

单板驱动空腔的辛求解方法*

王艳¹ 邓子辰^{1,2}

(1. 西北工业大学工程力学系, 西安 710072) (2. 大连理工大学工业装备结构分析国家重点实验室, 大连 116023)

摘要 基于虚功原理, 从平衡方程和力学边界条件出发, 得到平面 Stokes 流的拉格朗日函数, 为拉格朗日函数的选取提供了理论依据. 并导出哈密顿函数, 在全状态下建立了平面 Stokes 流的 Hamilton 正则方程, 进而采用直接法给出了两侧边为静止壁面的解析解, 并通过对单板驱动矩形空腔 Stokes 问题的计算说明了方法的有效性.

关键词 哈密顿体系, 辛几何, 不可压缩 Stokes 流, 矩形空腔

引言

目前, 哈密顿体系已经在弹性力学平面域、板弯曲^[1-2]、薄板自由振动^[3-4]、理想流体^[5]、水波动力学^[6]等众多研究领域得到了广泛的应用, 哈密顿体系下数学模型的建立和相应的计算方法在数学上都显示出了巨大的优势. 但上述研究的一个重要前提是研究对象均为保守系统, 对带耗散的真实系统, 哈密顿原理的应用还很有限, 如果能把适用于保守系统的哈密顿体系的理论和计算方法运用到耗散系统, 将具有极其重大的意义^[1-8]. 马坚伟等将哈密顿体系引入到平面粘性流扰动中, 首先考虑了粘性效应, 得到波扰动解^[9], 此后又考虑了小雷诺数三维粘性流体的哈密顿体系, 并引用弹性力学中的 Papkovitch - Neuber 通解求解了等截面圆柱管道中的流体流动, 进一步证实了哈密顿体系在粘性流领域的可行性^[10]. 空腔中的 Stokes 流动是一个经典问题^[11], 它没有解析解, 大多数学者均研究其数值计算方法. 这些传统的求解方法一般是在拉格朗日体系下, 在计算域上离散控制方程(可划分为三类: 流函数 - 涡度方程; 速度 - 涡度方程; 速度 - 压力方程), 常用的方法有多元二次法^[12], Green 元法^[13], 边界元法^[14]等, 这些方法虽然能有效地解决这类问题, 但在离散时对于边界上涡量的描述会非常繁琐. 另外, 文献^[15]把流函数表示成 Papkovich - Fadle 特征函数的级数解, 而当 $A \rightarrow 0$ (A 为空腔高宽比) 时, 需要对流函数简化, 只能定性分析空腔内流线及其拓扑结构.

如果把矩形空腔流动问题引入哈密顿体系, 建立系统的哈密顿正则方程, 就可以在辛几何空间中进行求解. 本文基于虚功原理, 从平衡方程和力学边界条件出发, 可以得到平面 Stokes 流的拉格朗日函数, 并在此基础上导出哈密顿函数, 建立平面 Stokes 流的哈密顿正则方程, 采用直接法得到本征值基本征向量. 根据哈密顿体系可保证有完备的辛正交本征函数的特点, 用于构造问题按辛正交关系展开的解. 算例考虑了单板驱动的方形空腔 Stokes 流动问题, 得到了空腔问题的辛解析解, 同时本文的方法可以推广到其他小雷诺数流动问题.

1 矩形空腔 Stokes 流动的控制方程和边界条件

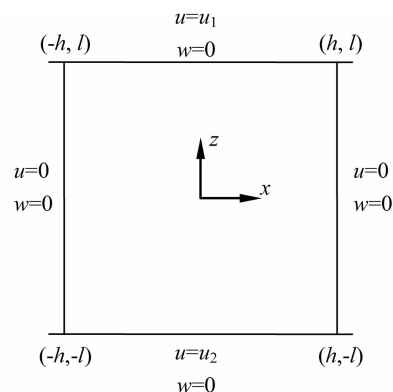


图1 矩形空腔流的边界条件

Fig. 1 Boundary conditions of square cavity flow

设由左右两个固壁和上下两块运动平板组成的矩形区域为 $\Omega \in R^2$, 矩形区域的高为 $2l$, 宽为 $2h$,

2006-10-13 收到第1稿, 2007-02-01 收到修改稿.

* 国家自然科学基金(10372084, 10572119, 10632030), 教育部新世纪优秀人才计划(NCET-04-0958)及大连理工大学工业装备结构分析国家重点实验室开放基金资助项目

则空腔的高宽比 $A = l/h$. 上板沿水平方向的运动速度为 u_1 , 下板沿水平方向的运动速度为 u_2 , 设矩形区域内充满不可压缩粘性流体, 其密度为 ρ , 粘性系数为 μ . 则定常 Stokes 流动满足以下控制方程:

动力学方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

连续性方程:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (2)$$

在给定的力边界上有:

$$\begin{cases} F_{nx} = l\sigma_x + n\tau_{zx} = \bar{F}_{nx} \\ F_{nz} = l\tau_{zx} + n\sigma_z = \bar{F}_{nz} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中 l 和 n 是边界表面外法线 n 与 x, z 的正向夹角的方向余弦. 在给定的位移边界 S_2 上有:

$$u = \bar{u}, \quad w = \bar{w} \quad (4)$$

应力与应变关系:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= -p_f + 2\mu\varepsilon_x, & \sigma_z &= -p_f + 2\mu\varepsilon_z, \\ \tau_{xz} &= \tau_{zx} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{xz} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

流速与应变关系为

$$\varepsilon_x = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_z = \mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, \quad \varepsilon_{xz} = \frac{1}{2}\mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \quad (6)$$

其中 p_f 为流体压力, μ 为动力粘性系数, $(\sigma_x, \sigma_z, \sigma_{xz})$ 为应力分量, $(\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_z, \varepsilon_{xz})$ 为应变分量, (u, w) 为 (x, z) 方向的速度分量.

流线与流速关系为

$$u = \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial z}, \quad w = -\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial x} \quad (7)$$

涡量与流线关系为

$$\xi = -\nabla^2 \Gamma \quad (8)$$

其中 Γ 为流线, ξ 为涡量.

在边界上流函数 Γ 还满足:

$$\Gamma(-h, z) = \Gamma(h, z) = 0 \quad (9)$$

2 哈密顿体系下的控制方程

区域 Ω 内, 流体在给定的体力和边界条件下处于平衡状态, 假定流体单位时间内从平衡位形发生一组任意的无限小虚位移. 于是有:

$$-\iint_{\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial z} \right) \delta u + \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} \right) \delta w \right] d\Omega +$$

$$\int_{S_1} \left[(F_{xv} - \bar{F}_x) \delta u + (F_{zv} - \bar{F}_z) \delta w \right] dS = 0 \quad (10)$$

式中 $d\Omega = dx dz$ 和 dS 分别是区域内的面积元素和流体几何边界的长度元素.

这里选择不违背 S_2 上的几何边界条件的任一组虚位移, 即它们的选择要满足: 在 S_2 上, $\delta u = 0$, $\delta w = 0$. 然后利用在边界上成立的几何关系 $dz = \pm l dS$, $dx = \pm n dS$, 并通过分部积分, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} \delta u dx dz &= \int_{S_1} \sigma_x \delta u dz - \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_x \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial x} dx dz = \\ &\int_{S_1} \sigma_x \delta u l dS - \iint_{\Omega} \sigma_x \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial x} dx dz \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

这样就可以把方程变换成

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega} (\sigma_x \delta \varepsilon_x + 2\tau_{xz} \delta \varepsilon_{xz} + \sigma_z \delta \varepsilon_z) dx dz - \int_{S_1} (F_{xv} \delta u + \\ F_{zv} \delta w) dS + \int_{S_1} [(F_{xv} - \bar{F}_x) \delta u + (F_{zv} - \\ \bar{F}_z) \delta w] dS = \iint_{\Omega} \delta (\mu \varepsilon_x^2 + \mu \varepsilon_z^2 + 2\mu \varepsilon_{xz}^2 - p_f \varepsilon_x - \\ p_f \varepsilon_z) dx dz - \int_{S_1} (\bar{F}_x \delta u + \bar{F}_z \delta w) dS = \delta \iint_{\Omega} (\mu \varepsilon_x^2 + \\ \mu \varepsilon_z^2 + 2\mu \varepsilon_{xz}^2 - p_f \varepsilon_x - p_f \varepsilon_z) dx dz - \int_{S_1} (\bar{F}_x \delta u + \\ \bar{F}_z \delta w) dS \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

式中

$$\delta \varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial x}, \quad \delta \varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial z}, \quad \delta \varepsilon_{xz} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \delta u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial x} \right)$$

则拉格朗日函数密度 l 可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \mu \varepsilon_x^2 + \mu \varepsilon_z^2 + 2\mu \varepsilon_{xz}^2 + F_x u + F_z w - p_f \varepsilon_x - p_f \varepsilon_z = \\ &\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 - p_f \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = \\ &\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] + \\ &\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + F_x u + F_z w - p_f \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

现将 z 坐标模拟成时间坐标, 并记 $(\dot{\quad}) = \partial/\partial z$.

引入位移向量 $q = \{u, w\}^T$ 及对偶变量 $p = \partial l / \partial \dot{q} = \{p_1, p_2\}^T$, 即:

$$p_1 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \dot{u}} = \mu \left(\dot{u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad p_2 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \dot{w}} = 2\mu \dot{w} - p_f \quad (14)$$

它们就是应力 τ_{xz}, σ_z , 记为 $p = \{\tau, \sigma\}^T$.

引入哈密顿函数:

$$\begin{aligned} R(q, p) &= p^T \dot{q} - l(q, \dot{q}) = \tau \dot{u} + \sigma \dot{w} - \\ l(u, w, \dot{u}, \dot{w}) &= -\sigma \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \tau \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \tau^2 - \end{aligned}$$

$$2\mu\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 - F_x u - F_z w \quad (15)$$

直接写出哈密顿对偶方程:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial p}, \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial R}{\partial q} \quad (16)$$

引入全状态向量 $v = \{u, w, \tau, \sigma\}^T$ 及哈密顿算子矩阵 H , 则式(16)写成矩阵形式

$$\dot{v} = Hv \quad (17)$$

其中

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{1}{\mu} & 0 \\ -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4\mu\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

H 为哈密顿算子矩阵, 因此其本征问题有如下的特点: 本征值对应的负本征值及它们的共轭本征值也是其本征值; 本征向量之间的共轭辛正交关系; 全状态函数向量展开定理. 进入哈密顿体系中, 就可以采用分离变量法, 设全状态向量为

$$v(x, z) = \psi(x) e^{\eta z} \quad (18)$$

代入式(17), 推出:

$$H\psi(x) = \eta\psi(x) \quad (19)$$

其中 η 为本征值, 待求; $\psi(x)$ 为本征函数向量, 它还应当满足侧边相应的边界条件.

3 静止壁面边界的零本征解

零本征解满足方程

$$H\psi(x) = 0 \quad (20)$$

考虑侧边为静止壁面边界条件:

$$x = \pm h, \quad u = 0, \quad w = 0 \quad (21)$$

满足式及式的解为

$$\Psi^{(0)} = \{0, 0, 0, 1\}^T, \quad v_1 = \Psi^{(0)} \quad (22)$$

$$\Psi^{(1)} = \left\{0, \frac{h^2}{2\mu}\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{h^2}\right), -x, 0\right\}^T, \quad v_2 = \Psi^{(1)} + z\Psi^{(0)} \quad (23)$$

本征向量 $\Psi^{(0)}$ 直接就是原方程(17)的解, $\Psi^{(1)}$ 已不是原方程的解了, 但它可组成原方程的解 v_2, v_2 表示了平板间的 Poiseuille 流动^[10].

4 非零本征值的本征解

展开本征方程有

$$\begin{cases} 0 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\mu}\tau + 0 = \eta u \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 0 + 0 + 0 = \eta w \\ -4\mu\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 0 + 0 - \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \eta \tau \\ 0 + 0 - \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x} + 0 = \eta \sigma \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

x 方向的特征值 λ 应满足

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\eta & -\lambda & 1/\mu & 0 \\ -\lambda & -\eta & 0 & 0 \\ -4\mu\lambda^2 & 0 & -\eta & -\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & -\eta \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (25)$$

将行列式展开, 即可得出其特征方程为

$$(\lambda^2 + \eta^2)^2 = 0 \quad (26)$$

其特征值为 $\lambda = \pm \eta i$ 的重根, 可写出其通解为

$$\begin{cases} u = A_u \sin(\eta x) + B_u \cos(\eta x) + C_u x \cos(\eta x) + D_u x \sin(\eta x) \\ w = A_w \cos(\eta x) + B_w \sin(\eta x) + C_w x \sin(\eta x) + D_w x \cos(\eta x) \\ \tau = A_\tau \sin(\eta x) + B_\tau \cos(\eta x) + C_\tau x \cos(\eta x) + D_\tau x \sin(\eta x) \\ \sigma = A_\sigma \cos(\eta x) + B_\sigma \sin(\eta x) + C_\sigma x \sin(\eta x) + D_\sigma x \cos(\eta x) \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

可以看出, A, C 组解是对于 z 轴对称, 而 B, C 组的解对于 z 轴反对称.

关于 z 轴对称

取式(27)中含 A, C 的解代入式(24), 可列出对称时的方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\eta & \eta & 1/\mu & 0 \\ \eta & -\eta & 0 & 0 \\ 4\mu\eta^2 & 0 & -\eta & \eta \\ 0 & 0 & -\eta & -\eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_u \\ C_w \\ C_\tau \\ C_\sigma \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (28)$$

及

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\eta & \eta & 1/\mu & 0 \\ \eta & -\eta & 0 & 0 \\ 4\mu\eta^2 & 0 & -\eta & \eta \\ 0 & 0 & -\eta & -\eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_u \\ A_w \\ A_\tau \\ A_\sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_u \\ C_w \\ C_\sigma - 8\mu\eta C_u \\ C_\tau \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

可以求出

$$\begin{aligned} C_w &= C_u, \quad C_\tau = C_\sigma = 2\mu\eta C_u \\ A_w &= -A_u - 1/\eta C_u, \quad A_\tau = 2\mu\eta A_u + 2\mu A_u, \\ A_\sigma &= -2\mu\eta A_u - 4\mu C_u \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

独立常数只有两个, 选择 A_u 和 C_u 为独立常数. 将式

(30)和一般解(只取A,C项)代入边界条件(21)有

$$\begin{cases} A_u \sin(\eta x) + C_u h \cos(\eta x) = 0 \\ -A_u \cos(\eta x) + C_u (-1/\eta \cos(\eta x) + h \sin(\eta x)) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

要使问题有非零解,应有 A_u, C_u 系数行列式为零,

即可导出

$$2\eta h - \sin(2\eta h) = 0 \quad (32)$$

当 η 为方程(32)的根时, $-\eta$ 也一定是其根,这符合哈密顿算子矩阵特征. 采用牛顿法求解方程(32),表1列出前5个本征根.

表1 对称变形非零本征根

Table 1 The non-zero eigenvalues of the symmetric deformation

n	1	2	3	4	5
$\eta_n h$	3.7488 + i 1.3843	6.95 + i 1.6761	10.1193 + i 1.8584	13.2773 + i 1.9916	16.4299 + i 2.0966

表1可以看出每一个本征值都有其辛共轭本征值及复共轭本征值,共4个本征值. 求出本征值 η_n ,即可给出方程(31)的一个非平凡解

$$A_u = -\frac{h \cos(\eta_n h)}{\sin(\eta_n h)} C_u = -\cos^2(\eta_n h), C_u = \eta_n \quad (33)$$

与本征值 η_n 相应的本征函数向量为

$$\psi_n = \begin{pmatrix} u_n \\ w_n \\ \tau_n \\ \sigma_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos^2(\eta_n h) \sin(\eta_n x) + \eta_n x \cos(\eta_n x) \\ -\sin^2(\eta_n h) \cos(\eta_n x) + \eta_n x \sin(\eta_n x) \\ 2\mu \eta_n \sin^2(\eta_n h) \sin(\eta_n x) + 2\mu \eta_n^2 x \cos(\eta_n x) \\ (-2\mu \eta_n \sin^2(\eta_n h) - 2\mu \eta_n) \cos(\eta_n x) + 2\mu \eta_n^2 \sin(\eta_n x) \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

而相应问题(17)的解为

$$v_n = \exp(\eta_n z) \psi_n \quad (35)$$

根据流线-流速关系(7)及侧边边界条件(9)积分得到:

$$\Gamma_n = \frac{\exp(\eta_n z)}{\eta_n} (-\cos^2(\eta_n h) \sin(\eta_n x) + \eta_n x \cos(\eta_n x)) \quad (36)$$

根据涡量-流线关系(8)可得到:

$$\xi_n = -2\eta_n \exp(\eta_n z) \sin(\eta_n x) \quad (37)$$

关于 z 轴反对称

取式(27)中含 B, D 的解代入式(24),可列出

反对称时的方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta & -\eta & -1/\mu & 0 \\ \eta & \eta & 0 & 0 \\ 4\mu\eta^2 & 0 & -\eta & \eta \\ 0 & 0 & \eta & \eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_u \\ D_w \\ D_\tau \\ D_\sigma \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\eta & -\eta & 1/\mu & 0 \\ \eta & -\eta & 0 & 0 \\ 4\mu\eta^2 & 0 & -\eta & -\eta \\ 0 & 0 & \eta & -\eta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_u \\ B_w \\ B_\tau \\ B_\sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_u \\ D_w \\ D_\sigma - 8\mu\eta D_u \\ D_\tau \end{pmatrix} \quad (39)$$

可以解得

$$\begin{aligned} D_w &= -D_u, & D_\tau &= -D_\sigma = 2\mu\eta D_u \\ B_w &= -B_u - 1/\eta D_u, & B_\tau &= 2\mu\eta B_u - 2\mu D_u, \\ B_\sigma &= 2\mu\eta B_u - 4\mu D_u \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

选择 B_u 和 D_u 为独立常数. 将式(40)和一般解(只取项 B, D)代入边界条件(21)有

$$\begin{cases} B_u \sin(\eta h) - D_u (1/\eta \sin(\eta h) + h \cos(\eta h)) = 0 \\ B_u \cos(\eta h) + D_u h \sin(\eta h) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

令其系数行列式为零即可导出

$$2\eta h + \sin(2\eta h) = 0 \quad (42)$$

表2列出前5个本征根.

表2 反对称变形非零本征值

Table 2 The non-zero eigenvalues of the anti-symmetric deformation

n	1	2	3	4	5
$\eta_n h$	2.1062 + i 1.1254	5.3563 + i 1.5516	8.5367 + i 1.7755	11.6992 + i 1.9294	14.8541 + i 2.0469

表 2 可以看出每一个本征值都有其辛共轭本征值及复共轭本征值, 共 4 个本征值. 相应的本征函数向量为

$$\psi_n = \begin{pmatrix} u_n \\ w_n \\ \tau_n \\ \sigma_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin^2(\eta_n h) \cos(\eta_n x) + \eta_n x \sin(\eta_n x) \\ -\cos^2(\eta_n h) \sin(\eta_n x) - \eta_n x \cos(\eta_n x) \\ -2\mu\eta_n \cos^2(\eta_n h) \cos(\eta_n x) + 2\mu\eta_n^2 x \sin(\eta_n x) \\ (-2\mu\eta_n \cos^2(\eta_n h) - 2\mu\eta_n) \sin(\mu_n x) - 2\mu\eta_n^2 \cos(\eta_n x) \end{pmatrix} \quad (43)$$

而相应问题(17)的解为

$$v_n = \exp(\eta_n z) \psi_n \quad (44)$$

得到流线为:

$$\Gamma_n = \frac{\exp(\eta_n z)}{\eta_n} (\sin^2(\eta_n h) \cos(\eta_n x) + \eta_n x \sin(\eta_n x)) \quad (45)$$

涡量为

$$\xi_n = -2\eta_n \exp(\eta_n z) \cos(\eta_n x) \quad (46)$$

至此, 求出了所有的非零本征值的本征解, 利用本征函数向量的辛共轭性质, 可以按展开定理写出通解. 将零本征解(22)和(23)叠加到式(34)和(43)就得到了对应于边界(21)的完备基础解系:

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i v_i + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [\bar{a}_i \psi_{\alpha i} + \bar{b}_i \psi_{\beta i}] \quad (47)$$

其中 $c_i, \bar{a}_i, \bar{b}_i$ 为待定常数, 由端部边界条件确定.

5 算例

取 $l = h = 0.5, u_1 = 1, u_2 = 0$. 按题意, 问题对于 z 轴是反对称状态, 因此只能有反对称的非零本征值解(43)~(46)组成.

$$v = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f_n v_n + \bar{f}_n \bar{v}_n + f_{-n} v_{-n} + \bar{f}_{-n} \bar{v}_{-n}] \quad (48)$$

流线

$$\Gamma = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f_n \Gamma_n + \bar{f}_n \bar{\Gamma}_n + f_{-n} \Gamma_{-n} + \bar{f}_{-n} \bar{\Gamma}_{-n}] \quad (49)$$

涡

$$\xi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [f_n \xi_n + \bar{f}_n \bar{\xi}_n + f_{-n} \xi_{-n} + \bar{f}_{-n} \bar{\xi}_{-n}] \quad (50)$$

其中, v_n, v_{-n} 分别为表 2 中相应本征值 η_n 及其辛共轭本征值 $-\eta_n$ 对应的本征函数向量, 而 \bar{v}_n, \bar{v}_{-n} 分别为 $\pm\eta_n$ 的复共轭本征值对应的本征函数向量. 而 $f_n, \bar{f}_n (n = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ 是待求常数, 它由两端的边界条件来定. 在实际应用中, 可只取式中的前 n 项进行求解, 此时两端边界条件的变分式为

$$\int_{-h}^h [(u - u^*) \delta\tau + (w - w^*) \delta\sigma]_{z=-l}^{z=l} dx = 0 \quad (51)$$

其中 u^*, w^* 为端部边界向量中对应的值.

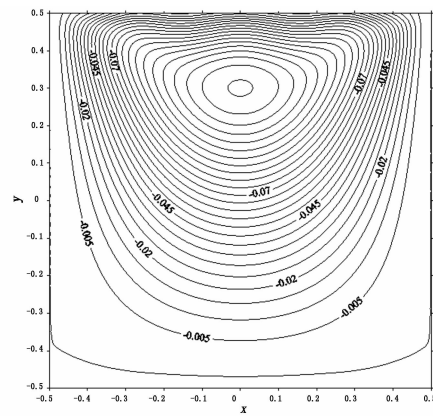


图 2 单板驱动矩形空腔的流线等值线图

Fig. 2 Stream line contour plot for Stokes flow in a single-lid-driven cavity

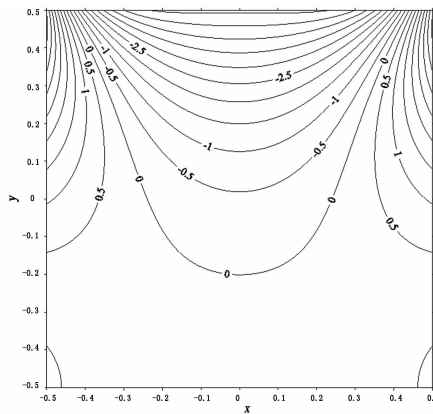


图 3 单板驱动矩形空腔的涡量等值线图

Fig. 3 Vorticity contour plot for Stokes flow in a single-lid-driven cavity

本文取 $n = 4$ 进行求解, 图 2 和图 3 给出了用本文方法求解的单板驱动矩形空腔的流线和涡量的等值线图. 图 4 给出了文献[13]的计算结果. 把本文的计算结果与文献结果对比可以看出, 本文的解与文献[13]解吻合较好. 随着所取项数的增加, 结果的精度也会相应提高.

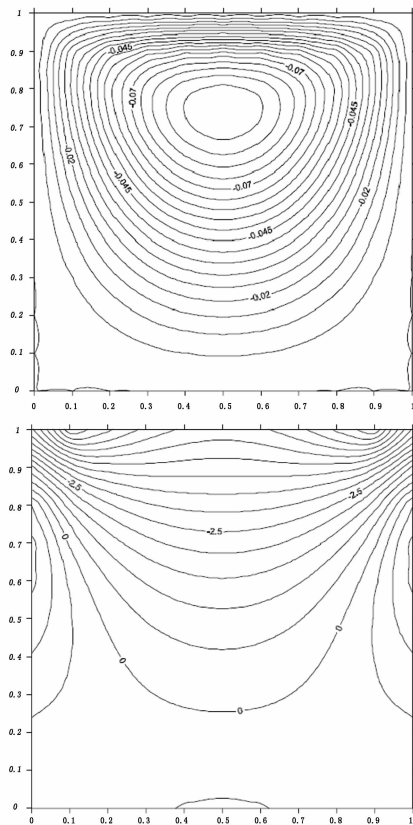


图4 文献[13]中单板驱动矩形空腔的
流线等值线图(左), 涡量等值线图(右)

Fig.4 Stream line contour(left) and vorticity contour(right)
for Stokes flow in a single - lid - driven cavity in Ref. [13]

6 结论

常规的平面 stokes 流求解是引入流函数,使其满足双调和方程,求出流函数后再确定流体的速度场. 这种方法只有一个未知量,但方程阶数 4 阶. 在哈密顿体系下求解就可通过引入对偶变量,组成全状态混合变量,得到哈密顿正则方程组只有 2 阶. 本文主要特点如下:

(1) 本文基于虚功原理直接导出小雷诺数粘性流的拉格朗日函数,为粘性流体拉格朗日函数的选取提供了理论依据. 同时,由于虚功原理对任意材料的应力应变关系都成立,本文选取拉格朗日函数的方法可以推广到粘弹性材料、非牛顿流体等领域.

(2) 本文采用辛弹性力学中的方法求解矩形空腔 stokes 流的哈密顿体系,通过本征函数、辛正交系、展开求解等手段可以求出通解,然后根据边

界条件求出单板驱动问题的流线和涡量. 对于不同的边界条件和高宽比,只需把通解代入边界条件就可得到所有问题的解,求解过程有规律可循,本方法具有很大的优越性.

(3) 算例表明本文方法所采用的解具有收敛速度快、精度高的特点,算例结果同其他方法解的结果吻合得很好. 哈密顿体系的一套方法可推广到其他 stokes 流动问题.

参 考 文 献

- 1 钟万勰. 弹性力学求解新体系. 大连:大连理工大学出版社,1995 (Zhong Wanxie. A new systematic methodology for theory of elasticity. Dalian: Dalian University Press, 1995(in Chinese))
- 2 姚伟岸,钟万勰. 辛弹性力学. 北京:高等教育出版社,2002 (Yao Weian,Zhong Wanxie. Symplectic elasticity. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2002(in Chinese))
- 3 鲍四元,邓子辰. 哈密顿体系下矩形薄板自由振动的一般解. 动力学与控制学报,2005,3(2): 10 ~ 16 (Bao Siyuan, Deng Zichen. General solution of free vibration for rectangular thin plates in Hamilton systems. *Journal of Dynamics and Control*, 2005,3(2):10 ~ 16(in Chinese))
- 4 钟阳,张永山. 四边固支弹性矩形薄板的自由振动. 动力学与控制学报,2005,3(2): 66 ~ 70 (Zhong Yang, Zhang Yongshan. Free vibration of rectangular thin plate with completed clamped supported. *Journal of Dynamics and Control*,2005, 3(2):66 ~ 70(in Chinese))
- 5 Salmon R. Hamiltonian fluid mechanics. *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*,1988, 20:225 ~ 256
- 6 张宝善,卢东强,戴世强等. 非线性水波 Hamilton 系统理论与应用研究进展. 力学进展,1998,28(4): 521 ~ 531(Zhang Baoshan, Lu Dongqiang, Dai Shiqiang, Cheng Youliang. Research progress on theories and applications of Hamiltonian system in nonlinear water waves. *Advances in mechanics*,1998, 28(4): 521 ~ 531 (in Chinese))
- 7 冯康. 冯康文集(II). 北京:国防工业出版社,1995 (Feng Kang. Collected works of Feng Kang(II). Beijing:

- National Defence Industry Press, 1995 (in Chinese))
- 8 张素英, 邓子辰. Poisson 流形上广义 Hamilton 系统的保结构算法. 西北工业大学学报, 2002, 20(4): 625 ~ 628 (Zhang Suying, Deng Zichen. An algorithm for preserving the generalized poisson bracket structure of generalized hamiltonian system. *Journal of Northwestern Polytechnical University*, 2002, 20(4): 625 ~ 628 (in Chinese))
 - 9 马坚伟, 徐新生, 杨慧珠. 平面粘性流体扰动与哈密顿体系. 应用力学学报, 2001, 18(4): 82 ~ 86 (Ma Jianwei, Xu Xinsheng, Yang Huizhu. Disturbance of planar viscous flow and Hamiltonian system. *Chinese Journal of Applied Mechanics*, 2001, 18(4): 82 ~ 86 (in Chinese))
 - 10 马坚伟, 徐新生, 杨慧珠等. 基于 Hamilton 体系求解空间粘性流问题. 工程力学, 2002, 19(3): 1 ~ 6 (Ma Jianwei, Xu Xinsheng, Yang Huizhu etc. Solution of spatial viscous flow based on Hamiltonian system. *Engineering Mechanics*, 2002, 19(3): 1 ~ 6 (in Chinese))
 - 11 Burggraf OR. Analytical and numerical studies of the structure of steady separated flows. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics*, 1966, 1: 113 ~ 151
 - 12 Young DL, Jane SC, Lin CY, et al. Solutions of 2D and 3D stokes laws using multiquadrics method. *Engineering Analysis with Boundary Elements*, 2004, 28: 1233 ~ 1243
 - 13 Onyejekwe, Okey Oseloka. A simplified green element method solution for a the biharmonic equation and its application to Stokes flows. *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, 2005, 169(2): 1405 ~ 1418
 - 14 林长圣, 陈慧琴. 二维空腔运动边界 Stokes 流动的数值模拟. 南昌大学学报(理科版), 2005, 29(5): 474 ~ 481 (Lin Changsheng, Chen Huiping. Numerical simulation of stokes flow in a 2 - d cavity with moving boundaries. *Journal of Nanchang University (Natural Science)*, 2005, 29(5): 474 ~ 481 (in Chinese))
 - 15 Gürçan F. Streamline topologies in stokes flow within lid - driven cavities. *Theoretical and Computational fluid dynamics*, 2003, 17: 19 ~ 30

SYMPLECTIC SOLUTIONS OF STOKES FLOW IN A SINGLE-LID-DRIVEN CAVITY

Wang Yan¹ Deng Zichen^{1,2}

(1. Department of Engineering Mechanics, Northwestern Polytechnical University, Xi'an 710072, China)

(2. State Key Laboratory of Structural Analysis of Industrial Equipment, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian 116023, China)

Abstract Based on the principle of virtual work, the Lagrangian function of the plane incompressible Stokes flow was established from the balance equations and the force boundary conditions. The dual variables and the Hamiltonian function were obtained by the Legendre transformation so that the problem was promoted to symplectic geometrical space under the Hamiltonian system. Furthermore, based on the properties of adjoint symplectic orthonormalization relationship of symplectic mathematics, the direct solution was used to find the eigenvalues and their respective eigenfunction vectors of the Hamiltonian operator matrix. The results of Stokes flow problems in a solid-walled cavity where flow was driven by the motion of either one of its horizontal bounding walls were presented and compared with other model results, which demonstrated the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Key words Hamiltonian system, symplectic, incompressible Stokes flow, rectangular cavity

Received 13 October 2006, revised 1 February 2007.

* The project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (10372084, 10572119, 10632030), Program for New Century Excellent Talents in University (NCET-04-0958), the Open Foundation of State Key Laboratory of Structural Analysis of Industrial Equipment