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# 求解二维 Euler 方程有限单元 边插值的降维重构算法

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## A Lowered Dimension Reconstruction Algorithm Using Finite Element Edge Interpolation for Two-Dimensional Euler Equations

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**摘要:** 数值求解二维 Euler 方程的有限体积法(如  $k$ -exact, WENO 重构、紧致重构等), 无一例外地要进行耗时的网格单元上的二维重构. 然而这些二维重构最后仅用于确定网格单元边界上高斯积分点处的解值, 单元上二维重构似乎并非必需的. 因此, 文章提出用网格边的一维重构来取代有限体积法中网格单元上的二维重构, 分别在一致矩形网格和非结构三角形网格上发展了基于网格边重构的求解二维 Euler 方程的新方法, 称为降维重构算法. 数值算例表明该算法可以计算有强激波的无黏流动问题, 且有较高的计算效率.

**关键词:** 矩形网格; 三角形网格; Euler 方程; 守恒律; 降维重构

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**Abstract:** Finite volume methods (such as  $k$ -exact, WENO, compact reconstruction, etc) for the two-dimensional Euler equations require time-consuming piecewise two-dimensional (2D) reconstruction unexceptionally. It is found that this 2D reconstruction is used only for evaluating flow variables at Gauss points for calculating numerical fluxes, so the 2D reconstruction seems to be unnecessary. Inspired by this observation, it was proposed to use one-dimensional (1D) reconstruction on the side of a cell to replace the 2D reconstruction on the cell as is the case with finite volume method. For the 2D Euler equations on uniform rectangular grids and unstructured triangular grids a new numerical method (termed as lowered dimension reconstruction algorithm) was developed. Numerical examples show that this algorithm can be used to compute inviscid flow problems with strong shock waves and has good computational efficiency.

**Key words:** rectangular grid; triangular grid; Euler equation; conservation law; lowered dimension reconstruction

## 引言

Euler 方程的高精度高分辨率数值方法主要有 3 种: 有限差分方法<sup>[1-14]</sup>, 有限体积方法<sup>[15-20]</sup> 和有限元方法(例如间断有限元法<sup>[21-23]</sup>). 有限差分法简

单高效, 只在每个方向上做一维变量/通量重构, 在简单区域问题上使用方便, 但是处理复杂区域比较困难. 有限体积法<sup>[20]</sup> 和有限元法<sup>[23]</sup> 适合复杂区域, 但须要重构每个网格单元上变量的高维分布或

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