

二维张量程序并行计算

李 晓 梅

摘 要 本文是在文 [3] 的基础上, 对张量程序边界点的处理作了进一步改进, 使边界点加速度计算与内点加速度计算使用统一公式

一、前 言

张量程序是一个二维数学模型, 它借助于拉格朗日坐标格点来解决应力波传播。这种坐标系将介质分成为具有质量的区域, 其质量不随时间而变化。但区域随时间变化, 区域的变化引起应变变化, 再通过状态方程引起应力变化。它能提供介质分界面的清晰轮廓和介质运动的详细过程。

本程序在每一个网格点上加速度计算要求有邻近 9 个点数据, 16 个加速度项, 通过加权平均得到点 (l, k) 上的加速度。这样边界点加速度计算公式与内点加速度计算公式是不一致的。处理好边界点, 使用统一加速度计算公式, 以便在向量机上实现向量计算, 这就变得很重要了。本文就是在 [3] 基础上, 对边界点作了进一步处理。为使文章有系统起见, 仍叙述一下基本方程。

二、符 号 约 定

(1) 拉格朗日坐标, l, k 取间断值 $0, 1, 2, \dots$

欧拉坐标, $R = R(l, k, t), z = z(l, k, t)$

(2) 差分方程中, 各量脚标使用缩写形式,

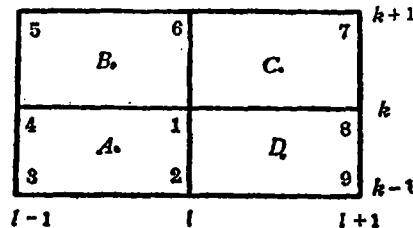


图 1

$$(l, k) = 1, \left(l - \frac{1}{2}, k - \frac{1}{2} \right) = A$$

$$(l, k-1) = 2, \left(l - \frac{1}{2}, k + \frac{1}{2} \right) = B$$

$$(l-1, k-1) = 3, \left(l + \frac{1}{2}, k + \frac{1}{2} \right) = C$$

$$(l-1, k) = 4, \left(l + \frac{1}{2}, k - \frac{1}{2} \right) = D$$

(3) e, e_v, e_s 比内能, 体变能, 畸变能;

∇, V 网格体积和比容;

ρ, M 网格密度和质量;

J, P 网格面积和压力;

$\tau_i, i=R, Z, Rz$ 偏应力张量分量;

Q 人造粘性标量形式;

$Q_i, i=R, Z, Rz$ 人造粘性偏量形式;

u, v 径向速度和轴向速度;

三、基本方程

在柱对称系统中, 应力张量可表为:

$$(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{RR} & 0 & \tau_{Rz} \\ 0 & \tau_{\theta\theta} & 0 \\ \tau_{Rz} & 0 & \tau_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

为便于塑性变形计算, 我们把应力表示为各向等压和偏量部份之和, 即:

$$(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} -P & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -P \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \tau_R & 0 & \tau_{Rz} \\ 0 & \tau_\theta & 0 \\ \tau_{Rz} & 0 & \tau_z \end{pmatrix}$$

其中:

$$\tau_R = \tau_{RR} + P$$

$$\tau_z = \tau_{zz} + P$$

$$\tau_\theta = \tau_{\theta\theta} + P$$

$$P = \frac{1}{3}(\tau_{RR} + \tau_{\theta\theta} + \tau_{zz})$$

采用上述记号得出下面基本方程:

1. 动量方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(P - \tau_R)}{\partial R} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{Rz}}{\partial Z} + \frac{2\tau_R + \tau_z}{\rho R} \\ \dot{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(P - \tau_z)}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \tau_{Rz}}{\partial R} + \frac{\tau_{Rz}}{\rho R} \end{cases}$$

在数值计算过程中,为避免大幅度跳跃,引入阻尼项 Q 及 $Q_i (i=R, z, Rz)$ 因此有:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_R-Q_R)}{\partial R} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial z} \\ \quad + \frac{2(\tau_R+Q_R) + (\tau_z+Q_z)}{\rho z} \\ \dot{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_z-Q_z)}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial R} + \frac{(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\rho R} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

2. 质量方程

$$\frac{\dot{V}}{V} = \dot{e}_{RR} + \dot{e}_{\theta\theta} + \dot{e}_{zz} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\frac{\dot{V}}{V} = \dot{\Phi}$ 膨胀率, $\dot{e}_{RR}, \dot{e}_{\theta\theta}, \dot{e}_{zz}$ 分别为 R, z, θ 三个方向上的应变率, 且有如

下关系:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_{RR} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} \\ \dot{e}_{zz} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \dot{e}_{\theta\theta} = \frac{u}{R} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

3. 能量方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial e_v}{\partial t} = -P \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial e_s}{\partial t} = V [(2\tau_R + \tau_z)\dot{e}_R + (2\tau_z + \tau_R)\dot{e}_z + 2\tau_{Rz}\dot{e}_{Rz}] \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中:

$$\dot{e}_{Rz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial R} \right)$$

在弹性状态下, 按照虎克定律有:

$$\dot{\tau}_i = 2\mu \dot{e}_i, \quad i=R, Z, Rz$$

μ 为弹性模量。

此时有

$$\frac{\partial e_s}{\partial t} = \frac{V}{2\mu} (2\tau_R \dot{\tau}_R + 2\tau_z \dot{\tau}_z + 2\tau_{Rz} \dot{\tau}_{Rz} + \dot{\tau}_R \tau_z + \tau_R \dot{z}_z)$$

因此 $e_s = \frac{V}{2\mu} J_2$

$$J_2 = \tau_R^2 + \tau_z^2 + \tau_{Rz}^2 + \tau_R \tau_z$$

4. 速度

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \\ v = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

5. 应力

$$\dot{\tau}_i = 2\mu\dot{e}_i + \delta\tau_i \quad i=R, Z, Rz \quad (5)$$

当 Δt 很小时, $\delta\tau_i$ 等于应力的旋转变换, 即,

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{ROT}\tilde{\tau}_R = 2\tau_{Rz}\Delta\varphi \\ \Delta_{ROT}\tilde{\tau}_z = -\Delta_{ROT}\tilde{\tau}_R \\ \Delta_{ROT}\tilde{\tau}_{Rz} = (\tau_z - \tau_R)\Delta\varphi \\ \Delta\varphi = \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial R}\right) \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{e}_R = \frac{1}{3}\left(2\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{u}{R}\right) \\ \dot{e}_z = \frac{1}{3}\left(2\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} - \frac{u}{R}\right) \\ \dot{e}_{Rz} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial R}\right) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

6. 人造粘性

$$Q_A = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{V} \{C_0(q_a + q_b) + C_1 C_A \sqrt{q_a + q_b}\} & \Delta V \leq 0 \\ 0 & \Delta V > 0 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中

$$q_a = \begin{cases} \frac{A^2}{|\bar{R}_i|^2} & A > 0 \\ 0 & A \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$q_b = \begin{cases} \frac{B^2}{|\bar{R}_s|^2} & B > 0 \\ 0 & B \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \frac{\partial v}{\partial K} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \frac{\partial u}{\partial K}$$

$$B = \frac{\partial z}{\partial K} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial K} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

$$|\bar{R}_l|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial l}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\right)^2$$

$$|\bar{R}_K|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial K}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial K}\right)^2$$

7. 塑性屈服

当真实物质不能支持任意大的剪应力时,即引起塑性屈服,这时要对(5)中计算出压力作修正。这由 Von-Mises 屈服准则确定。

$$f = J_2 - \bar{K}^2$$

$$J_2 = \tilde{\tau}_R^2 + \tilde{\tau}_z^2 + \tilde{\tau}_{Rz}^2 + \tilde{\tau}_R \tilde{\tau}_z$$

其中: \bar{k} 是相应的抗剪强度,它是压力函数。

$$\begin{cases} \tau_i^{\text{修}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{K}^2}{J_2}} \tilde{\tau}_i & f \geq 0 \\ \tau_i^{\text{修}} = \tilde{\tau}_i & f < 0 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$i = R, z, Rz$

8. 介质状态方程 (略)

四、动量方程差分格式

由于基本方程是用欧拉坐标表示的,而差分方程要用拉格朗日坐标表示。因此要在基本方程中对欧拉坐标偏导数转换或对拉格朗日坐标偏导数。对任一函数 $F(R, z)$ 有:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial k} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial k}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial l} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$$

记

$$J = \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial k} \frac{\partial R}{\partial l}$$

则有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial k} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial k} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{J} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial k} \frac{\partial R}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial l} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right)$$

将上述变换代入运动方程,有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u} = & -\frac{1}{\rho J} \left[\frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_R-Q_R)}{\partial k} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_R-Q_R)}{\partial l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial k} \right] \\ & - \frac{1}{\rho J} \left[\frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial k} \frac{\partial R}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial l} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right] + \frac{2(\tau_R+Q_R) + (\tau_z+Q_z)}{\rho R} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho J} \left[\frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_z-Q_z)}{\partial k} \frac{\partial R}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial(P+Q-\tau_z-Q_z)}{\partial l} \frac{\partial R}{\partial k} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\rho J} \left[\frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial k} \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} - \frac{\partial(\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})}{\partial l} \frac{\partial z}{\partial k} \right] + \frac{\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz}}{\rho R}$$

方程(10), (11)的微分项和非微分项差分格式如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_{81} = \frac{-1}{(\rho J)_{81}} [(P+Q-\tau_R-Q_R)_{C-D} \bar{z}_{81} + (\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})_{C-D} \bar{R}_{81}] \\ \dot{v}_{81} = \frac{1}{(\rho J)_{81}} [(P+Q-\tau_z-Q_z)_{C-D} \bar{R}_{81} + (\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})_{C-D} \bar{z}_{81}] \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_{61} = \frac{1}{(\rho J)_{61}} [(P+Q-\tau_R-Q_R)_{C-B} \bar{z}_{61} + (\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})_{C-B} \bar{R}_{61}] \\ \dot{v}_{61} = \frac{-1}{(\rho J)_{61}} [(P+Q-\tau_z-Q_z)_{C-B} \bar{R}_{61} + (\tau_{Rz}+Q_{Rz})_{C-B} \bar{z}_{61}] \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

$$\dot{u}_i = \left(\frac{J}{M} \right)_i (2\tau_R + 2Q_R + \tau_z + Q_z)_i \quad (14)$$

$$v_i = \left(\frac{J}{M} \right)_i (\tau_{Rz} + Q_{Rz})_i \quad i = A, B, C, D$$

其中:

$$J_A = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 123 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 134 \end{array} \right| \right]$$

$$M_A = \frac{\rho_0}{6} \left[R_{123} \left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 123 \end{array} \right| + R_{134} \left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 134 \end{array} \right| \right]$$

$$V_A = \frac{1}{M_A} \left[\frac{1}{6} \left(R_{123} \left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 123 \end{array} \right| + R_{134} \left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 134 \end{array} \right| \right) \right]$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 123 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc} R_1 - R_2 & R_1 - R_3 \\ z_1 - z_2 & z_1 - z_3 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} R \\ z \\ 134 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc} R_1 - R_3 & R_1 - R_4 \\ z_1 - z_3 & z_1 - z_4 \end{array} \right|$$

$$R_{123} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$R_{134} = R_1 + R_3 + R_4$$

将(12), (13), (14)组合起来, 并使用权重因子得到网格点(l, K)上加速度。

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_{l,k} = & \omega_{81} \omega_{61} (\dot{u}_A - \dot{u}_B + \dot{u}_C - \dot{u}_D) + \omega_{81} (\dot{u}_{14} - \dot{u}_{81} + \dot{u}_B - \dot{u}_C) \\ & + \omega_{61} (\dot{u}_{12} - \dot{u}_{61} + \dot{u}_D - \dot{u}_C) + \dot{u}_C + \dot{u}_{81} + \dot{u}_{61} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta_{l,k} = & w_{81}w_{61}(\vartheta_A - \vartheta_B + \vartheta_C - \vartheta_D) + w_{81}(\vartheta_{14} - \vartheta_{61} + \vartheta_B - \vartheta_C) \\ & + w_{61}(\vartheta_{12} - \vartheta_{61} + \vartheta_D - \vartheta_C) + \vartheta_C + \vartheta_{61} + \vartheta_{61} \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{81} = & [\bar{R}_{61}(\bar{R}_{61} + \bar{R}_{14}) + \bar{z}_{61}(\bar{z}_{61} + \bar{z}_{14})] / [(\bar{R}_{61} + \bar{R}_{14})^2 + (\bar{z}_{61} + \bar{z}_{14})^2] \\ w_{61} = & [\bar{R}_{61}(\bar{R}_{61} + \bar{R}_{12}) + \bar{z}_{61}(\bar{z}_{61} + \bar{z}_{12})] / [(\bar{R}_{61} + \bar{R}_{12})^2 + (\bar{z}_{61} + \bar{z}_{12})^2] \end{aligned}$$

其他方程差分格式从略

五、边界点的处理

对于刚壁界面, 物质只能沿着壁面滑动, 但不能沿垂直于壁面方向运动。在柱对称中, 光滑壁的效应是在壁外设有一个想象环带, 该环带中物质位移是真实环带中物质位移的镜象反射, 正应力分量呈镜面对称反射, 剪切分量属反对称反射。

对于自由界面, 在界面外设有一个无质量的想象环带, 该环带的压力或者为零, 或由其他计算给出, 但应力项均为零。

1. $K=0$ 排上加速度向量计算

(1) $k=0, l=0$ 点处理: (图 2)

不管 $l=0$ 界面是刚壁界面还是自由界面, 均置

$$\begin{cases} R_5 = R_7 \\ z_5 = z_7 \\ R_4 = R_8 \\ z_4 = z_8 \\ w_{81} = w_{61} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_B = \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_C \end{cases}$$

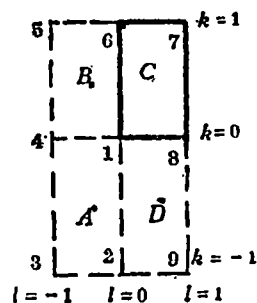


图 2

若 $l=0$ 为刚壁界面, 再置:

$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_B = (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_C \\ (\tau_{Rz})_B = -(\tau_{Rz})_C \end{aligned}$$

若 $l=0$ 为自由界面, 再置:

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_B = 0$$

或者 P_B 由其他计算给出。

(2) $K=0, l=l_{max}$ 点处理: (图 3)

不管 $l=l_{max}$ 是刚壁边界或自由边界, 均置:

$$\begin{cases} R_7 = R_5 \\ z_7 = z_5 \\ R_8 = R_4 \\ z_8 = z_4 \\ w_{61} = 0, w_{81} = 1 \end{cases}$$

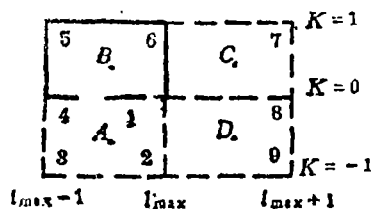


图 3

$$\left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_C = \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_B$$

若 $l=l_{\max}$ 为刚壁界面, 再置:

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_C = (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_B$$

$$(\tau_{Rz})_C = -(\tau_{Rz})_B$$

若 $l=l_{\max}$ 为自由界面, 再置:

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_C = 0$$

或者 P_C 由其他计算给出。

经这样处理后, $l=0, K=0$ 点, $l=l_{\max}, K=0$ 点加速度计算与 $0 < l < l_{\max}, K=0$ 网格点加速度计算处理成统一公式。即:

$$\vec{R}_{81} = \frac{1}{3} [2(\vec{R}_8 - \vec{R}_1) + (\vec{R}_7 - \vec{R}_9)]$$

$$z_{81} = \frac{1}{3} [2(z_8 - z_1) + (z_7 - z_9)]$$

$$\vec{R}_{61} = \frac{1}{4} [2(\vec{R}_6 - \vec{R}_1) + (\vec{R}_7 - \vec{R}_8) + (\vec{R}_5 - \vec{R}_4)]$$

$$z_{61} = \frac{1}{4} [2(z_6 - z_1) + (z_7 - z_8) + (z_5 - z_4)]$$

$$\vec{u}_{81} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{81} \{[(\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{\tau}_R - \vec{Q}_R)_C - P_D] z_{81} + (\vec{\tau}_{Rz} + \vec{Q}_{Rz}) \vec{R}_{81}\}$$

$$\vec{v}_{81} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{81} \{[(\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{\tau}_z - \vec{Q}_z)_C - P_D] \vec{R}_{81} + (\vec{\tau}_{Rz} + \vec{Q}_{Rz}) z_{81}\}$$

$$\vec{u}_{61} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{61} \{[\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{\tau}_R - \vec{Q}_R]_{C-B} z_{61} + (\vec{\tau}_{Rz} + \vec{Q}_{Rz})_{C-B} \vec{R}_{61}\}$$

$$\vec{v}_{61} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{61} \{[\vec{P} + \vec{Q} - \vec{\tau}_z - \vec{Q}_z]_{C-B} \vec{R}_{61} + (\vec{\tau}_{Rz} + \vec{Q}_{Rz})_{C-B} z_{61}\}$$

$$(\vec{\rho J})_{81} = \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_C$$

$$(\vec{\rho J})_{61} = \left[\left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_B + \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_C\right]$$

$$\vec{u}_C = \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{M}\right)_C [2(\vec{\tau}_R + \vec{\theta}_R) + (\vec{\tau}_z + \vec{\theta}_z)]_C$$

$$\vec{v}_C = \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{M}\right)_C (\vec{\tau}_{Rz} + \vec{\theta}_{Rz})_C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_K &= \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{u}_{14} - \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_B - \vec{u}_C) + \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_C \\ \vec{v}_K &= \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{v}_{14} - \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_C) + \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_C \\ \bar{w}_{81} &= [\bar{R}_{81}(\bar{R}_{81} + \bar{R}_{14}) + \bar{z}_{81}(\bar{z}_{81} + \bar{z}_{14})] / [(\bar{R}_{14} + \bar{R}_{81})^2 + (\bar{z}_{14} + \bar{z}_{81})^2] \end{aligned}$$

先计算 \bar{R}_{81} , \bar{z}_{81} , \bar{R}_{81} , \bar{z}_{81} , 再计算 \bar{w}_{81} , 计算完 \bar{w}_{81} 后, 置 $K=0$, $l=0$ 点的 $w_{81}=0$, 置 $K=0$, $l=l_{max}$ 点的 $w_{81}=1$ 。然后计算其他量。当 \vec{u}_K, \vec{v}_K 计算完后, 对 $l=0$ 为刚壁边界时, 置 $v_{0,0}=0$ 当 $l=l_{max}$ 为刚壁边界时, 置 $v_{0,l_{max}}=0$ 。

2. $K \neq 0$ 排上加速度向量计算

(1) $K \neq 0, l=0$ 边界线处理: (图 4)

不管 $l=0$ 界面是刚壁界面还是自由界面, 均置:

$$\begin{cases} R_5 = R_7 \\ R_4 = R_8 \\ z_5 = z_7 \\ z_4 = z_8 \\ \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_A = \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_D \\ \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_B = \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_C \\ w_{81} = 0 \end{cases}$$

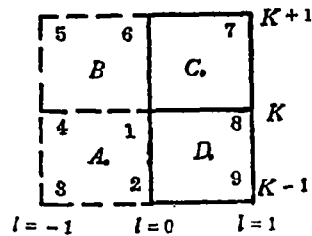


图 4

当 $l=0$ 为刚壁界面时, 再置

$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_A &= (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_D \\ (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_B &= (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_C \\ (\tau_{Rz})_A &= -(\tau_{Rz})_D \\ (\tau_{Rz})_B &= -(\tau_{Rz})_C \end{aligned}$$

当 $l=0$ 为自由界面时, 再置:

$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_A &= 0 \\ (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_B &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

或 P_A, P_B 由计算给出。

(2) $K \neq 0, l=l_{max}$ 边界线处理: (图 5)

不管 l_{max} 边界线是刚壁边界还是自由边界, 均置:

$$\begin{aligned} R_7 &= R_5 \\ R_8 &= R_4 \\ z_7 &= z_5 \\ z_8 &= z_4 \\ w_{81} &= 1 \\ \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_C &= \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_B \end{aligned}$$

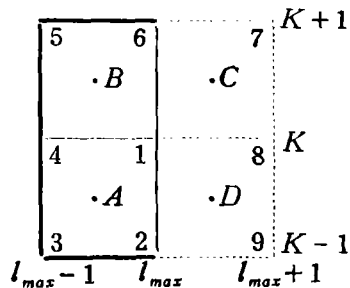


图 5

$$\left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_D = \left(\frac{J}{V}\right)_A$$

当 $l=l_{\max}$ 为刚壁边界时, 再置

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_C = (P, Q, \tau_R, \tau_z, Q_R, Q_z)_B$$

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_D = (P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z)_A$$

$$(\tau_{Rz})_C = -(\tau_{Rz})_B$$

$$(\tau_{Rz})_D = -(\tau_{Rz})_A$$

当 $l=l_{\max}$ 为自由界面时, 再置

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_C = 0$$

$$(P, Q, \tau_R, Q_R, \tau_z, Q_z, \tau_{Rz}, Q_{Rz})_D = 0$$

或 P_C, P_D 由其他计算给出。

经过这样处理以后, $K \neq 0, l=0$ 边界面上点, $K \neq 0, l=l_{\max}$ 边界面上点与 $K \neq 0, 0 < l < l_{\max}$ 内点计算公式统一起来, 其计算公式如下:

$$\bar{R}_{81} = \frac{1}{4} [2(\bar{R}_8 - \bar{R}_1) + (\bar{R}_7 - \bar{R}_9) + (\bar{R}_9 - \bar{R}_2)]$$

$$\bar{z}_{81} = \frac{1}{4} [2(\bar{z}_8 - \bar{z}_1) + (\bar{z}_7 - \bar{z}_9) + (\bar{z}_9 - \bar{z}_2)]$$

$$\bar{R}_{61} = \frac{1}{4} [2(\bar{R}_6 - \bar{R}_1) + (\bar{R}_7 - \bar{R}_9) + (\bar{R}_9 - \bar{R}_4)]$$

$$\bar{z}_{61} = \frac{1}{4} [2(\bar{z}_6 - \bar{z}_1) + (\bar{z}_7 - \bar{z}_9) + (\bar{z}_9 - \bar{z}_4)]$$

$$\vec{u}_{81} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{81} [(\bar{P} + \bar{Q} - \bar{\tau}_R - \bar{Q}_R)_{C-D} \bar{z}_{81} + (\bar{\tau}_{Rz} + \bar{Q}_{Rz})_{C-D} \bar{R}_{81}]$$

$$\vec{v}_{81} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{81} [(\bar{P} - \bar{Q} - \bar{\tau}_z - \bar{Q}_z)_{C-D} \bar{R}_{81} + (\bar{\tau}_{Rz} + \bar{Q}_{Rz})_{C-D} \bar{z}_{81}]$$

$$\vec{u}_{61} = \left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{61} [(\bar{P} + \bar{Q} - \bar{\tau}_R - \bar{Q}_R)_{C-B} \bar{z}_{61} + (\bar{\tau}_{Rz} + \bar{Q}_{Rz})_{C-B} \bar{R}_{61}]$$

$$\vec{v}_{61} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho J}\right)_{61} [(\bar{P} - \bar{Q} - \bar{\tau}_z - \bar{Q}_z)_{C-B} \bar{R}_{61} + (\bar{\tau}_{Rz} + \bar{Q}_{Rz})_{C-B} \bar{z}_{61}]$$

$$\left(\frac{\vec{J}}{\rho J}\right)_{81} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_C + \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_D \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\vec{J}}{\rho J}\right)_{61} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_C + \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{V}\right)_B \right]$$

$$\bar{w}_{81} = [\bar{R}_{81}(\bar{R}_{81} + \bar{R}_{14}) + \bar{z}_{81}(\bar{z}_{81} + \bar{z}_{14})] / [(\bar{R}_{81} + \bar{R}_{14})^2 + (\bar{z}_{81} + \bar{z}_{14})^2]$$

$$\bar{w}_{81} = [\bar{R}_{81}(\bar{R}_{81} + \bar{R}_{12}) + \bar{z}_{81}(\bar{z}_{81} + \bar{z}_{12})] / [(\bar{R}_{81} + \bar{R}_{12})^2 + (\bar{z}_{81} + \bar{z}_{12})^2]$$

$$\vec{u}_i = \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{\bar{M}}\right)_i (2\vec{r}_R + 2\vec{Q}_R + \vec{r}_z + \vec{Q}_z)_i$$

$$\vec{v}_i = \left(\frac{\vec{J}}{\bar{M}}\right)_i (\vec{r}_{Rz} + \vec{Q}_{Rz})_i, \quad i = A, B$$

$$\vec{u}_K = \bar{w}_{81} \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{u}_A - \vec{u}_B + \vec{u}_C - \vec{u}_D) + \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{u}_{14} - \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_B - \vec{u}_C)$$

$$+ \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{u}_{12} - \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_D - \vec{u}_C) + \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_{81} + \vec{u}_C$$

$$\vec{v}_K = \bar{w}_{81} \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{v}_A - \vec{v}_B + \vec{v}_C - \vec{v}_D) + \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{v}_{14} - \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_C)$$

$$+ \bar{w}_{81} (\vec{v}_{12} - \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_D - \vec{v}_C) + \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_{81} + \vec{v}_C$$

首先计算 \bar{R}_{81} , \bar{z}_{81} , \bar{R}_{81} , \bar{z}_{81} , 然后计算 \bar{w}_{81} 。在 \bar{w}_{81} 计算完以后, 置 $K \approx 0$, $l =$ 界面上的点的 $w_{81} = 0$, 置 $K \approx 0$, $l = l_{max}$ 界面上的点的 $w_{81} = 1$ 。接着计算其他量, 当 \vec{u}_K, \vec{v}_K 计算完以后, 若 $K \approx 0$, $l = 0$ 为刚壁边界, 这时要置其上点的加速度 $\vec{v}_{0,K} = 0$ 。若 $K \approx 0$, $l = l_{max}$ 为刚壁边界, 置其上点的加速度 $\vec{u}_{max,K} = 0$

六、数值检验

数值检验例子与文章 [3] 中例子相同。计算一个在对称爆室下, 压力, 应力, 速度在自由场的传播规律。其网格点安排如下:

在边界外虚设一排网格。虚设网格量由有关边界条件给出, 这样可以简化边界点上量的计算 (图 6)。我们按球坐标布置网格, 并仅取 $R-z$ 平面的第一象限作为计算区

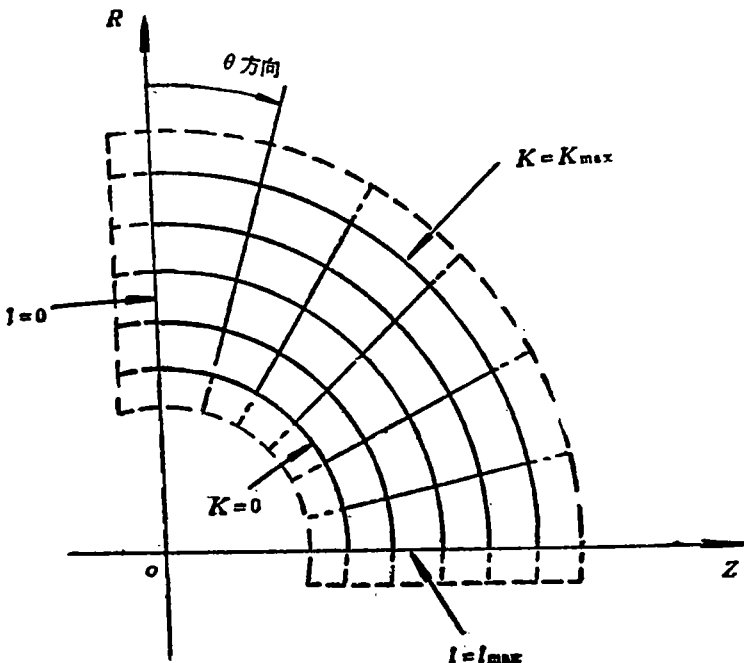


图 6

域。

R 为径向,除去虚网格外,在其上布了 $K_{\max}+1$ 条 K 线(K_{\max} 放在一个内存中,程序自动控制)。 θ 方向除去虚网格外,在该方向布了 $l_{\max}+1$ 条 l 线(l_{\max} 放在一个内存,其大小由人工控制)。

$l=0, l=l_{\max}$ 为刚壁边界,真实计算区域由 $K=0, K=K_{\max}; l=0, l=l_{\max}$ 所围成区域。每一点保留 $P, V, u, v, R, z, \tau_R, \tau_z, \tau_{Rz}, e_v, B, Q, Q_R, Q_z, Q_{Rz}, J, M$ 等17个量。

本程序向量实现,数据存放,计算结果参看文章[3],这里不再叙述。

总之,界面上的点经过这样处理后,可以由 $K=0, K=1, K=2, \dots$ 一排一排往上算,取消了文章[3]中对边界点所作的标量修正。这样程序核心部份(即差分计算部份)并行处理可达90%以上,因此可以使程序运行处于高效状态。

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A Method of Parallel Computation of the Two-Dimensional Tensor Code

Li Xiaomei

Abstract

The method of parallel computation of Two-Dimensional Tensor Code has been developed in the paper [3], Some improvement has been made in the treatment of the points of boundaries, so that the acceleration both in and on the boundaries can be computed with unique formula.