JST</i>	225	
3) AUSM	240	
4) CUSP	268	
5) Van-Leer	256	

Roe

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Roe,

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- 3. ,
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