

变密度 Ericksen-Leslie 方程的高效数值算法及误差分析*

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摘要:针对变密度 Ericksen-Leslie 方程提出了一种高效的数值算法。首先,通过自由能定义一个标量辅助变量(scalar auxiliary variable, SAV)并由此得到一个等价的新系统。其次,对新系统建立一个数值格式,其中 Ginzburg-Landau 惩罚函数通过 SAV 被显式处理从而将非线性项线性化。理论分析证明了格式的唯一可解性和无条件能量稳定性,并且通过严格的误差分析证明了格式的一阶收敛率。通过数值模拟验证了理论推导结果,并给出了奇点湮灭过程。所构造的格式在理论上和数值计算中都保持了预期的精度,并且在演化模拟中表现出良好的性能。

关键词:Ericksen-Leslie 方程;变密度;SAV;无条件能量稳定;误差分析

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液晶通常被视为固液之间的中间态。向列相是液晶相中最简单的一种,分子的指向有序而位置分布无序。在 19 世纪 60 年代由 Ericksen^[1]和 Leslie^[2]首次提出的 Ericksen-Leslie 系统是向列相液晶的一个经典模型。由于完整的 Ericksen-Leslie 系统过于复杂,Lin^[3]提出了一个可以保持该模型主要数学问题的简化版本。在这种情形下,系统由一个耦合了额外项 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla d \odot \nabla d)$ 的 Navier-Stokes 方程^[4]和一个具有对流项 $(u \cdot \nabla)d$ ^[5]的谐波映射热流方程组成:

$$\begin{cases} u_t + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p - \mu \Delta u + \nabla \cdot (\nabla d \odot \nabla d) = 0, \\ d_t + u \cdot \nabla d - \Delta d - |\nabla d|^2 d = 0, \\ |d| = 1, \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0. \end{cases}$$

其中: u, d 和 p 分别是流体速度、分子平均方向和流体压强,对于正常数 $T > 0, t \in [0, T]$ 是时间变量。对于该系统已经有许多关于数值分析的研究,包括离散能量定律、误差分析等^[6-8]。

从数值分析的观点来看,对于上述简化的 Ericksen-Leslie 系统存在 2 个困难:限制条件 $|d| = 1$ 难以通过插值在节点上保持;额外的项 $\nabla \cdot (\nabla d \odot \nabla d)$ 造成了强耦合。为此,Lin^[9]提出了一个 Ginzburg-Landau 惩罚方法,即通过引入惩罚函数 $\frac{1}{\epsilon^2}f(d)$ 来代替 $-|\nabla d|^2 d$,从而去掉限制条件 $|d| = 1$ 。由此得到了惩罚的 Ericksen-Leslie 系统:

$$\begin{cases} u_t + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p = \mu \Delta u - \nabla \cdot (\nabla d \odot \nabla d), \\ d_t + u \cdot \nabla d + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}f(d) - \Delta d = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0. \end{cases}$$

其中: $\epsilon > 0$ 是惩罚参数。此外,该惩罚函数是 $F(d)$ 对 d 的导数,即 $\nabla_d F(d) = f(d)$,且:

$$F(d) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(|d|^2 - 1)^2, & |d| \leq 1, \\ (|d|^2 - 1)^2, & |d| > 1. \end{cases}$$

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对于该系统已有一些相关研究^[10-12]。该方法很好地解决了限制条件 $|\mathbf{d}|=1$ 带来的困难,但惩罚函数在数值格式中通常表现出很强的非线性,因此有必要寻求一种线性化方法以提高计算效率。最近,Shen^[13]基于 IEQ 方法提出了一种标量辅助变量(Scalar auxiliary variable, SAV)方法,该方法克服了 IEQ 方法的辅助变量依赖于空间变量的缺点。随后,由于在线性化和解耦方面的优点,SAV 方法被应用于各种动力系统,诸如 Navier-Stokes 系统、Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw 系统等^[14-17]。前述的非线性惩罚项可以利用该方法得到很好的处理。

变密度是流体模型研究一个重要方面,目前对于变密度的 Ericksen-Leslie 系统已有许多理论研究^[18-20],但关于数值解的研究还相对较少。受上述诸多研究的启发,本文在区域 $[0, T] \times \Omega$ 上研究如下系统:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0, \\ \rho(\mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \nabla p - \mu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}) = 0, \\ \mathbf{d}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} - \Delta \mathbf{d} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{d}) = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 Ω 是 $\mathbf{R}^2$ 上具有 Lipschitz 边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的有界凸域。并考虑如下边界条件 $\mathbf{u}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \partial_n \mathbf{d}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$,以及初始条件 $\rho(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \rho_0, \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{d}_0$ 。

本文给出了一些记号和假设,并且通过 SAV 方法得到一个等价的新系统,对新系统构造了一个数值格式,还证明了该格式唯一可解而且是无条件能量稳定的,最后通过严格的误差估计证明了格式具有一阶收敛率,还给出了一些数值实验以说明格式的有效性。

1 等价形式

本节将给出惩罚 Ericksen-Leslie 系统的一个等价形式和一些在后文中要用到的记号,记 $\Omega \in \mathbf{R}^2$ 是一个有界开集,边界为 $\partial\Omega$ 。 $L^2(\Omega)$ 表示平方可积空间,其中的内积和范数分别表示为 $(\cdot, \cdot)$ 和 $\|\mathbf{u}\| = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u})^{1/2}$ 。对于正常数 $k, q \geq 0, W^{k,q}(\Omega)$ 表示经典的 Sobolev 空间,当 $q=2$ 时成为 Hilbert 空间 $H^k(\Omega)$ 。记 $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ 是定义在 Ω 上具有紧支集的无穷次可微函数,它在 $H^k(\Omega)$ 中的闭包表示为 $H_0^k(\Omega)$ 。本文用加黑斜体表示向量函数和向量空间。分别记 $\tau = T/N$ 和 $t_n = n\tau, \forall 0 \leq n \leq N$ 为时间步长和离散的时间。符号 C, λ_i, γ_i 表示一些与 τ 无关的正常数。

为了引入 SAV,首先给出系统(1)的能量定律。注意到^[9]:

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}) = \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^T) \nabla \mathbf{d}) = \frac{1}{2} \nabla |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + \Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}.$$

令式(1)的第 2 式和第 3 式分别与 $\mathbf{u}$ 以及 $-\Delta \mathbf{d} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{d})$ 做内积,可得如下能量定律:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \left[\frac{1}{2} \rho |\mathbf{u}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} F(\mathbf{d}) \right] dx + \int_{\Omega} [\mu |\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d}|^2] dx = 0.$$

由此即可定义一个标量辅助变量 $S(t) = \sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}) + C_0}$,其中 $E_1(\mathbf{d}) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} F(\mathbf{d}) dx$ 且 C_0 是一个正常数,满足

$E_1(\mathbf{d}) \geq -C_0$ 。令 $P = p + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + \frac{S(t)}{\sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}) + C_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} F(\mathbf{d})$,则系统(1)可重写为:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_t + \nabla \rho \cdot \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{2} \rho (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) = 0, \\ \rho \mathbf{u}_t + \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \frac{1}{4} \rho (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{u} + \nabla P - \mu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \left(\Delta \mathbf{d} - \frac{S(t)}{\sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}) + C_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{d}) \right) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} = 0, \\ \mathbf{d}_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} - \Delta \mathbf{d} + \frac{S(t)}{\sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}) + C_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{d}) = 0, \\ S_t = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{d})}{\epsilon^2 \sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}) + C_0}} \cdot \mathbf{d}_t dx, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

由于 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$, 额外的项 $\frac{1}{2}\rho(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})$ 和 $\frac{1}{4}\rho(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})\mathbf{u}$ 不影响系统(1)和(2)之间的等价性。

2 无条件能量稳定的 SAV 格式

下面将给出系统的一个 SAV 数值格式并证明它的唯一可解性和无条件能量稳定性。为简单起见,记:

$$\mathbf{H}^n = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{d}^n) = \frac{f(\mathbf{d}^n)}{\varepsilon^2 \sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}^n) + C_0}}.$$

此外,记 $\sigma^n = \sqrt{\rho^n}$, $1 \leq n \leq N$ 且 $\sigma_0 = \sqrt{\rho_0}$, 给定初始值 $\rho^0 = \rho_0$, $\mathbf{u}^0 = \mathbf{u}_0$, $\mathbf{d}^0 = \mathbf{d}_0$ 和 $S^0 = S_0$, 已知 $\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, \mathbf{d}^n$ 以及 S^n , 通过以下方程计算 $\rho^{n+1}, \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, P^{n+1}, \mathbf{d}^{n+1}$ 和 S^{n+1} :

$$\frac{\rho^{n+1} - \rho^n}{\tau} + \nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n + \frac{1}{2} \rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\rho^n \frac{\mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}^n}{\tau} + \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} \rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \mathbf{u}^{n+1} + \nabla P^{n+1} - \mu \Delta \mathbf{u}^{n+1} + (\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \mathbf{d}^n}{\tau} + \mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} + S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{S^{n+1} - S^n}{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{H}^n \cdot \frac{\mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \mathbf{d}^n}{\tau} dx, \quad (6)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = 0. \quad (7)$$

其中: $P^{n+1} = p^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n+1}|^2 + \frac{S^{n+1}}{\sqrt{E_1(\mathbf{d}^n) + C_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} F(\mathbf{d}^n)$.

注意到式(3)是只与变量 ρ^{n+1} 有关的线性方程,因此是唯一可解的。当变量 ρ^{n+1} 被求解后,式(3)~(7)成为一个未知量数目与方程数目相等的线性方程组,唯一性即意味着存在性。假设 $\hat{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}, \hat{P}^{n+1}, \hat{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1}$ 和 $\hat{S}^{n+1}$ 是方程组(3)~(7)的另一组解。记:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \hat{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}, \tilde{P}^{n+1} = P^{n+1} - \hat{P}^{n+1}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} = \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \hat{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1}, \tilde{S}^{n+1} = S^{n+1} - \hat{S}^{n+1}.$$

则它们满足如下方程:

$$\rho^n \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}}{\tau} + \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} \rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} + \nabla \tilde{P}^{n+1} - \mu \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} + (\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} - \tilde{S}^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1}}{\tau} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} + \tilde{S}^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{\tilde{S}^{n+1}}{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{H}^n \cdot \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1}}{\tau} dx, \quad (10)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = 0. \quad (11)$$

将式(8)、(9)和(3)分别与 $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}$, $-\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} + \tilde{S}^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n$ 以及 $\frac{1}{2} |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}|^2$ 做内积,式(10)与 $2\tilde{S}^{n+1}$ 做数量积,注意到:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} (\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}|^2) + \frac{1}{4} (\rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}|^2) + \\ & (\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}) + \frac{1}{4} (\rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以有:

$$\frac{1}{\tau} (\|\sigma^{n+1} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1}\|^2 + 2|\tilde{S}^{n+1}|^2) + \mu \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}\|^2 + \|-\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} + \tilde{S}^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n\|^2 = 0.$$

即意味着 $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = 0, \tilde{S}^{n+1} = 0$ 以及 $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} = 0$ 。

对于压力 $\tilde{P}^{n+1}$, 存在常数 β 和空间 $V = \mathbf{H}_0^1$ 使得 $\beta \|\tilde{P}^{n+1}\| \leq \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in V, \mathbf{v} \neq 0} \frac{(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}, \tilde{P}^{n+1})}{\|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|}$, 即所谓的上下确界条件。

将式(8)与 $\mathbf{v} \in V$ 做内积,可得:

$$(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}, \tilde{P}^{n+1}) = \mu(\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}, \nabla \mathbf{v}) \leq \mu \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}\| \cdot \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|,$$

其中使用了 $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = 0, \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = 0$ 以及 $-\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}^{n+1} + \tilde{S}^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n = 0$ 。由此可得 $\beta \|\tilde{P}^{n+1}\| \leq \mu \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}\|$ 。

结合前面的结果 $\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1} = 0$, 有 $\tilde{P}^{n+1} = 0$ 。所构造数值格式解的存在唯一性。

定理 1 式(3)~(7)满足:

$$\|\rho^N\|^2 + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho^n\|^2 = \|\rho^0\|^2 \quad (12)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^N \mathbf{u}^N\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^N\|^2 + 2|S^N|^2 + 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} (\mu \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^2 - S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n\|^2) + \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} (\|\sigma^n \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \sigma^n \mathbf{u}^n\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|^2 + 2|S^{n+1} - S^n|^2) = \|\sigma^0 \mathbf{u}^0\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|^2 + 2|S^0|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

证明 将式(3)与 $2\tau\rho^{n+1}$ 做内积, 并对 n 从 0 到 $N-1$ 求和, 结合

$$2\tau(\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, \rho^{n+1}) + \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), \rho^{n+1}) = 0,$$

可得 $\|\rho^N\|^2 + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho^n\|^2 = \|\rho^0\|^2$ 。

将式(3)、(4)和(5)分别与 $\tau|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}|^2, 2\tau\mathbf{u}^{n+1}$ 以及 $-2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n)$ 做内积, 式(6)与 $4\tau S^{n+1}$ 做数量积, 可得:

$$\|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\sigma^n \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau(\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, |\mathbf{u}^{n+1}|^2) + \frac{1}{2}\tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), |\mathbf{u}^{n+1}|^2) = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^n \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\sigma^n \mathbf{u}^n\|^2 + \|\sigma^n(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}^n)\|^2 + 2\tau\mu \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|^2 + 2\tau(\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \mathbf{u}^{n+1}) + \\ & \frac{1}{2}\tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \mathbf{u}^{n+1}) + 2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \mathbf{u}^{n+1}) - 2\tau(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \mathbf{u}^{n+1}) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|^2 - 2\tau(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1}) + 2\tau\left(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n, \frac{\mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \mathbf{d}^n}{\tau}\right) + \\ & 2\tau(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) + 2\tau\|\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n\|^2 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$2|S^{n+1}|^2 - 2|S^n|^2 + 2|S^{n+1} - S^n|^2 = 2\tau\left(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n, \frac{\mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \mathbf{d}^n}{\tau}\right). \quad (17)$$

合并式(14)~(17), 并对 n 从 0 到 $N-1$ 求和即可得式(13)。

证毕

由于变密度系统的动能是 $\frac{1}{2}\|\sigma^n \mathbf{u}^n\|^2$, 因此用它建立能量定律比只用速度变量更恰当。

3 误差估计

在开始误差估计之前需要先给出一些假设。对于密度做如下误差分析常用假设^[21-22]:

- 1) $\{\rho^n\}_{n=0, \dots, N}$ 在 L^∞ 中一致有界;
- 2) $\forall n=0, \dots, N$ 在 Ω 上几乎处处有 $\rho^n \geq \chi$, 其中 χ 是区间 $(0, \rho_0^{\min}]$ 中的数。

此外, 对正则解做如下假设:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \in H^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^2(0, T; W^{1, \infty}(\Omega)), \\ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{H}^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{H}_0^1 \cap \mathbf{H}^2(\Omega)), \\ \mathbf{d} \in \mathbf{H}^2(0, T; \mathbf{H}^1(\Omega)) \cap L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{H}_0^1 \cap \mathbf{H}^2(\Omega)). \end{cases}$$

对 $0 \leq n \leq N$, 记:

$$\mathbf{e}_\rho^n = \rho(t_n) - \rho^n, \mathbf{e}_u^n = \mathbf{u}(t_n) - \mathbf{u}^n, \xi_P^n = P(t_n) - P^n, \mathbf{e}_d^n = \mathbf{d}(t_n) - \mathbf{d}^n, \mathbf{e}_S^n = S(t_n) - S^n.$$

在式(2)中取 $t = t_{n+1}$ 并与式(3)~(7)做差。由于 $0 = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)$, 可得:

$$\frac{\mathbf{e}_\rho^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_\rho^n}{\tau} = -\nabla \rho(t_{n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \nabla \rho^{n+1} \cdot \mathbf{u}^n - \frac{1}{2}\rho(t_{n+1})(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)) + \frac{1}{2}\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) + R_\rho^{n+1}, \quad (18)$$

$$\rho^n \frac{\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n}{\tau} = -\rho(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) + \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \frac{1}{4}\rho(t_{n+1})(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)) \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \nabla \xi_p^{n+1} + \mu \Delta \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - [\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - S(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1})] \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) + \\ & [\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n] \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n + R_u^{n+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_d^n}{\tau} = -\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) + \mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - S(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) + S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n + R_d^{n+1}, \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_s^{n+1} - e_s^n}{\tau} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) \cdot R_d^{n+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} [\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}(t_n)] \cdot \frac{\mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{d}(t_n)}{\tau} dx + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} [\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n] \cdot \frac{\mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{d}(t_n)}{\tau} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{H}^n \cdot \frac{\mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_d^n}{\tau} dx + R_s^{n+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\rho}^{n+1} &= \frac{\rho(t_{n+1}) - \rho(t_n)}{\tau} - \rho_t(t_{n+1}), R_u^{n+1} = \rho^n \frac{\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)}{\tau} - \rho(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{u}_t(t_{n+1}), \\ R_d^{n+1} &= \frac{\mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{d}(t_n)}{\tau} - \mathbf{d}_t(t_{n+1}), R_s^{n+1} = \frac{S(t_{n+1}) - S(t_n)}{\tau} - S_t(t_{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

引理 1 若式(3)~(7)的解满足前面关于误差分析和正则解的假设,则有下列估计^[22]:

$$\begin{aligned} \|R_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 &\leq C\tau \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|\rho_{tt}(t)\|^2 dt \leq C\tau^2, \|R_u^{n+1}\|^2 \leq C\tau \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} (\|\mathbf{u}_{tt}(t)\|^2 + \|\rho_t(t)\|^2) dt + \alpha \|e_{\rho}^n\|^2 \leq C\tau^2 + \alpha \|e_{\rho}^n\|^2, \\ \|R_d^{n+1}\|^2 &\leq C\tau \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|\mathbf{d}_{tt}(t)\|^2 dt \leq C\tau^2, |R_s^{n+1}|^2 \leq C\tau \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} |S_{tt}(t)|^2 dt \leq C\tau^2. \end{aligned}$$

引理 2 存在一个常数 $C > 0$, 使得 $\|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L^\infty} \leq C, n = 0, 1, \dots, N$.

在证明引理 2 之前先证明以下 2 个引理。

引理 3 当 τ 充分小时对于密度有以下误差估计:

$$\|e_{\rho}^{k+1}\|^2 + \sum_{n=0}^k \|e_{\rho}^{n+1} - e_{\rho}^n\|^2 \leq C\tau^2 + \chi^{-1} \tau \sum_{n=0}^k \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \lambda_1 \mu \tau \sum_{n=0}^k \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2. \quad (22)$$

证明 将式(18)与 $2\tau e_{\rho}^{n+1}$ 做内积,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 - \|e_{\rho}^n\|^2 + \|e_{\rho}^{n+1} - e_{\rho}^n\|^2 &= -2\tau (\nabla \rho(t_{n+1}) [\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)], e_{\rho}^{n+1}) - 2\tau (\nabla e_{\rho}^{n+1} \cdot \mathbf{u}^n, e_{\rho}^{n+1}) - \\ & 2\tau (\nabla \rho(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{e}_u^n, e_{\rho}^{n+1}) - \tau (\rho(t_{n+1}) (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_u^n), e_{\rho}^{n+1}) - \tau (e_{\rho}^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), e_{\rho}^{n+1}) + 2\tau (R_{\rho}^{n+1}, e_{\rho}^{n+1}). \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $-2\tau (\nabla e_{\rho}^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, e_{\rho}^{n+1}) - \tau (e_{\rho}^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), e_{\rho}^{n+1}) = 0$ 。根据 Young's 不等式和 $\|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}\| \leq \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 - \|e_{\rho}^n\|^2 + \|e_{\rho}^{n+1} - e_{\rho}^n\|^2 &\leq \tau \|\nabla \rho(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \left\| \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{u}_t(t) dt \right\|^2 + \tau \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|\mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \\ & \tau \|\nabla \rho(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \lambda_1 \mu \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \rho(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|R_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 \leq \\ & C\tau^3 + C\tau \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \lambda_1 \mu \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

对 n 从 0 到 k 求和,可得:

$$\|e_{\rho}^{k+1}\|^2 + \sum_{n=0}^k \|e_{\rho}^{n+1} - e_{\rho}^n\|^2 \leq C\tau^2 + C\tau \sum_{n=0}^k \|e_{\rho}^{n+1}\|^2 + \chi^{-1} \tau \sum_{n=0}^k \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \lambda_1 \mu \tau \sum_{n=0}^k \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2.$$

应用离散的 Gronwall's 不等式即可得式(22)。

证毕

引理 4 当 τ 充分小时,对于速度场、方向场和标量辅助变量有以下估计:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^{k+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{k+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{k+1}\|^2 + |e_s^{k+1}|^2 + \tau \sum_{n=0}^k (\mu \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2) + \\ & \sum_{n=0}^k (\|\sigma^n (\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n)\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + |e_s^{n+1} - e_s^n|^2) \leq C\tau^2. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

证明 将式(19)、(3)、(20)和(21)分别与 $2\tau e_u^{n+1}, \tau |e_u^{n+1}|^2, -2\tau \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} + \tau e_s^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n$ 以及 $2\tau e_s^{n+1}$ 做内积,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \|\sigma^n (\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n)\|^2 + 2\mu \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + \\ & 2\tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + |e_s^{n+1}|^2 - |e_s^n|^2 + |e_s^{n+1} - e_s^n|^2 = -2\tau (\rho(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \\ & 2\tau (\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \tau (\rho(t_{n+1}) (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \tau (\rho^{n+1} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau(\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2) - 2\tau(\nabla \xi_p^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - 2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \\
& 2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + 2\tau(S(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - 2\tau(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + 2\tau(R_u^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \\
& 2\tau(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) - 2\tau(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) + 2\tau(S(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}), \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) - 2\tau(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n, \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) - \\
& 2\tau(R_d^{n+1}, \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) - (\mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_d^n, e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau(\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) + \tau(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n, e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) + \\
& \tau(\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}, e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau(S(t_{n+1}) \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}), e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) + \tau(S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n, e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) + \tau(R_d^{n+1}, e_S^{n+1} \mathbf{H}^n) - \\
& \tau(\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) R_d^{n+1}, e_S^{n+1}) + ([\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}(t_n)] \cdot [\mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{d}(t_n)], e_S^{n+1}) + \\
& ([\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n] \cdot [\mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{d}(t_n)], e_S^{n+1}) + (\mathbf{H}^n \cdot [\mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_d^n], e_S^{n+1}) + 2\tau(R_S^{n+1}, e_S^{n+1}) := \sum_{i=1}^{29} I_i.
\end{aligned}$$

重写 $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\tau(e_\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - 2\tau(\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - 2\tau(\rho^{n+1} [\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{u}(t_n)] \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \\
& 2\tau(\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(e_\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)) \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \cdot \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \\
& \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_u^n) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \tau(\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

注意到:

$$\begin{aligned}
& -2\tau(\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n) \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) - \\
& \tau(\nabla \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n, |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2) - \frac{1}{2} \tau(\rho^{n+1}(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n), |\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}|^2) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

根据引理 3 可推出:

$$\begin{aligned}
& I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 \leq \tau \|e_\rho^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \\
& \tau \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \left\| \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{u}_i(t) dt \right\|^2 + \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \\
& \tau \|e_\rho^{n+1}\|^2 + \frac{1}{16} \tau \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_n)\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \lambda_2 \mu \tau \|\nabla \cdot \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \\
& C\tau \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 \leq C\tau^3 + 2\chi^{-1} \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + 2\lambda_1 \mu \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \\
& C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \lambda_2 \mu \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

$I_7 = 0$ 是显然的。重写 $I_8 + I_9 + I_{13} + I_{14}$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
& I_8 + I_9 + I_{13} + I_{14} = 2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) = \\
& -2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}, \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) + 2\tau(\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t_{n+1}), \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) := M_1 + M_2.
\end{aligned}$$

那么有:

$$\begin{aligned}
& M_1 \leq \tau \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \left\| \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \nabla \mathbf{d}_i(t) dt \right\|^2 + \tau \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 \leq \\
& C\tau^3 + 2\tau \|\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2, \\
& M_2 \leq \gamma_1 \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \left\| \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \nabla \mathbf{d}_i(t) dt \right\|^2 + \gamma_1 \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\mathbf{u}(t_{n+1})\|_{L^\infty}^2 \cdot \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 \leq \\
& C\tau^3 + 2\gamma_1 \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

因此,有:

$$I_8 + I_9 + I_{13} + I_{14} \leq C\tau^3 + 2\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + 2\gamma_1 \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2.$$

根据文献[23],有 $\|\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n\| \leq C(\|\mathbf{e}_d^n\| + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|)$ 。这样,对 $I_{10} + I_{11}$ 和 I_{12} ,可推出:

$$\begin{aligned}
& I_{10} + I_{11} = 2\tau e_S^{n+1}(\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) \cdot \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + 2\tau S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}(t_n)] \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \\
& 2\tau S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n] \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + 2\tau S^{n+1}(\mathbf{H}^n \cdot [\nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_n)], \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) + \\
& 2\tau S^{n+1}(\mathbf{H}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n, \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}) \leq C\tau^3 + C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + C\tau \|\mathbf{e}_S^{n+1}\|^2, \\
& I_{12} \leq C\tau^3 + \chi^{-1} \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \lambda_1 \mu \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

其中使用了引理 3 以及定理 1 的结果: $|S^{n+1}| \leq C$ 。同样地,重写 $I_{15} + I_{16}$,可得:

$$I_{15} + I_{16} = 2\tau e_S^{n+1}(\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}), \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) + 2\tau S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}(t_n)], \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) + 2\tau S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n], \Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}) \leq C\tau^3 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + \gamma_2 \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2。$$

对于 I_{17} ,有 $I_{17} \leq C\tau^3 + \gamma_3 \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2$ 。

显然, $I_{18} + I_{28} = 0$ 。重写 $I_{19} + I_{20}$ 可推出:

$$I_{19} + I_{20} = -\tau e_S^{n+1}(\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau e_S^{n+1}(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot [\nabla \mathbf{d}(t_{n+1}) - \nabla \mathbf{d}(t_n)], \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau e_S^{n+1}(\mathbf{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n, \mathbf{H}^n) \leq C\tau^3 + C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2。$$

相似地,有:

$$I_{21} \leq C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2 + \gamma_4 \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2, \\ I_{22} + I_{23} = -\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2 (\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}), \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau S^{n+1} e_S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}(t_n)], \mathbf{H}^n) - \tau S^{n+1} e_S^{n+1}([\mathbf{H}(t_n) - \mathbf{H}^n]), \mathbf{H}^n) \leq C\tau^3 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2。$$

则有:

$$I_{24} + I_{25} + I_{26} + I_{27} + I_{29} \leq C\tau^3 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2。$$

最后,由 I_1 至 I_{29} ,可知:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \|\sigma^n (\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n)\|^2 + 2\mu\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + \\ & \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + 2\tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + |e_S^{n+1}|^2 - |e_S^n|^2 + |e_S^{n+1} - e_S^n|^2 \leq \\ & C\tau^3 + 3\chi^{-1} \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + 3\lambda_1 \mu \tau^2 \sum_{n=0}^k \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^n \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + \\ & C\chi^{-1} \tau \|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \lambda_2 \mu \tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^n\|^2 + (2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4) \tau \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2 + C\tau \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + C\tau |e_S^{n+1}|^2。 \end{aligned}$$

对上式从 0 到 k 求和,选取 $3\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \leq 1, 2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 + \gamma_4 \leq 1$,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^{k+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{k+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{k+1}\|^2 + |e_S^{k+1}|^2 + \tau \sum_{n=0}^k (\mu \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2) + \\ & \sum_{n=0}^k (\|\sigma^n (\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n)\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + |e_S^{n+1} - e_S^n|^2) \leq \\ & C\tau^3 + C\tau \sum_{n=0}^k (\|\sigma^{n+1} \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + |e_S^{n+1}|^2)。 \end{aligned}$$

应用 Gronwall's 不等式即得可到式(23)。

证毕

证明(引理 2) 用数学归纳法证明。根据初始条件可知 $\|\mathbf{d}^0\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$,假设对于 $n=0, 1, \dots, k$ 有 $\|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L^\infty} \leq C$ 。

根据引理 4 可知, $\|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{k+1}\| \leq C\tau^{1/2}$,由嵌入定理可推出:

$$\|\mathbf{d}^{k+1}\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|\mathbf{e}_d^{k+1}\|_{L^\infty} + \|\mathbf{d}(t_{k+1})\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{k+1}\| + \|\mathbf{d}(t_{k+1})\|_{L^\infty} \leq C。$$

因此,引理 2 得证。

证毕

定理 2 根据引理 2、3 以及 4,有:

$$\|\mathbf{e}_\rho^N\|^2 + \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \|\mathbf{e}_\rho^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_\rho^n\|^2 \leq C\tau^2$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\sigma^N \mathbf{e}_u^N\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^N\|^2 + |e_S^N|^2 + \tau \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\mu \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_u^{n+1}\|^2 + \|\Delta \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1}\|^2) + \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\|\sigma^n (\mathbf{e}_u^{n+1} - \mathbf{e}_u^n)\|^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{e}_d^{n+1} - \nabla \mathbf{e}_d^n\|^2 + |e_S^{n+1} - e_S^n|^2) \leq C\tau^2。 \end{aligned}$$

将引理 4 的结果代入式(22)并取 $k=N-1$,即可证明该定理。

4 数值结果

本节设计了一些数值实验,利用有限元软件 Freefem++ 测试了第 3 节中证明的收敛率,并模拟了奇点的湮灭现象。

4.1 误差与收敛率

在单位圆区域内求解方程 $\Omega=\{(x,y)\in\mathbf{R}^2:x^2+y^2\leqslant 1\}$ 。初始条件设置为：
$$\rho_0=2+\mathbf{x},\mathbf{u}_0=0,P_0=0,\mathbf{d}_0=(\sin(a),\cos(a))^T,a=\pi(\mathbf{x}^2+\mathbf{y}^2)^2。$$
对 $(\rho,\mathbf{u},p,\mathbf{d},S)$ 分别使用 (P_1,P_2,P_1,P_1,P_1) 元进行空间离散。选取粘度 $\mu=0.1$, 惩罚参数 $\epsilon=0.001$ 以及标量辅助变量中的常数 $C_0=0.5,10,50,50\ 000$ 。由于不存在精确解,故在不同时间步长的多次计算中,以前一次计算的数值解作为本次计算的参考解。这也是表格中存在空白的原因。

当 $C_0=0.5$ 时, $(\sigma\mathbf{u},\rho,\mathbf{d},p,S)$ 在空间 $(L^2,L^2,\mathbf{H}^1,L^2,\mathbf{R}^2)$ 中的误差和收敛率在表 1 和表 2 中给出。此外还注意到,当 C_0 取不同值时,除 S 以外的其他变量的误差和收敛率不发生变化。因此,在表 3 中只给出 S 的结果,其中 $C_0=10,50$ 以及 $50\ 000$ 。可以看到, S 的误差随 C_0 的变大逐渐减小,而且在 $C_0>10$ 之后收敛率几乎不再变化。

表 1 $\sigma\mathbf{u},\rho,\mathbf{d}$ 的误差与收敛率

Tab. 1 Error and convergence rates of $\sigma\mathbf{u},\rho,\mathbf{d}$

τ	$\sigma\mathbf{u}-L^2$	收敛率	$\rho-L^2$	收敛率	$\mathbf{d}-\mathbf{H}^1$	收敛率
0.05						
0.025	0.011 356		0.013 790		0.010 504	
0.012 5	0.004 627	1.295 420	0.006 177	1.158 600	0.004 943	1.087 410
0.006 25	0.001 941	1.253 250	0.002 809	1.136 960	0.002 392	1.047 070
0.003 125	0.000 869	1.159 360	0.001 314	1.096 510	0.001 168	1.034 350
0.001 562 5	0.000 423	1.040 280	0.000 634	1.051 970	0.000 573	1.028 170
0.000 781 25	0.000 213	0.985 761	0.000 312	1.023 730	0.000 282	1.020 560

表 2 S 和 P 的误差与收敛率

Tab. 2 Error and convergence rates of S and P

τ	S	收敛率	$P-L^2$	收敛率
0.05				
0.025	0.043 044		0.007 704	
0.012 5	0.039 407	0.127 382	0.003 557	1.114 990
0.006 25	0.027 196	0.535 057	0.001 716	1.051 870
0.003 125	0.015 583	0.803 393	0.000 842	1.027 300
0.001 562 5	0.008 058	0.951 488	0.000 416	1.017 120
0.000 781 25	0.003 993	1.012 920	0.000 206	1.010 880

表 3 S 的误差与收敛率

Tab. 3 Error and convergence rates of S

τ	$C_0=10$	收敛率	$C_0=50$	收敛率	$C_0=50\ 000$	收敛率
0.05						
0.025	0.011 356		0.013 790		0.010 504	
0.012 5	0.004 627	1.295 420	0.006 177	1.158 600	0.004 943	1.087 410
0.006 25	0.001 941	1.253 250	0.002 809	1.136 960	0.002 392	1.047 070
0.003 125	0.000 869	1.159 360	0.001 314	1.096 510	0.001 168	1.034 350
0.001 562 5	0.000 423	1.040 280	0.000 634	1.051 970	0.000 573	1.028 170
0.000 781 25	0.000 213	0.985 761	0.000 312	1.023 730	0.000 282	1.020 560

4.2 奇点湮灭

本节考虑两奇点运动的数值模拟。为此需要选取另外的求解区域 $\Omega = [-1, 1]^2$, 以及初始值:

$$\rho_0 = 2 + x, u_0 = 0, P_0 = 0, d_0 = \frac{\tilde{d}}{\sqrt{|\tilde{d}|^2 + \epsilon^2}}, \tilde{d} = (x^2 + y^2 - 0.25, y).$$

取惩罚参数 $\epsilon = 0.05$, 粘性参数 $\mu = 0.1$, 常数 $C_0 = 10\,000$, 时间步长 $\tau = 0.01$ 以及空间步长 $h = 1/30$ 。图 1 给出了指向场在 $t = 0, 0.07, 0.1, 0.15, 0.5$ 以及 1 s 时的快照。

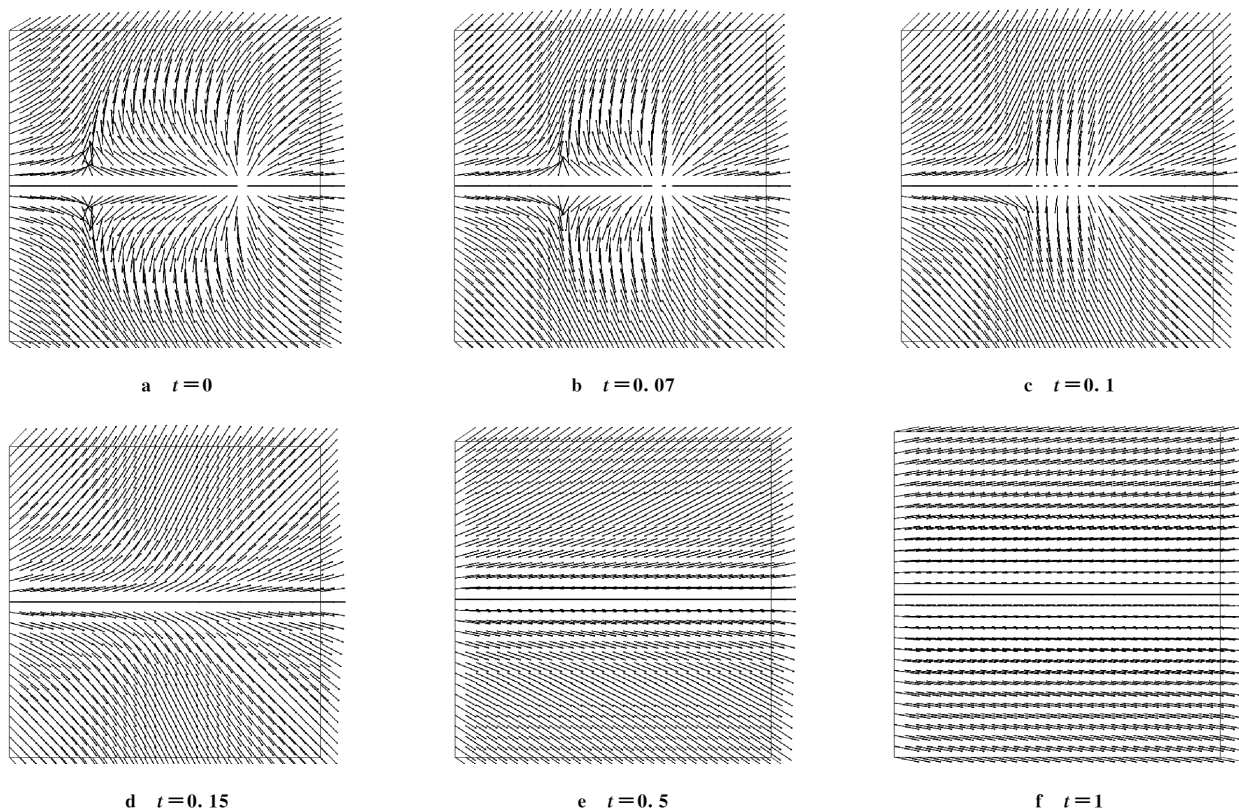


图 1 奇点湮灭

Fig. 1 Annihilation of singularities

从图 1 可以看到 2 个奇点随时间发展向原点移动, 并在 $t = 0.15$ 时湮灭。

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Efficient Numerical Algorithm and Error Analysis for the Ericksen-Leslie Equations with Variable Density

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Abstract: An efficient numerical algorithm is proposed for the Ericksen-Leslie equations with variable density. Firstly, by introducing a SAV (scalar auxiliary variable) with the free energy, an equivalent new system is obtained. Secondly, a numerical scheme of the new system is established where the Ginzburg-Landau penalty function is handled explicitly such that the nonlinear terms are linearized. Theoretical analysis has demonstrated the unique solvability and unconditional energy stability of the scheme, and the first-order convergence rate of the scheme has been proved by rigorous error analysis. The theoretical derivation results were verified by several numerical simulations, and the singularity annihilation process was presented. The constructed scheme maintains the expected accuracy in both theoretical and numerical calculations, and exhibits good performance in evolutionary simulations.

Keywords: Ericksen-Leslie equations; variable density; SAV; unconditional energy stability; error analysis

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