Science Discovery

2016; 4(2): 156-160

http://www.sciencepublishinggroup.com/j/sd

doi: 10.11648/j.sd.20160402.27

ISSN: 2331-0642 (Print); ISSN: 2331-0650 (Online)



Containing High Order Compact Scheme Source of Steady Convection-Diffusion Equation

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To cite this article:

Rongfei Wang, Weihua Wang, Jinhong Yang. Containing High Order Compact Scheme Source of Steady Convection-Diffusion Equation. *Science Discovery.* Vol. 4, No. 2, 2016, pp. 156-160. doi: 10.11648/j.sd.20160402.27

Received: February 1, 2016; Accepted: April 28, 2016; Published: June 12, 2016

Abstract: Convection-diffusion equation have a wide range of applications in many practical engineering problems, such as magnetic confinement fusion problems, heat transfer, particle diffusion. Traditional solution of convection-diffusion equation in magnetic confinement fusion is Crank-Nicolson scheme. This paper presents a new numerical solution of one-dimensional steady-containing source convection diffusion equation high accuracy difference schemes $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$, which proved to be unconditionally stable using Fourier analysis, numerical experiments show the accuracy and robustness of this format, this scheme has a higher accuracy.

Keywords: Convection-Diffusion Equation, Compact Difference, High Order

含源定常对流扩散方程的高精度紧致差分格式

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摘要: 对流扩散方程在许多工程实际问题中都有着广泛的应用,如磁约束聚变,热传导,粒子扩散等问题。传统的磁约束聚变的数值模拟中对流扩散方程的差分采用的是Crank-Nicolson格式,本文提出了一种新的数值求解一维含源定常对流扩散方程高精度 $O(\tau^2+h^4)$ 差分格式,利用Fourier分析法证明该格式是无条件稳定的,数值实验证明了本文格式的精确性和稳定性,该方法具有更高的计算精度。

关键词:对流扩散方程,紧致差分,高精度

1. 引言

对流扩散方程在许多工程实际问题中 都有着广泛的应用,如热传导,粒子扩散等问题。有限差分方法常被用于该问题的数值求解,如中心差分格式,Dufort-Franket

差分格式,指数型差分格式,Samarski差分格式,Crank-Nicolson格式,文章[1]将指数变换应用于对流扩散方程,把方程转化为线性扩散方程的齐次Neumann边值问题,对空间采用四阶紧致差分逼近格式,时间变量应用二级四阶Runge-Kutta方法构造出一维对流扩散方程的差

分格式。文章[2]中用时间离散方法对对流扩散方程的求解得到了空间方向具有七阶精度,时间方向具有二阶精度的差分格式。

受以上文献启发,本文引入指数变换 $u=m\cdot exp\big[ax/(2\epsilon)\big]$, $m=v\cdot exp\big(bt\big)$ 构造出了一种新的一维定常对流扩散方程时间二阶、空间四阶精度格式,然后证明该格式是无条件稳定的,并给出了数值算例。

考虑一维非定常含源对流扩散方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t}) \\ \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{x}), 0 < \mathbf{x} < 1 \\ \mathbf{u}(0, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{g}_0(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{u}(1, \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{g}_1(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{t} > 1 \end{cases}$$
(1)

其中,u(x,t)为待求未知量,v>0为扩散系数, $a\neq 0$ 为对流系数, f(x,t)为非齐次项,物理上也叫做源汇项, $g_0(x),g_1(x),d(x)$ 均为已知函数。

2. 高精度差分格式的建立与求解

首先将其区域 $(0,1)\times(0,T)$ 剖分成差分网格,记 h 和 τ 分别是 x 方向和 t 方向的网格步长,其中 h = 1/(N+1),N 表 示 内 点 的 个 数 , $x_i=ih,i=0,1,...,N+1$, $t_k=k\tau,k=0,1,...$, $t_{k+1/2}=(k+1/2)\tau$, u_{ik} 表示对流扩散 方程(1)在离散点 (x_i,t_k) 处的数值解。引入指数变换:

$$u = m \cdot \exp[ax/(2\epsilon)] \tag{2}$$

将以上变换代入到输运方程(1)中,则原方程可以 化为扩散反应方程:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{m}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{b}\mathbf{m} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{m}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} + \mathbf{s} \tag{3}$$

其中, $b = -a^2/(4\epsilon)$, $s = F \cdot \exp[-ax/(2\epsilon)]$, 再令

$$m = v \cdot \exp(bt) \tag{4}$$

将(4)代入(3),整理可得:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{t}} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2} + \mathbf{f} \tag{5}$$

其中, $f = e^{-bt}s$ 。令:

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \tag{6}$$

则由(5)式,有

$$w = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - f(x, t) \right]$$
 (7)

定义网格函数: $V_i^k = v(x_i, t_k)$, $W_i^k = w(x_i, t_k)$, $0 \le i \le m$, $0 \le k \le n$ 。 由泰勒展开式可得:

$$\begin{split} & \delta_{x}^{\ 2} V_{i}^{\ k} = \frac{v_{i+1}^{\ k} - 2v_{i}^{\ k} + v_{i-1}^{\ k}}{h^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} \big(x_{i}, t_{k}\big) + \frac{h^{2}}{12} \frac{\partial^{4} v}{\partial x^{4}} \big(x_{i}, t_{k}\big) + \frac{h^{4}}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \big(\xi_{ik}, t_{k}\big) = v \big(x_{i}, t_{k}\big) + \frac{h^{2}}{12} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} \big(x_{i}, t_{k}\big) + \frac{h^{4}}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \big(\xi_{ik}, t_{k}\big) \\ & = w_{i}^{\ k} + \frac{h^{2}}{12} \Bigg[\delta_{x}^{\ 2} W_{i}^{\ k} - \frac{h^{2}}{12} \frac{\partial^{4} w}{\partial x^{4}} \big(\eta_{ik}, t_{k}\big) \Bigg] + \frac{h^{4}}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \big(\xi_{ik}, t_{k}\big) = \frac{1}{12} \Big(W_{i-1}^{\ k} + W_{i}^{\ k} + W_{i+1}^{\ k} \Big) + \Bigg[\frac{1}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \big(\xi_{ik}, t_{k}\big) - \frac{h^{2}}{144} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \big(\eta_{ik}, t_{k}\big) \Bigg] h^{4}, \end{split}$$

其中 ξ_{ik} , $\eta_{ik} \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$ 。 将上式中上标为 k 和 k+1的两个等式相加并除以 2,应用公式 $W_i^{k+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{w(x_i, t_k) + w(x_i, t_{k+1})}{2} = w(x_i, t_{k+1/2}) + \frac{\tau^2}{8} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} (x_i, \theta_{ik})$,可得:

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2} \Big(\delta_{x}^{\ 2} V_{i}^{\ k} + \delta_{x}^{\ 2} V_{i}^{\ k+1} \Big) &= \frac{1}{12} \Bigg(W_{i-1}^{\ k+\frac{1}{2}} + W_{i}^{\ k+\frac{1}{2}} + W_{i+1}^{\ k+\frac{1}{2}} \Bigg) + \Bigg[\frac{1}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \Big(\overline{\xi}_{ik}, \overline{t}_{k} \Big) - \frac{h^{2}}{144} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \Big(\overline{\eta}_{ik}, \overline{t}_{k} \Big) \Bigg] h^{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \Big[w \Big(x_{i-1}, t_{k+1/2} \Big) + 10 w \Big(x_{i}, t_{k+1/2} \Big) + w \Big(x_{i+1}, t_{k+1/2} \Big) \Big] + \frac{\tau^{2}}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \Bigg[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} \Big(x_{i-1}, \theta_{ik} \Big) + 10 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} \Big(x_{i}, \theta_{ik} \Big) + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial t^{2}} \Big(x_{i+1}, \theta_{ik} \Big) \Bigg] \\ &+ \Bigg[\frac{1}{360} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \Big(\overline{\xi}_{ik}, \overline{t}_{k} \Big) - \frac{h^{2}}{144} \frac{\partial^{6} v}{\partial x^{6}} \Big(\overline{\eta}_{ik}, \overline{t}_{k} \Big) \Bigg] h^{4} \end{split}$$

利用 (7) ,应用公式
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}(x_i,t_{k+1/2}) = \delta_t V_i^{k+1/2} - \frac{\tau^2}{24} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3}(x_i,\vartheta_{ik})$$
 得到

$$\delta_x^2 V_i^{k+1/2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\delta_t V_{i-1}^{k+1/2} + 10 \delta_t V_i^{k+1/2} + \delta_t V_{i+1}^{k+1/2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(f\left(x_{_{i-1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + 10 f\left(x_{_{i}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + f\left(x_{_{i+1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\tau^2}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i-1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + 10 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right] \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(f\left(x_{_{i-1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + 10 f\left(x_{_{i}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + f\left(x_{_{i+1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\tau^2}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i-1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + 10 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right] \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(f\left(x_{_{i-1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + 10 f\left(x_{_{i}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) + f\left(x_{_{i+1}}, t_{_{k+1/2}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\tau^2}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i-1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + 10 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right] \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + 10 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{i+1}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{ik}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{i+1}}\right) \\ -\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{_{i+1}}, \vartheta_{_{i+1}}\right)$$

$$+\frac{\tau^{2}}{8}\cdot\frac{1}{12}\cdot\left[\frac{\partial^{4}v}{\partial x^{2}\partial t^{2}}\left(x_{i-1},\theta_{ik}\right)+10\frac{\partial^{4}v}{\partial x^{2}\partial t^{2}}\left(x_{i},\theta_{ik}\right)+\frac{\partial^{4}v}{\partial x^{2}\partial t^{2}}\left(x_{i+1},\theta_{ik}\right)\right]+\left[\frac{1}{360}\frac{\partial^{6}v}{\partial x^{6}}\left(\overline{\xi}_{ik},\overline{t}_{k}\right)-\frac{h^{2}}{144}\frac{\partial^{6}v}{\partial x^{6}}\left(\overline{\eta}_{ik},\overline{t}_{k}\right)\right]h^{4},\tag{8}$$

其中 $\bar{\xi}_{ik}, \bar{t}_k \in (x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$, $\bar{t}_k, \theta_{ik}, \vartheta_{ik} \in (t_k, t_{k+1})$ 。记

$$R_{ik} = \varepsilon \left[\frac{h^2}{144} \frac{\partial^6 v}{\partial x^6} \left(\overline{\eta}_{ik}, \overline{t}_k \right) - \frac{1}{360} \frac{\partial^6 v}{\partial x^6} \left(\overline{\xi}_{ik}, \overline{t}_k \right) \right] h^4 + \frac{\tau^2}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{i-1}, \vartheta_{ik} \right) + 10 \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_i, \vartheta_{ik} \right) + \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial t^3} \left(x_{i+1}, \vartheta_{ik} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\tau^2}{8} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} \left(x_{i-1}, \theta_{ik} \right) + 10 \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} \left(x_i, \theta_{ik} \right) + \frac{\partial^4 v}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} \left(x_{i+1}, \theta_{ik} \right) \right]$$

$$(9)$$

略去小量项 R_{ik} ,并且用 $v_{i,k}$ 表示 V_i^k 的近似值,得到下列差分格式

$$\frac{1}{12} \left(\delta_t v_{i-1}^{-k+1/2} + 10 \delta_t v_i^{-k+1/2} + \delta_t v_{i+1}^{-k+1/2} \right) - \epsilon \delta_x^{-2} v_i^{-k+1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left[f\left(x_{i-1}, t_{k+1/2}\right) + 10 f\left(x_{i}, t_{k+1/2}\right) + f\left(x_{i+1}, t_{k+1/2}\right) \right]$$

$$1 \le i \le m - 1, \quad 0 \le k \le n - 1.$$
 (10-1)

$$V_i^0 = \varphi(x_i), \quad 1 \le i \le m,$$
 (10-2)

$$V_0^k = \partial(t_k), \quad V_m^k = \beta(t_k), \quad 1 \le k \le m,$$
 (10-3)

记

$$c = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{24} \max_{0 \le x \le 1 \atop 0 \le t \le T} \left| \frac{\partial^3 v(x,t)}{\partial t^3} \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{8} \max_{0 \le x \le 1 \atop 0 \le t \le T} \left| \frac{\partial^4 v(x,t)}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} \right|, \frac{7\varepsilon}{720} \max_{0 \le x \le 1 \atop 0 \le t \le T} \left| \frac{\partial^6 v(x,t)}{\partial t^6} \right| \right\}, \tag{11}$$

其中

则差分格式(10)式的局部截断误差 R,,满足

$$a_{i-1}u_{i-l,k+1} + a_iu_{i,k+1} + a_{i+1}u_{i+l,k+1} = b_{i-1}u_{i-l,k} + b_iu_{i,k+1} + b_{i+1}u_{i+l,k} + c_i \quad (\ 13\)$$

$$R_{ik} \le c(\tau^2 + h^4), \ 1 \le i \le m - 1, \ 0 \le k \le n - 1.$$
 (12)

差分格式(10)的结点图如图1所示,它也是一个2 层格式。

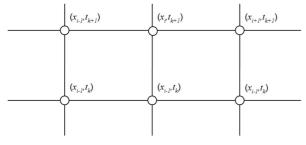


图1 紧致差分的结点图。

通过变换(2)、(4)的逆变换将(10-1)展开,并且令 $\mathbf{r} = \tau/\mathbf{h}^2$,可推导出来方程(1)的四阶精度隐式差分格式

$$a_{i-1} = (1 - 6\varepsilon r) \exp\left\{\frac{a^2 \tau}{4\varepsilon} + \frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right\},$$

$$a_i = 2(5 + 6\varepsilon r) \exp\left\{\frac{a^2 \tau}{4\varepsilon}\right\},$$

$$a_{i+1} = (1 - 6\varepsilon r) \exp\left\{\frac{a^2 \tau}{4\varepsilon} - \frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right\},$$

$$b_{i-1} = (1 + 6\varepsilon r) \exp\left\{\frac{ah}{2\varepsilon}\right\},$$

$$b_i = 2(5 - 6\varepsilon r),$$

$$\begin{split} b_{i+1} &= \left(1+6vr\right)exp\left\{-\frac{\alpha h}{2v}\right\},\\ c_i &= \frac{\tau}{2}exp\left\{\frac{a^2\tau}{4\epsilon} + \frac{ah}{2\epsilon}\right\}f_{i-1,k+1} + 5\tau exp\left\{\frac{a^2\tau}{4\epsilon}\right\}f_{i,k+1}\\ &+ \frac{\tau}{2}exp\left\{\frac{a^2\tau}{4\epsilon} - \frac{ah}{2\epsilon}\right\}f_{i+1,k+1} + \frac{\tau}{2}exp\left\{\frac{ah}{2\epsilon}\right\}f_{i-1,k}\\ &+ 5\tau f_{i,k} + exp\left\{-\frac{ah}{2\epsilon}\right\}f_{i+1,k} \end{split}$$

由差分格式的推导过程可以知道,该两层三点差分格式的截断误差为 $O(\tau^2 + h^4)$ 。

在格式(13)中,令空间下标为i=1,2,...,N,便可以得到差分方程组的矩阵形式 $Au_{k+1}=Bu_k+RH$ 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & & & & \\ c & a & b & & & \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ & & c & a & b \\ & & c & a \end{bmatrix}_{M \times N}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{a} & \overline{b} & & & & \\ \overline{c} & \overline{a} & \overline{b} & & & \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ & & \overline{c} & \overline{a} & \overline{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(14)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2(5+6\epsilon r) \exp\left[a^2\tau/(4\epsilon)\right] \\ b = (1-6\epsilon r) \exp\left[a^2\tau/(4\epsilon) - ah/(2\epsilon)\right] \\ c = (1-6\epsilon r) \exp\left[a^2\tau/(4\epsilon) + ah/(2\epsilon)\right] \\ \overline{a} = 2(5-6\epsilon r) \\ \overline{b} = (1+6\epsilon r) \exp\left[-ah/(2\epsilon)\right] \\ c = (1+6\epsilon r) \exp\left[ah/(2\epsilon)\right] \end{cases}$$

 $k\tau$ 时刻的解向量为 u_k ,表示为

$$\mathbf{u}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1,k} \\ \mathbf{u}_{2,k} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{u}_{N,k} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (15)

3. 稳定性分析

假设边界条件精确满足,并且右端项f无误差存在,采用离散的Fourier分析方法对格式(10)进行稳定性分析:

$$A_{j-l}u_{j-l}^{n+l} + A_{j}u_{j}^{n+l} + A_{j+l}u_{j+l}^{n+l}$$

$$= B_{i-l}u_{i-l}^{n} + B_{i}u_{i}^{n} + B_{i+l}u_{i+l}^{n}$$
(16)

用 $\mathbf{v_j}^{\text{n}}$ 表示计算 $\mathbf{u_j}^{\text{n}}$ 所产生的误差,则 $\mathbf{v_j}^{\text{n}}$ 满足齐次方

$$A_{j-l}v_{j-l}^{n+l} + A_{j}v_{j}^{n+l} + A_{j+l}v_{j+l}^{n+l}$$

$$= B_{i-l}v_{i-l}^{n} + B_{i}v_{i}^{n} + B_{i+l}v_{i+l}^{n}$$
(17)

其中:

$$A_{j-1} = 1 - 6r, A_j = 10 + 12r, A_{j+1} = 1 - 6r, B_{j-1} = 1 + 6r, B_j = 10 - 12r, B_{j+1} = 1 + 6r$$

令 $v_j^{\ n}=\lambda^n e^{i\sigma jh}$, 其中, i 为虚数单位, σ 为波数,运用关系式 $e^{ix}=\cos x+i\sin x$,代入(17),得到增长因子为

$$G = \frac{\lambda^{n+1}}{\lambda^{n}} = \frac{2\cos\sigma h + 10 - 12(1 - \cos\sigma h)}{2\cos\sigma h + 10 + 12(1 - \cos\sigma h)}$$

因为 $1-\cos \sigma h \ge 0$, 所以

$$|G| \leq 1$$
,

即格式(10)为无条件稳定的,同理,(13)也为无条件稳定的。

4. 数值算例

考虑模型:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + (x^2 - 3x + 1 + 2v) \exp(-t) \\ 0 < x < 1, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = x(1 - x) \\ u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

其解析解为 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x},0) = \mathbf{x}(1-\mathbf{x})\exp(-\mathbf{t})$ 。 表 1 给 出 了 h=0. 1, τ =0. 01, \mathbf{x} =0. 5时,不同差分格式的计算误差随时间的变化。表2给出了取不同步长比时,紧致差分格式数值解的最大误差 $\mathbf{E}_{\infty}(\mathbf{h},\tau) = \max_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m-1 \\ i \leq k \leq n}} \left| \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{t}_k) - \mathbf{u}_i^k \right|_{\infty}$

时间t (s)	迎风差分格式	中心显式差分格式	Crank-Nicolson格式	四阶紧致差分格式
0. 1	3.569713×10^{-3}	4.964423×10^{-4}	6.627795×10^{-5}	1.467825×10^{-6}
0. 2	4.563294×10^{-3}	7.963428×10^{-4}	9. 456913×10^{-5}	1.763545×10^{-6}
0.3	6.913451×10^{-3}	9.964824×10^{-4}	1.635425×10^{-4}	2.635791×10^{-6}
0.4	5. 621643×10^{-3}	1.659135×10^{-3}	1.001472×10^{-4}	3.937543×10^{-6}
0. 5	9. 121533×10^{-3}	1.033639×10^{-3}	8.752287×10^{-5}	4.786354×10^{-6}
0.6	1.003694×10^{-2}	7.694563×10^{-4}	4.375623×10^{-5}	3.556357×10^{-6}
0. 7	8. 364695×10^{-3}	7.546397×10^{-4}	3.336874×10^{-5}	2.944531×10^{-6}
0.8	9. 643482×10^{-3}	5.697213×10^{-4}	8.634985×10^{-5}	2.012211×10^{-6}
0.9	6. 316181×10^{-3}	3.200156×10^{-4}	1.675647×10^{-4}	2.867214×10^{-6}
1	7. 236458×10^{-3}	7.984543×10^{-4}	9. 345633×10^{-5}	3.645697×10^{-6}

表1 不同差分格式数值解与精确解的误差变化。

表2 取不同步长时紧致差分格式数值解的最大误差。

h	τ	E∞(h, τ)	$E_{\infty}(2h, 2\tau)/E_{\infty}(h, \tau)$
1/10	1/100	5.032641×10^{-6}	*
1/20	1/400	3.072430×10^{-7}	16. 38
1/40	1/1600	1.865471×10^{-8}	16. 47
1/80	1/48000	1.181426×10^{-8}	15. 79
1/160	1/19200	7. 288254×10^{-11}	16. 21

经过比较可以看出,相同条件下本文差分格式的精度要明显优于其他几种常见的差分格式,在空间步长缩小到原来的1/2,时间步长缩小到原来的1/4时,最大误差缩小到原来的1/16.这充分体现了四阶格式的精度特性,所以本文的四阶紧致差分格式实现了在较粗网格下获得较高精度数值解的目的。

5. 结论

采用指数变换 $u=m\cdot exp\big[ax/(2\epsilon)\big]$ 和 $m=v\cdot exp\big(bt\big)$,将对流扩散方程转化为抛物线方程,对抛物线方程采用紧致差分格式差分,使其截断误差为 $O\big(\tau^2+h^4\big)$,经过证明该格式是无条件稳定的,数值算例验证了格式的有效性。因此,该差分格式可用于求解磁约束聚变中的对流扩散方程。

致谢

本文为基金项目: 国家磁约束核聚变能发展研究专项项目(2013GB113004, 2015GB121007), 国家自然科学基金项目(51576208, 91326101)的阶段性成果之一。

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