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# 求解含对数势和变流动系数的 Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw 系统的解耦有限元方法

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**摘要:** 本文提出了一种解耦方法用来求解含对数势和变系数的 Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw 系统。在时间上采用基于对能量泛函的凸分裂进行离散, 空间上利用混合有限元方法进行离散。通过一种压力投影算法更新 Darcy 方程中的压力梯度, 使得在每一个时间步上只需要求解一个 Poisson 方程。对于对数势, 利用正则化方法, 将自由能密度函数的定义域进行延拓。并证明了格式的稳定。最后给出了一系列的数值算例来验证理论分析。

**关键词:** 对数势; Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw 系统; 变系数; 解耦

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## A decoupling method for solving Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw system with logarithmic potential and variable mobility

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**Abstract:** In this paper, a decoupling of the mixed finite element method for solving Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw system with logarithmic potential and variable mobility is proposed. The temporal discretization of the Cahn-Hilliard equation is based on a convex-splitting of the energy functional with the mixed finite element method used in space. By using the pressure projection technique, the pressure gradient is updated in Darcy equation so that at each time step we just need to solve a Poisson equation. For the logarithmic potential, we make the domain for the density function of free energy, which is extended by using the regularization procedure. Further, the stability of the proposed methods are established. Finally, numerical experiments are conducted to illustrate the theoretical analysis.

**Key words:** logarithmic potential; Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw system; variable mobility; decoupling

Cahn-Hilliard-Hilliard-Shaw(CH-HS)系统是数学物理中非常重要的模型。它可由在 Hele-Shaw 元胞中的 Cahn-Hilliard-Navier-Stokes(CH-NS)方程<sup>[1-2]</sup>简化而得,关于 CH-HS 的算法和背景可参考文献<sup>[3-4]</sup>。对于求解含多项式势的 CH-HS 系统,在文献<sup>[5]</sup>中提出了有限差分方法;在文献<sup>[6]</sup>中提出了

间断 Galerkin 方法;在文献<sup>[7]</sup>中提出了无条件稳定的解耦方法,还有一些相关的研究可参见[8-10]。但是对于含对数势的 CH-HS 系统,在文献<sup>[11]</sup>中只给出了对弱解正则性的证明,并没有相应的数值方法。本文通过解耦的有限元方法,对于含变流动系数和对数势 CH-HS 系统的进行了相关的研究。

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## 1 模型的建立

### 1.1 CH-HS 模型

在 Hele-Shaw 元胞中的两相不可压缩流由 Cahn-Hilliard-Hele-Shaw(CH-HS)方程描述:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \partial_t \phi + \nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}) = \frac{1}{Pe} \nabla \cdot (m(\phi) \nabla \mu) & \Omega_T := \Omega \times (0, T] \\ \mu = f(\phi) - \varepsilon^2 \Delta \phi & \Omega_T \\ \mathbf{u} = -(\nabla p + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi \nabla \mu) & \Omega_T \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 & \Omega_T \\ \phi(t=0) = \phi_0 & \Omega_T \\ \partial_n \phi = \partial_n \mu = 0, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 & \partial \Omega \times (0, T] \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

式中:  $Pe$  表示扩散的 Peclet 数;  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  为开多边形

$$\overset{\vee}{F}(\phi) := \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{2}(1+\phi)\ln(1+\phi) + \frac{\theta}{4\kappa}(1-\phi)^2 + \frac{\theta}{2}(1-\phi)\ln\kappa - \frac{\theta\kappa}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(1-\phi^2) & \phi \geq 1-\kappa \\ F(\phi) & |\phi| < 1-\kappa \\ \frac{\theta}{2}(1-\phi)\ln(1-\phi) + \frac{\theta}{4\kappa}(1+\phi)^2 + \frac{\theta}{2}(1+\phi)\ln\kappa - \frac{\theta\kappa}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(1-\phi^2) & \phi \leq -1+\kappa \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

式中  $\kappa \in (0, 1)$ 。其导数为:

$$\overset{\vee}{f}(\phi) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(1+\phi) + \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2\kappa}(1-\phi) - \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(\kappa) - \phi & \phi \geq 1-\kappa \\ \frac{\theta}{2}(\ln(1+\phi) - \ln(1-\phi)) - \phi & |\phi| < 1-\kappa \\ -\frac{\theta}{2}\ln(1-\phi) - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2\kappa}(1+\phi) + \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(\kappa) - \phi & \phi \leq -1+\kappa \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

因此,在接下来的分析中,分别用  $\overset{\vee}{F}$  和  $\overset{\vee}{f}$  来代替原来的自由能密度函数  $F$  和其导数  $f$ ,为了方便,在下文中,我们省略符号  $\vee$ 。二元流体中含对数势的能量泛函定义为:

$$E(\phi) = \gamma \int_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{2} |\nabla \phi|^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} F(\phi) \right) dx \quad (5)$$

可以发现 CH-HS 系统(1)是能量耗散的:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (\partial_t \phi, w) + (\nabla \cdot (\phi \mathbf{u}), w) + \left( \frac{1}{Pe} (m(\phi) \nabla \mu), \nabla w \right) = 0 & \forall w \in H^1(\Omega) \\ (\mu, \nu) - (f_1(\phi) - (f_2(\phi), \nu) - (\varepsilon^2 \nabla \phi, \nabla \nu) = 0 & \forall \nu \in H^1(\Omega) \\ (\nabla p + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi \nabla \mu, \nabla q) = 0 & \forall q \in H^1(\Omega) \end{array} \right. \quad (7)$$

这里  $f(\phi) = f_1(\phi) - f_2(\phi)$ ,  $f_2(\phi) := \phi$ , 且:

$$f_1(\phi) := \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(1+\phi) + \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2\kappa}(1-\phi) - \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(\kappa) & \phi \geq 1-\kappa \\ \frac{\theta}{2}(\ln(1+\phi) - \ln(1-\phi)) & |\phi| < 1-\kappa \\ -\frac{\theta}{2}\ln(1-\phi) - \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2\kappa}(1+\phi) + \frac{\theta}{2}\ln(\kappa) & \phi \leq -1+\kappa \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

或多面体区域;  $\partial \Omega$  为满足 Lipschitz 条件的边界;  $\mathbf{n}$  是  $\partial \Omega$  上的外法向量;  $\phi$  代表浓度;  $\mathbf{u}$  代表速度;  $p$  表示压强;  $\gamma$  和  $\varepsilon$  都是正数;  $m(\phi)$  表示流动系数,满足假设:  $0 < m_1 \leq m(\phi) \leq m_2$ , 这里  $m_1, m_2$  为正常数。

含对数势的自由能密度函数<sup>[12]</sup>定义如下:

$$F(\phi) = \frac{\theta}{2}((1+\phi)\ln(1+\phi) + (1-\phi)\ln(1-\phi)) + \frac{1}{2}(1-\phi^2) \quad \phi \in (-1, 1) \quad (2)$$

式中  $\theta < 1$ 。

### 1.2 正则化问题

根据 Elliott 和 Luckhaus 关于对对数势的正则化思想<sup>[13]</sup>,用二元连续可微函数  $\overset{\vee}{F}(\phi)$  来代替自由能  $F(\phi)$ :

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\frac{\gamma}{Pe} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{\Omega} m(\phi) |\nabla \mu|^2 dx - \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{u}|^2 dx \leq 0 \quad (6)$$

并且是质量守恒的,即  $(\phi(\cdot, t), 1) = (\phi_0, 1)$ , 其中  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  表示在  $\Omega$  上标准的  $L^2$  内积。

## 2 离散格式

### 2.1 半离散格式

CH-HS 系统的变分形式为如下:

令  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_N = T$  为  $[0, T]$  上的一致划分,  $\tau = t_i - t_{i-1}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ , 其中  $N$  为一个

正整数. CH-HS 系统的半离散格式为求解  $\phi^{n+1}$ ,  $\mu^{n+1}$ ,  $p^{n+1}$ , 使得:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{\phi^{n+1} - \phi^n}{\tau}, w) - (\phi^n \mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \nabla w) + \frac{1}{Pe} (m(\phi^n) \nabla \mu^{n+1}, \nabla w) = 0 & \forall w \in H^1(\Omega) \\ (\mu^{n+1}, \nu) - (f_1(\phi^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi^n), \nu) - \varepsilon^2 (\nabla \phi^{n+1}, \nabla \nu) = 0 & \forall \nu \in H^1(\Omega) \\ (\nabla(p^{n+1} - p^n), \nabla q) = (\mathbf{u}^{n+1}, \nabla q) & \forall q \in H^1(\Omega) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

式中:

$$\mathbf{u}^{n+1} = -(\nabla p^n + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi^n \nabla \mu^{n+1}) \quad (10)$$

由  $f'_1(\phi) > 0$ ,  $f'_2(\phi) = 1 > 0$ , 知  $F(\phi^{n+1}) - F(\phi^n) \leq (f_1(\phi^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi^n))(\phi^{n+1} - \phi^n)$ .

事实上, 速度  $\mathbf{u}^{n+1}$  在式(9)中为中间速度, 速度的校正可以由类似于 Navier-Stokes 方程的压力增量投影技术来获得. 真实的速度  $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}$  可以由中间速度得到, 且满足:

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

结合式(10)与式(11), 将获得 Darcy 方程. 再利用散度算子, 可以将真实的速度  $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{n+1}$  消除, 有  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \nabla \cdot (\nabla p^{n+1} - \nabla p^n)$ .

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n}{\tau}, w_h) + (\phi_h^n \cdot (\nabla p_h^n + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi_h^n \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}), \nabla w_h) + \frac{1}{Pe} (m(\phi_h^n) \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}, \nabla w_h) = 0 \\ (\mu_h^{n+1}, \nu_h) - (f_1(\phi_h^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi_h^n), \nu_h) - \varepsilon^2 (\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}, \nabla \nu_h) = 0 \\ (\nabla p_h^{n+1} + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi_h^n \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}, \nabla q_h) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

### 3 稳定性分析

**定理 1** 定义  $\mathbf{u}_h^{n+1} = -(\nabla p_h^n + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi_h^n \nabla \mu_h^{n+1})$ , 且

令  $(\phi_h^{n+1}, \mu_h^{n+1}, p_h^{n+1})$  为格式(12)的解, 则对于任意的  $\tau, h, \varepsilon > 0$ , 满足修正的能量法则:

$$\begin{aligned} & (E(\phi_h^{n+1}) + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\nabla p_h^{n+1}\|^2) - (E(\phi_h^n) + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\nabla p_h^n\|^2) \\ & \leq -\frac{\tau}{2} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}\|^2 - \frac{\tau \gamma}{\varepsilon Pe} \|\sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}\|^2 - \frac{\varepsilon \gamma}{2} \|\nabla(\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n)\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

证明: 由定义

$$\mathbf{u}_h^{n+1} = -(\nabla p_h^n + \frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} \phi_h^n \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) \quad (14)$$

全离散格式(12)可以重写为:

$$(\frac{\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n}{\tau}, w_h) - (\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla w_h) + \frac{1}{Pe} (m(\phi_h^n) \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}, \nabla w_h) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$(\mu_h^{n+1}, \nu_h) - (f_1(\phi_h^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi_h^n), \nu_h) - \varepsilon^2 (\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}, \nabla \nu_h) = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$(\nabla p_h^{n+1} - \nabla p_h^n, \nabla q_h) = (\mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla q_h) \quad (17)$$

### 2.1 全离散格式

令  $T_h = \{K\}$  为  $\Omega$  上规则且拟一致的三角剖分, 其中  $h = \max_{K \in T_h}(\text{diam } K)$ .

对于任意的正整数  $r$ , 定义  $M_h = \{v_h \in C(\Omega): |v_h|_K \in P_r, \forall K \in T_h\} \subset H^1(\Omega)$ , 这里  $P_r$  为阶数不超过  $r$  的多项式空间.

再定义  $L_0^2(\Omega) = \{\phi \in L^2(\Omega): (\phi, 1) = 0\}$ ,  $M_h = M_h \cap L_0^2(\Omega)$ .

CH-HS 系统的全离散格式如下:  $\forall \omega_h \in (w_h, v_h) \in M_h \times M_h, q_h \in M_h$ , 求解  $(\phi_h^{n+1}, \mu_h^{n+1}, p_h^{n+1}) \in M_h \times M_h \times M_h$ , 使得:

在式(15)和式(16)中分别取  $w_h = \tau \mu_h^{n+1}$ ,  $\nu_h = -(\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n)$ , 由  $(a-b, 2a) = |a|^2 - |b|^2 + |a-b|^2$  得:

$$(\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n, \mu_h^{n+1}) - \tau(\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) + \frac{\tau}{Pe} \|\sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}\|^2 = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -(\mu_h^{n+1}, \phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) + (f_1(\phi_h^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi_h^n), \phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) + \\ & \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\|\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\nabla \phi_h^n\|^2 + \|\nabla(\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n)\|^2) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

结合式(18)~(19)得:

$$\begin{aligned} & (f_1(\phi_h^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi_h^n), \phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) - \tau(\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) + \\ & \frac{\tau}{Pe} \|\sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}\|^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\|\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}\|^2 - \|\nabla \phi_h^n\|^2 + \|\nabla(\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n)\|^2) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将  $(F(\phi_h^{n+1}) - F(\phi_h^n), 1) \leq (f_1(\phi_h^{n+1}) - f_2(\phi_h^n)) \cdot (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n)$  代入式(20), 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & (F(\phi_h^{n+1}) - F(\phi_h^n), 1) - \tau(\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) + \\ & \frac{\tau}{Pe} \|\sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}\|^2 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} (\|\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}\|^2 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\| \nabla \phi_h^n \|^2 + \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 \leq 0 \tag{21}$$

将式(21)乘以  $\frac{\gamma}{\epsilon}$ , 并利用定义  $E(\phi)$ , 得:

$$E(\phi_h^{n+1}) - E(\phi_h^n) - \frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon}(\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) \leq -\frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon Pe} \cdot \| \sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1} \|^2 - \frac{\gamma\epsilon}{2} \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 \tag{22}$$

$$\| \nabla p_h^{n+1} \|^2 - (E(\phi_h^n) + \frac{\tau}{2} \cdot \| \nabla p_h^n \|^2) \leq -\frac{\tau}{2} \| \nabla \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1} \|^2 - \frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon Pe} \cdot \| \sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1} \|^2 - \frac{\epsilon\gamma}{2} \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 \tag{28}$$

证毕。

4 数值算例

利用数值算例来验证本文中所提出格式的有效性。由于不容易找到 CH-HS 系统的精确解, 我们通过粗细网格对比来获得误差  $e_\phi^h := \phi^h(x, T) - \phi^{\frac{h}{2}}(x, T)$ , 收敛阶  $\log_2(\|e_\phi^h\| / \|e_\phi^{h/2}\|)$ 。

在区域  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  上考虑 CH-HS 问题, 初值取为:

$$\phi_0 = 0.24 \cdot \cos(2\pi x) \cos(2\pi y) + 0.4 \cdot \cos(\pi x) \cos(3\pi y) \tag{29}$$

边界条件为:

$$\partial_n \phi = \partial_n \mu = 0, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \tag{30}$$

令依赖于浓度的变系数函数为:

$$m(\phi) = \sqrt{(1+\phi)^2(1-\phi)^2 + \epsilon^2} \tag{31}$$

其余参数分别为:  $Pe=20, \theta=0.5, \epsilon=0.05, \gamma=0.005, \kappa=0.01, \tau=0.0001, T=0.2$ 。

表 1~4 呈现了对于所提格式利用不同的有限元计算的数值结果。

从表 1~2 可知, 利用  $P_1$  有限元计算,  $\phi, p$  分别在  $L^2$  范数下可以达到二阶精度, 在  $H^1$  范数下可以达到一阶精度。

从表 3~4 可知, 利用  $P_2$  有限元计算,  $\phi, p$  分别在  $L^2$  范数下可以达到三阶精度, 在  $H^1$  范数下可以达到二阶精度。

将式(21)乘以  $\frac{\gamma}{\epsilon}$ , 并利用定义  $E(\phi)$ , 得:

$$E(\phi_h^{n+1}) - E(\phi_h^n) - \frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon}(\phi_h^n \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}, \nabla \mu_h^{n+1}) \leq -\frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon Pe} \cdot \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 - \frac{\gamma\epsilon}{2} \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 \tag{22}$$

将式(22)~(24)结合, 得:

$$E(\phi_h^{n+1}) - E(\phi_h^n) + \frac{\tau}{2}(\| \nabla p_h^{n+1} \|^2 - \| \nabla p_h^n \|^2 - \| \nabla (p_h^{n+1} - p_h^n) \|^2) + \| \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1} \|^2 \leq -\frac{\tau\gamma}{\epsilon Pe} \cdot \| \sqrt{m(\phi_h^n)} \nabla \mu_h^{n+1} \|^2 - \frac{\gamma\epsilon}{2} \| \nabla (\phi_h^{n+1} - \phi_h^n) \|^2 \tag{25}$$

再在式(17)中取  $q_h = p_h^{n+1} - p_h^n$ , 并同乘  $\frac{\tau}{2}$ , 得:

$$\frac{\tau}{2} \| \nabla (p_h^{n+1} - p_h^n) \|^2 = \frac{\tau}{2}(\nabla (p_h^{n+1} - p_h^n), \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1}) \tag{26}$$

利用 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式, 可知:

$$\frac{\tau}{2} \| \nabla (p_h^{n+1} - p_h^n) \|^2 \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \| \mathbf{u}_h^{n+1} \|^2 \tag{27}$$

将式(25)与式(27)相加, 有:  $(E(\phi_h^{n+1}) + \frac{\tau}{2}$

表 1 利用  $P_1$  有限元计算的  $L^2$  范数下的数值结果  
Tab. 1 Numerical results in  $L^2$  norm by using  $P_1$  finite element

| $h$             | $\frac{h}{2}$   | $\ e_\phi^h\ _{L^2}$ | Rate     | $\ e_p^h\ _{L^2}$ | Rate     |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|
| $\frac{1}{16}$  | $\frac{1}{32}$  | 0.004 531 28         |          | 7.517 25e-005     |          |
| $\frac{1}{32}$  | $\frac{1}{64}$  | 0.001 174 12         | 1.948 34 | 2.151 62e-005     | 1.804 78 |
| $\frac{1}{64}$  | $\frac{1}{128}$ | 0.000 3009 7         | 1.963 88 | 5.671 11e-006     | 1.923 72 |
| $\frac{1}{128}$ | $\frac{1}{256}$ | 7.604 62e-005        | 1.984 67 | 1.448 08e-006     | 1.969 49 |

表 2 利用  $P_1$  有限元计算的  $H^1$  范数下的数值结果

Tab. 2 Numerical results in  $H^1$  norm by using  $P_1$  finite element

| $h$             | $\frac{h}{2}$   | $\ e_\phi^h\ _{H^1}$ | Rate      | $\ e_\rho^h\ _{H^1}$ | Rate      |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| $\frac{1}{16}$  | $\frac{1}{32}$  | 0.448 547            |           | 0.004 987 97         |           |
| $\frac{1}{32}$  | $\frac{1}{64}$  | 0.225 946            | 0.989 278 | 0.003 094 16         | 0.688 902 |
| $\frac{1}{64}$  | $\frac{1}{128}$ | 0.113 055            | 0.998 95  | 0.001 620 84         | 0.932 806 |
| $\frac{1}{128}$ | $\frac{1}{256}$ | 0.056 260 5          | 1.006 84  | 0.000 817 747        | 0.987 017 |

表 3 利用  $P_2$  有限元计算的  $L^2$  范数下的数值结果

Tab. 3 Numerical results in  $L^2$  norm by using  $P_2$  finite element

| $h$             | $\frac{h}{2}$   | $\ e_\phi^h\ _{L^2}$ | Rate     | $\ e_\rho^h\ _{L^2}$ | Rate     |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| $\frac{1}{16}$  | $\frac{1}{32}$  | 0.000 162 887        |          | 5.627 68e−006        |          |
| $\frac{1}{32}$  | $\frac{1}{64}$  | 1.752 68e−005        | 3.216 23 | 4.767 24e−007        | 3.561 31 |
| $\frac{1}{64}$  | $\frac{1}{128}$ | 2.045 26e−006        | 3.099 21 | 4.735 1e−008         | 3.331 69 |
| $\frac{1}{128}$ | $\frac{1}{256}$ | 2.279 57e−007        | 3.165 45 | 4.939 87e−009        | 3.260 85 |

表 4 利用  $P_2$  有限元计算的  $H^1$  范数下的数值结果

Tab. 4 Numerical results in  $H^1$  norm by using  $P_2$  finite element

| $h$             | $\frac{h}{2}$   | $\ e_\phi^h\ _{H^1}$ | Rate     | $\ e_\rho^h\ _{H^1}$ | Rate     |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| $\frac{1}{16}$  | $\frac{1}{32}$  | 0.043 681 9          |          | 0.001 620 65         |          |
| $\frac{1}{32}$  | $\frac{1}{64}$  | 0.010 464 3          | 2.061 56 | 0.000 306 004        | 2.404 95 |
| $\frac{1}{64}$  | $\frac{1}{128}$ | 0.002 545 96         | 2.039 2  | 6.237 5e−005         | 2.294 51 |
| $\frac{1}{128}$ | $\frac{1}{256}$ | 0.000 615 858        | 2.047 54 | 1.368 44e−005        | 2.188 44 |

定义 CH-HS 的离散能量为：

$$E(\phi_h^{n+1}) = \gamma \int_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\epsilon}{2} |\nabla \phi_h^{n+1}|^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon} F(\phi_h^{n+1}) \right) dx \tag{32}$$

修正后的能量为：

$$E_{\text{app}}(\phi_h^{n+1}) = E(\phi_h^{n+1}) + \frac{\tau}{2} ||\nabla p_h^{n+1}||^2 \tag{33}$$

取参数  $\tau = 0.001$  ,  $T = 1$  ,其余参数与表 1 中的相同。

图 1 表示了能量的稳定性质。

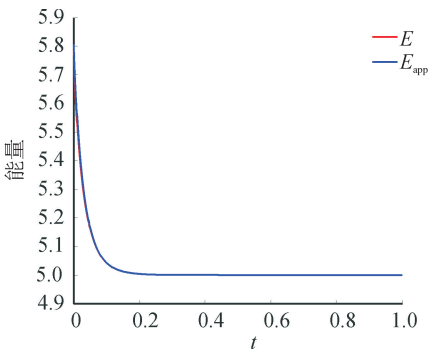


图 1 能量变化图

Fig.1 Evolution of energy

## 5 结 论

1) 区别于传统的多项式势的研究,研究对数势,对于对数势的处理,采用与含对数势的 Cahn-Hilliard 方程类似的正则化方法,并给出了相应的稳定性分析。

2) 分别利用  $P_1$  有限元和  $P_2$  有限元,进行数值模拟,得到了相应的精度。在未来的研究中,可以结合多重网格方法进行处理,进一步节省计算时间。

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