稀薄气体过渡流中 NS/DSMC 耦合计算方法的研究进展

刘万锁,岳向吉,蔺 增

(东北大学机械工程与自动化学院,辽宁 沈阳 110819)

摘 要:通过 NS 和 DSMC 两种方法的联合计算可以求解过渡流, NS/DSMC 耦合方法同时包含 NS 方法计算效率与 DSMC 方法的计算精度优势。本文详细介绍了耦合方法发展中关键技术的原理,讨论了耦合方法在空间羽流研究中的应用进展,说明了计算域划分方法的不足。并就临近空间飞行器绕流方面的耦合技术应用进行了分析,提出耦合计算结果与实验结果的误差可能由 DSMC 统计散射造成,其可以通过累计统计方式消除。此外,还讨论了采用两相流模型的 NS/DSMC 耦合方法在 MEMS 领域的应用。最后就耦合方法在真空领域的应用和未来耦合算法的研究方向进行了展望。

关键词: NS/DSMC 耦合计算; 过渡流; 真空; 羽流; 临近空间

中图分类号: 0356 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1002-0322(2022)04-0033-08

doi: 10.13385/j.cnki.vacuum.2022.04.07

Research Progress of NS/DSMC Coupling Calculation Method in the Transitional Flow of Rarefied Gas

LIU Wan-suo, YUE Xiang-ji, LIN Zeng

(School of Mechanical Engineering and Automation, Northeast University, Shenyang 110819, China)

Abstract: The transition flow is solved by the joint calculation of NS and DSMC methods. The NS/DSMC coupling method has the advantages of the computational efficiency of NS method and the computational accuracy of DSMC method. In this paper, the principle of key technologies in the development of coupling method is introduced in detail, the application progress of coupling method in spatial plume research is discussed, and the shortcomings of computational domain partition method are explained. Then the application of coupling technology in the flow around neighbor spacecraft is analyzed. It is proposed that the error between the coupling calculation and the experimental results may be caused by DSMC statistical scattering, which can be eliminated by cumulative statistics. In addition, the application of NS/DSMC coupling method using two-phase flow model in MEMS field is also discussed. Finally, the application of coupling method in vacuum field and the research direction of coupling algorithm in the future are prospected.

Key words: NS/DSMC coupling calculation; transition flow; vacuum; plume; near space

20 世纪 70 年代,由 Bird^[1-2]提出的直接模拟蒙特卡罗(DSMC)方法实现了对稀薄流体的仿真计算。与传统的方程模拟方法不同,该方法采用基于统计学的分子动力学模拟方法,实现了非连续域的准确模拟,奠定了后续稀薄流体仿真的基础^[3-9]。在之后的 DSMC 方法应用过程中,其计算资源占用较大的缺点体现得比较明显,仿真方法早期只能进行一维、二维计算。为了提高计算资源的效率,研究人员开始进行 DSMC 与求解Navier-Stokes(NS)方程方法的联合^[10-12],通过划分

流域[13],利用高效的 NS 方法承担连续域计算,使得稀薄流体仿真的整体效率得到了提升,并且有能力向三维和广域进行延伸。

DSMC 方法基于气体的离散分子特性,通过模拟具有代表性的粒子的运动和碰撞来体现其整体的宏观行为,并且能够收敛于 Boltzmann 方程^[14]。DSMC 方法在稀薄气体或非平衡区域具有比连续流体模型更高的准确性。但 DSMC 方法需要跟踪大量粒子的运动,同时还要随机进行粒子碰撞,因此计算量巨大,尤其是在接近连续域时,