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多孔介质可压缩可混溶驱动问题修正的 特征对称有限体积方法

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摘要:在油藏数值模拟中,多孔介质可压缩可混溶驱动问题的数学模型是由两个非线性抛物方程耦合而成,对压 力方程采用修正的对称有限体积方法,对饱和度方程提出一种修正的特征对称有限体积方法,证明了格式的收敛 性,并给出了最优 H1 模误差估计.

关键词:可压缩可混溶驱动;有限体积元;特征线修正

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The modified symmetric finite volume element method of characteristics for compressible miscible displacement in porous media

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Abstract: Compressible miscible displacement in porous medium is modeled by a nonlinear system of two coupled partial differential equations. The modified symmetric finite volume element method is used for the pressure equation, and the concentration equation is approximated by a modified characteristic and symmetric finite volume element method. Optimal order convergence in H^1 is proved for full discrete schemes.

Key words: compressible miscible displacement; finite volume element; modified method of characteristics

引言

在多孔介质中,可压缩可混溶驱动问题可用如下数学模型描述:

$$\begin{cases} d(c)\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (a(c) \nabla p) = q, & x \in \Omega, \ t > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + b(c)\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla c - \nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}(x) \nabla c) = (\check{c} - c)q, & x \in \Omega, t > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = -a(c) \nabla p, & x \in \Omega, t > 0, \end{cases}$$

$$c(x,0) = c_0(x), & x \in \Omega \end{cases}$$

$$(0.1a)$$

$$\phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + b(c) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla c - \nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{D}(x) \nabla c) = (\check{c} - c)q, \qquad x \in \Omega, t > 0, \tag{0.1b}$$

$$u = -a(c) \nabla p, \qquad x \in \Omega, t > 0, \qquad (0.1c)$$

$$c(x,0) = c_0(x), x \in \Omega (0.1d)$$

$$\downarrow p(x,0) = p_0(x), \qquad x \in \Omega$$
 (0.1e)

此处 $c = c_1 = 1 - c_2$, $a(c) = \frac{k(x)}{\mu(c)}$, $b(c) = \phi(x)c_1\{z_1 - \sum_{i=1}^2 z_i c_i\}$, $d(c) = \phi(x)\sum_{i=1}^2 z_i c_i$. 表示混合液体第 i 个

分量的饱和度, z_i 是压缩常数因子第 i 个分量 . k = k(x) 为多孔介质的渗透率, $\mu = \mu(c)$ 为流体的粘性系数, $\phi(x)$ 为岩石的孔隙度, $\mathbf{D} = \phi(x) d_m \mathbf{I}$ 是扩散矩阵,q(x,t) 为产量, $\check{c}(x,t)$ 在注入井(q<0)等于 1, 在生产井(q>0)等于 $c.\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 代表油藏占据的区域,假定 Ω 为有界单连通区域且其边界 $\partial\Omega$ 充分光滑.假定没有流体越过边界: $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$, $x \in \partial\Omega$,($\mathbf{D} \nabla c - \mathbf{u}c$)· $\mathbf{n} = 0$, $x \in \partial\Omega$. 函数 p(x,t) 为混合流体内的压力, $\mathbf{u} = -a(c)$ ∇p 是混合流体的达西速度.

对可压缩可混溶驱动问题,Douglass 和 Robert 提出其数学模型并研究了半离散化方法^[1,2]. 袁益让对此模型提出并分析了特征有限元方法^[3]和差分法^[4]. 有限体积法也是解偏微分方程的一种重要方法,它的主要优点是 保持物理量的局部守恒性,然而一般情况下由它形成的线性系统中系数矩阵却是非对称的,芮洪兴对椭圆问题和抛物问题提出了修正的对称有限体积方法^[5].本文对(0.1b)提出一种修正的特征对称有限体积方法,结合对(0.1a)应用修正的对称有限体积方法,并给出最优 H^1 模误差估计.

1 格式的建立

对(0.1)中系数的假设记为

(R)
$$\begin{cases} 0 < d_{*} \le d(x) \le d^{*}, \ 0 < a_{*} \le a(c) \le a^{*}, \ 0 < \phi_{*} \le \phi(x) \le \phi^{*}, \ 0 < b_{*} \le b(c) \le b^{*}, \\ |\check{c}(x,t)| \le K^{*}, \ |q(x,t)| \le K^{*}, \ |\frac{\partial a}{\partial c}|, |\frac{\partial^{2} a}{\partial c^{2}}|, |\frac{\partial b}{\partial c}|, |\frac{\partial d}{\partial c}| \le K^{*}, \end{cases}$$

其中 d_* , d^* , a_* , a^* , ϕ_* , ϕ^* , b_* , b^* , K^* 是正常数,并且假设 $\mathbf{D}(x) = (d_{ij}(x))_{2\times 2}$ 对称正定, a(c)关于 c Lipschitz 连续.

对于饱和度 c 与压力 p,分别做 Ω 的三角形正则剖分 $T_{e,h}$ 和 $T_{p,h}$, h_e 和 h_p 分别为所有三角单元 K_e , K_p 的最大边长 . 其次构造相应的对偶剖分 $T_{e,h}^*$ 和 $T_{p,h}^*$,对每一内部节点 z_i ,我们构造相应的对偶单元 V_i 如下:以 z_i 为顶点的三角单元,选择内点 Q_K (重心或外心),取与 z_i 相邻节点线段的中点,依次连接,得到一围绕 z_i 的多边形区域 V_i . $\Pi(i)$ 是所有与 z_i 点相邻的三角形节点的集合,用 M_e , M_p 分别表示剖分 $T_{e,h}$ 和 $T_{p,h}$ 的所有内部节点个数 .

引入对饱和度的特征线修正方法. 考虑(0.1b)的双曲部分 ϕ $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla c$,令 τ 表示方向(u_1, u_2, ϕ) $\in \Omega \times J$ 的单位向量,设 $\phi(x) = [|\mathbf{u}(x)|^2 + \phi(x)^2]^{1/2} = [u_1(x)^2 + u_2(x)^2 + \phi(x)^2]^{1/2}$,则有

$$\psi \frac{\partial c}{\partial \tau} = \phi \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla c. \tag{1.1}$$

将时间 J 划分为 $0 = t^0 < t^1 < \dots < t^N = T$, $\Delta t = t^n - t^{n-1}$. 对 $\Omega \times J$ 上的函数 f, 记 $f''(x) = f(x, t^n)$,用 τ 方向的一个向后差商逼近 $(\partial c^n/\partial \tau)(x) = (\partial c/\partial \tau)(x, t^n)$ 如下

$$\frac{\partial c^n}{\partial \tau}(x) \simeq \frac{c^n(x) - c^{n-1}(x - \frac{\boldsymbol{u}(x)}{\phi(x)}\Delta t)}{\Delta t \sqrt{1 + |\boldsymbol{u}(x)|^2/\phi(x)^2}}.$$
(1.2)

若令 $\bar{x} = x - (\boldsymbol{u}(x)/\phi(x))\Delta t$, $\bar{f}(x) = f(\bar{x})$,则有

$$\psi \frac{\partial c^n}{\partial \tau} \simeq \phi \frac{c^n - \bar{c}^{n-1}}{\Delta t}. \tag{1.3}$$

定义有限元空间 $S^{l,h} = \{v \in C^0(\Omega): v \mid_{K_l}$ 是线性的, $\forall K_l \in T_{l,h}\}$, l = c , p , $S_0^{l,h} = S^{l,h} \cap H_0^1(\Omega)$. 记 $\partial_t p^n = \frac{p^n - p^{n-1}}{\Delta t}$, 对(0.1)的全离散修正的特征对称有限体积法可描述为: $c_h^0 \in S_0^{c,h}$ 是 $c^0(x)$ 的近似,满足 $\|c_h^0 - c^0\|_s \le Ch_e^{2-s} \|c^0\|_2$, $s = 0, 1, p_h^0 \in S_0^{p,h}$ 是 $p^0(x)$ 的近似,满足 $\|p_h^0 - p^0\|_s \le Ch_p^{2-s} \|p^0\|_2$, s = 0, 1 . 求 $c_h^n \in S_0^{c,h}$, $p_h^n \in S_0^{p,h}$ ($n = 1, \dots N$), 使得对 $i = 1, \dots M_p$, 有

$$\int_{V_{i}^{p}} d(c_{h}^{n-1}) \partial_{t} p_{h}^{n} dx - \int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (\overline{A}_{h}^{n-1} \nabla p_{h}^{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \int_{V_{i}^{p}} q^{n} dx + \int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (A_{h}^{n-1} - \overline{A}_{h}^{n-1}) \nabla p_{h}^{n-1} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds, \qquad (1.4)$$

其中记 $A_h^{n-1} = a(c_h^{n-1})$,定义 $\bar{A}_h^{n-1} \mid_{K_p} = \bar{A}_{hK_p}^{n-1}$, $\bar{A}_{hK_p}^{n-1} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{meas}(K_p)} \int_{K_p} a(c_h^{n-1}(x)) dx$, 对 $i = 1, \dots M_c$, 有

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} \phi \frac{c_{h}^{n} - \hat{c}_{h}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} dx + \int_{V_{i}^{e}} b(c_{h}^{n-1}) \partial_{i} p_{h}^{n} dx - \int_{\partial V_{i}^{e}} (\overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \nabla c_{h}^{n}) \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds =$$

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} (c_{h}^{n-1} - c_{h}^{n-1}) q^{n} dx + \int_{\partial V_{i}^{e}} (\boldsymbol{D} - \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}) \nabla c_{h}^{n-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds, \qquad (1.5)$$

其中
$$\hat{c}_h^{n-1}(x) = c_h^{n-1}(\hat{x}) = c_h^{n-1}(x - \frac{\boldsymbol{u}_h^{n-1}(x)}{\phi(x)}\Delta t), \, \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \mid_{K_c} = \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{K_c}, \, \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{K_c} = \frac{1}{\max(K_c)} \int_{K_c} \boldsymbol{D}(x) dx,$$

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{h}^{n-1} = -a(c_{h}^{n-1}) \nabla p_{h}^{n-1}. \tag{1.6}$$

求解步骤是这样的: 先给出浓度和压力的初值 c_h^0 , p_h^0 , 然后令 n=1,求解(1.4) 获得 p_h^1 ,进而求解(1.5) 得 到 c_h^1 ,代入(1.6) 得到 \boldsymbol{u}_h^1 ,再令 $n=2,3,\cdots$,依次求解(1.4)、(1.5) 和(1.6) 即可计算出(p_h^n , c_h^n , \boldsymbol{u}_h^n).

2 若干引理

定义空间 $X^h = \{\chi \in L^{\infty} : \chi \mid_{K_l} = \text{constant}, \ \forall \ K_l \in T_{l,h} \}, \ X_B = \{\chi \in L^{\infty} : \chi \mid_{V_i} = \text{constant}, \ \forall \ V_i \in T_{l,h}^* \}.$ 定义算子 $I_h : C(\overline{\Omega}) \to X_B$, $I_h \chi = \chi(z_i)$ on $V_i \in T_{l,h}^*$; $\forall \ z_i \in V_i$; $P_h^0 : C(\overline{\Omega}) \to X^h$, $P_h^0 \chi = \chi(Q_{K_l})$, $\forall \ K_l \in T_{l,h}$, l = c, p.

引理 **2.1**^[6] 如果 $D = (d_{ii})_{2\times 2}$ 满足 $d_{ii} \in X^h (1 \le i, j \le 2)$,则有

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{M} \int_{\partial V_{i}} \mathbf{D} \, \nabla \, c \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d} s \chi(z_{i}) = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{D} \, \nabla \, c \cdot \nabla \, \chi \, \mathrm{d} x, \quad \forall \, c, \chi \in S_{0}^{h}.$$
 (2.1)

命题 2.1^[7]

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \int_{\partial V_i^p} (\overline{A}_h^{n-1} \nabla p_h^n) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \chi(z_i) = \int_{\Omega} (A_h^{n-1} \nabla p_h^n) \cdot \nabla x \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad \forall p_h, \chi \in S_0^{p,h}. \tag{2.2}$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^{M_c} \int_{\partial V_i^c} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \, \nabla \, c_h^n \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \chi(z_i) = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{D} \, \nabla \, c_h^n \cdot \nabla \, \chi \, \mathrm{d}x, \quad \forall \, c_h, \chi \in S_0^{c,h}. \tag{2.3}$$

由命题 2.1 可知(1.4),(1.5) 系数矩阵是对称的.

引理 2.2^[8] 定义 $\boldsymbol{D}_h = (P_h^0 d_{ij})_{2\times 2}, \ d_h(c_h,\chi) = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{D}_h \ \nabla c_h \cdot \ \nabla \chi dx,$ 存在正常数 C_1,β_1 ,成立

$$| d_h(\lambda, \chi) | \le C_1 \| \lambda \|_1 \| \chi \|_1, \ \forall \lambda, \chi \in S_0^h,$$
 (2.4)

$$d_h(\chi,\chi) \ge \beta_1 \|\chi\|_1^2, \ \forall \ \chi \in S_0^h.$$
 (2.5)

引理 2.3^[8] 定义范数 $\|\chi\|_h = (I_h\chi, I_h\chi)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (\sum_{V_i \in T_h^*} \chi^2(z_i) + V_i +)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \|\chi\| = (\chi, I_h\chi)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$

(\dot{i}) 在空间 S_0^h , $\|\cdot\|$ 和 $\|\cdot\|_h$ 等价,即存在与 h 无关的常数 C_2 , C_3 使得

$$C_2 \parallel \gamma \parallel_h \leq \parallel \gamma \parallel \leq C_3 \parallel \gamma \parallel_h, \ \forall \ \gamma \in S_0^h. \tag{2.6}$$

(\parallel) 如果 T_h^* 是重心对偶剖分,那么 $(\chi, I_h\lambda) = (I_h\chi, \lambda), \forall \lambda, \chi \in S_0^h$, 且 $\parallel \cdot \parallel$ 与 $\parallel \cdot \parallel$ 等价.

引理 **2.4**^[9] 定义双线性形式 $a_h(c; p, I_h \chi) = -\sum_{v_i^p \in T_{a,h}^*} \int_{\partial V_i^p} a(c) \nabla p \cdot \mathbf{n} I_h \chi ds, p, \chi \in S_0^{p,h},$

$$b_h(c, I_h \chi) = -\sum_{V_i^c \in T_{c,h}^*} \int_{\partial V_i^c} \!\! \boldsymbol{D} \, \nabla \, c \cdot n I_h \chi \, \mathrm{d} s, \ c, \ \chi \in S_0^{e,h},$$

引入投影算子 $\tilde{p} \in S_0^{p,h}$, $\tilde{c} \in S_0^{c,h}$ 分别满足下述格式:

$$a_h(c; p - \tilde{p}, I_h \chi) = 0, \ \forall \ \chi \in S_0^{p,h},$$
 (2.7)

$$b_h(c - \tilde{c}, I_h \chi) = 0, \ \forall \ \chi \in S_0^{c,h}.$$
 (2.8)

在正则剖分 $T_{p,h}$ 和 $T_{c,h}$ 的条件下,若 $p,c \in H^2(\Omega)$,则存在与 p,c,h_p,h_c 无关的正常数 C,使得

$$\|c - \tilde{c}\|_{1} + \|(c - \tilde{c})_{t}\|_{1} \le Ch_{c}\{\|c\|_{2} + \|c_{t}\|_{2}\},$$
 (2.9)

$$\| p - \tilde{p} \|_{1} + \| (p - \tilde{p})_{t} \|_{1} \le Ch_{p} \{ \| p \|_{2} + \| p_{t} \|_{2} \}. \tag{2.10}$$

(3.7)

3 误差估计

记 $\xi^n = c^n - \tilde{c}^n$, $\zeta^n = \tilde{c}^n - c_h^n$, $\theta^n = p^n - \tilde{p}^n$, $\eta^n = \tilde{p}^n - p_h^n$, 有 $c^n - c_h^n = \xi^n + \zeta^n$, $p^n - p_h^n = \theta^n + \eta^n$. 首先考察压力方程,由(0.1a), (1.4) 和(2.7) 得

$$\int_{V_{i}^{p}} d(c_{h}^{n-1}) \partial_{t} \eta^{n} dx - \int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (\overline{A}_{h}^{n-1} \nabla \eta^{n}) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds =$$

$$\int_{V_{i}^{p}} (d(c_{h}^{n-1}) - d(c_{h}^{n})) \partial_{t} \tilde{p}^{n} dx - \int_{V_{i}^{p}} d(c_{h}^{n}) \partial_{t} \theta^{n} dx + \int_{V_{i}^{p}} d(c_{h}^{n}) (\partial_{t} p^{n} - \frac{\partial p^{n}}{\partial t}) dx +$$

$$\int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (A_{h}^{n-1} - \overline{A}_{h}^{n-1}) \nabla \eta^{n-1} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds + \Delta t \int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (A_{h}^{n-1} - \overline{A}_{h}^{n-1}) \nabla \partial_{t} \tilde{p}^{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds -$$

$$\int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (A_{h}^{n-1} - A^{n}) \nabla \tilde{p}^{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds. \tag{3.1}$$

(3.1) 两边同乘以 $\partial_i \eta_i^n$ (即取检验函数),并对 i 求和,得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \left(\int_{V_i^p} d(c^{n-1}) \partial_i \eta^n \, \mathrm{d}x \, \partial_i \eta_i^n - \int_{\partial V_i^p} \overline{A}_h^{n-1} \, \nabla \, \eta^n \, \cdot \, \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \, \partial_i \eta_i^n \right) = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + T_5 + T_6. \tag{3.2}$$

(3.2) 右端各项与(3.1) 右端各项相对应,由(2.2) 和引理 2.3,估计(3.2) 左端项,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \int_{V_i^p} d(c^{n-1}) \partial_i \eta^n \, \mathrm{d}x \, \partial_i \eta_i^n - \sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \int_{\partial V_i^p} \overline{A}_h^{n-1} \, \nabla \, \eta^n \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \, \partial_i \eta_i^n \geq$$

$$C_{4} \parallel \partial_{t} \eta^{n} \parallel^{2} + \frac{1}{2\Delta t} [(A_{h}^{n-1} \nabla \eta_{h}^{n}, \nabla \eta^{n}) - (A_{h}^{n-1} \nabla \eta^{n-1}, \nabla \eta^{n-1})].$$
 (3.3)

下面分别估计(3.2) 右端项 $T_1, \cdots T_6$.

$$| T_{1} + T_{2} + T_{3} | \leq C \{ [|| \partial_{t} \tilde{p}^{n} ||_{\infty} (|| \xi^{n-1} || + || \zeta^{n-1} || + || c^{n} - c^{n-1} ||) + || \partial_{t} \theta^{n} ||_{\infty} + || \partial_{t} p^{n} - \frac{\partial p^{n}}{\partial t} ||_{\infty}] || \partial_{t} \eta^{n} ||_{\infty} \}.$$

$$(3.4)$$

参见文献[7],

$$\mid T_{4} \mid \leq Ch_{p} \parallel \nabla \eta^{n-1} \parallel \parallel \nabla \partial_{\iota} \eta^{n} \parallel \leq \varepsilon \parallel \partial_{\iota} \eta^{n} \parallel^{2} + C \parallel \nabla \eta^{n-1} \parallel^{2}, \tag{3.5}$$

$$\mid T_5 \mid \leq \varepsilon \parallel \partial_t \eta^n \parallel^2 + C \Delta t^2 \left(\frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^n} \parallel p_t \parallel_1^2 \mathrm{d}x \right). \tag{3.6}$$

$$T_6 = -\sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \int_{\partial V_i^p} (A_h^{n-1} - A^n) \nabla \tilde{p}^n \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \, \partial_t \eta_i^n = -\sum_{i=1}^{M_p} \int_{\partial V_i^p} (a(c_h^{n-1}) - a(c^n)) \nabla \tilde{p}^n \cdot \mathbf{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \, \partial_t \eta_i^n.$$

$$\ \, \dot{\mathsf{L}} \, \, A^{\,*} \, \left(\, a \, (\, c_{\,h}^{\,n-1} \,) \, - \, a \, (\, c^{\,n} \,) \, ; \, \, \, \nabla \, \tilde{p}^{\,n} \, , I_{h} \, \partial_{\,t} \eta^{\,n} \, \right) \, = \, - \, \sum_{i=1}^{M_{p}} \int_{\partial V_{i}^{\,p}} \left(\, a \, (\, c_{\,h}^{\,n-1} \,) \, - \, a \, (\, c^{\,n} \,) \, \right) \, \nabla \, \tilde{p}^{\,n} \, \cdot \, \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d} s \, \partial_{\,t} \eta_{\,i}^{\,n} \, .$$

作归纳假设(C): $\sup_{0 \le n \le N} \| \nabla \eta^n \|_{\infty} \le K$.

选择初始逼近 $p_{0,h}$,使 $\eta^0=0$,方程两端乘以 Δt 并对时间求和,将 $\varepsilon\parallel\partial_t\eta^n\parallel^2\Delta t$ 移到左端,可得

$$\begin{split} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \parallel \partial_{t} \eta^{j} \parallel^{2} \Delta t + (A_{h}^{n-1} \vee \eta^{n}, \vee \eta^{n}) \leq \\ C \{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} [\parallel \vee \eta^{j-1} \parallel^{2} + \parallel \zeta^{j-1} \parallel^{2}] \Delta t + h_{c}^{4} + h_{p}^{4} \int_{0}^{t^{n}} \parallel p_{t} \parallel_{2}^{2} dt + \\ (\Delta t^{2}) \int_{0}^{t^{n}} [\parallel p_{u} \parallel^{2} + \parallel p_{t} \parallel_{1}^{2} + \parallel c_{t} \parallel^{2}] dt \} + \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n} A^{*} (a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}); \vee \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \partial_{t} \eta^{j}) \Delta T. \end{split}$$

对上式最后一项应用[3]中的分析技巧进行处理,能够避免损失一个 h_p 因子.注意到

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} A^{*} \left(a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}); \nabla \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \partial_{i} \eta^{j} \right) \Delta t =$$

$$A^{*} \left(a(c_{h}^{n-1}) - a(c^{n}); \nabla \tilde{p}^{n}, I_{h} \eta^{n} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\{ A^{*} \left(a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}); \nabla \partial_{i} \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \eta^{j-1} \right) + A^{*} \left(\partial_{t} \left[a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}) \right]; \nabla \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \eta^{j-1} \right) \right\} \Delta t - A^{*} \left(a(c_{h}^{0}) - a(c^{1}); \nabla \tilde{p}^{1}, I_{h} \eta^{0} \right), \tag{3.8}$$

$$|A^{*}(a(c_{h}^{n-1}) - a(c^{n}); \nabla \tilde{p}^{n}, I_{h}\eta^{n})| = |-\sum_{i=1}^{M_{p}} \int_{\partial V_{i}^{p}} (a(c_{h}^{n-1}) - a(c^{n})) \nabla \tilde{p}^{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds \eta_{i}^{n}| \leq C \|\nabla \tilde{p}^{n}\|_{\infty} \{\|\zeta^{n-1}\| + \|\xi^{n-1}\| + \|c^{n} - c^{n-1}\|\} \|\nabla \eta^{n}\|,$$

$$(3.9)$$

$$\mid \sum_{j=1}^{n} A^{*} \left(a \left(c_{h}^{j-1} \right) - a \left(c^{j} \right); \ \nabla \partial_{t} \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \eta^{j-1} \right) \Delta t \mid \leq$$

$$C\sum_{j=1}^{n} \| \nabla \partial_{i} \tilde{p}^{j} \|_{\infty} \{ \| \zeta^{j-1} \| + \| \xi^{j-1} \| + \| c^{j} - c^{j-1} \| \} \| \nabla \eta^{j-1} \| \Delta t, \qquad (3.10)$$

$$\partial_{t} \left[a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}) \right] = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left\{ \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}_{h}^{j-1}) (c_{h}^{j-1} - c_{h}^{j-2}) - \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}^{j}) (c^{j} - c^{j-1}) \right\} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left\{ \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}_{h}^{j-1}) (c_{h}^{j-1} - c_{h}^{j-2} - c^{j} + c^{j-1}) + \left[\frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}_{h}^{j-1}) - \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}^{j}) \right] (c^{j} - c^{j-1}) \right\},$$

$$(3.11)$$

此处 $\bar{c}_h^{j-1} \in [c_h^{j-1}, c_h^{j-1}], \bar{c}^j \in [c_h^{j-1}, c_h^j],$

$$c_{h}^{j-1} - c_{h}^{j-2} - c^{j} + c^{j-1} = -(\zeta + \xi)^{j-1} + (\zeta + \xi)^{j-2} - (c^{j} - 2c^{j-1} + c^{j-2}) = -(\partial_{t}\zeta^{j-1} + \partial_{t}\xi^{j-1})\Delta t - \frac{\partial^{2}c}{\partial t^{2}}(t^{j-1})(\Delta t^{2}), \ t^{j-1} \in [t^{j-1}, t^{j}];$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}_h^{j-1}) - \frac{\partial a}{\partial c} (\bar{c}^j) \right| \leq C \mid \bar{c}_h^{j-1} - \bar{c}^j \mid \leq C \{ \mid (\zeta + \xi)^{j-2} \mid + \mid (\zeta + \xi)^{j-1} \mid + \Delta t \}.$$

由(3.8)~(3.11)有

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} A^{*} \left(a(c_{h}^{j-1}) - a(c^{j}); \nabla \tilde{p}^{j}, I_{h} \partial_{t} \eta^{j} \right) \Delta t \leq$$

$$C \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left[\parallel \nabla \eta^{j-1} \parallel^{2} + \parallel \zeta^{j-1} \parallel^{2} \right] \Delta t + h_{c}^{4} + (\Delta t)^{2} \right\} +$$

$$\varepsilon \parallel \nabla \eta^{n} \parallel^{2} + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{n} \parallel \partial_{t} \zeta^{j-1} \parallel^{2} \Delta t. \tag{3.12}$$

由(3.7) 和(3.12) 最后得

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \|\partial_{t} \eta^{j}\|^{2} \Delta t + \|\eta^{n}\|_{1}^{2} \leq C \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} [\|\eta^{j-1}\|_{1}^{2} + \|\zeta^{j-1}\|^{2}] \Delta t + h_{c}^{4} + h_{p}^{4} + (\Delta t)^{2} \right\} + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|\partial_{t} \zeta^{j-1}\|^{2} \Delta t.$$

$$(3.13)$$

此处常数 C 依赖于归纳法的界 K.

再考察饱和度方程,由(0.1b),(1.5)和(2.3)得

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} \phi \partial_{i} \zeta^{n} dx - \int_{\partial V_{i}^{e}} (\overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \nabla \zeta^{n}) \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds =$$

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} \left[\phi \frac{c^{n} - \hat{c}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} - (\phi \frac{\partial c^{n}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u}_{h}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla c^{n}) \right] dx - \int_{V_{i}^{e}} \phi \frac{\xi^{n} - \xi^{n-1}}{\Delta t} dx - \int_{V_{i}^{e}} \phi \frac{\xi^{n-1} - \hat{\xi}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} dx -$$

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} \left[\tilde{c}_{h}^{n-1} - c_{h}^{n-1} - (\tilde{c}^{n} - c^{n}) \right] q^{n} dx - \int_{V_{i}^{e}} \left[b(c^{n}) \frac{\partial p^{n}}{\partial t} - b(c_{h}^{n-1}) \frac{p_{h}^{n} - p_{h}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} \right] dx -$$

$$\int_{V_{i}^{e}} \phi \frac{\xi^{n-1} - \hat{\xi}^{n-1}}{\Delta t} dx + \int_{V_{i}^{e}} (\boldsymbol{u}_{h}^{n-1} - \boldsymbol{u}^{n}) \cdot \nabla c^{n} dx +$$

$$\int_{\partial V_{i}^{e}} (\boldsymbol{D} - \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}) \nabla \zeta^{n-1} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds + \Delta t \int_{\partial V_{i}^{e}} (\boldsymbol{D} - \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}) \nabla \partial_{i} \tilde{c}^{n} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} ds. \tag{3.14}$$

(3.14) 两边同乘以 $\partial_i \zeta_i^n$ (即取检验函数),并对 i 求和,得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_c} \left(\int_{V_i^c} \phi \partial_t \zeta^n \, \mathrm{d}x \partial_t \zeta_i^n - \int_{\partial V_i^c} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \, \nabla \, \zeta^n \cdot \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \partial_t \zeta_i^n \right) = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8 + I_9. \quad (3.15)$$

(3.15) 右端各项与(3.14) 右端各项相对应,由(2.3) 和引理 2.3,估计(3.15) 左端项,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{M_c} \int_{V_i^c} \phi \partial_i \zeta^n \, \mathrm{d}x \, \partial_t \zeta^n_i \, - \, \sum_{i=1}^{M_c} \int_{\partial V_i^c} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}} \, \nabla \, \zeta^n \, \cdot \, \boldsymbol{n} \, \mathrm{d}s \, \partial_t \zeta^n_i \, \geq \,$$

$$C_{5} \parallel \partial_{t} \zeta^{n} \parallel^{2} + \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \left[(\boldsymbol{D} \nabla \zeta^{n}, \nabla \zeta^{n}) - (\boldsymbol{D} \nabla \zeta^{n-1}, \nabla \zeta^{n-1}) \right]. \tag{3.16}$$

下面分别估计(3.15) 右端项 $I_1, \cdots I_9$,参见文献[3] 和[10],有

$$| I_1 | \leq \varepsilon \| \partial_t \zeta^n \|^2 + C \Delta t \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^n} \| \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial \tau^2} \| d\tau, \qquad (3.17)$$

$$|I_{2}| \le Ch_{c}^{4} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} ||c_{t}||_{1}^{2} dt + \varepsilon ||\partial_{t} \zeta^{n}||^{2},$$
 (3.18)

$$\mid I_3 \mid \leq C \parallel \nabla \zeta^{n-1} \parallel^2 + \varepsilon \parallel \partial_t \zeta^n \parallel^2, \tag{3.19}$$

$$| I_{4} | \leq C \| \zeta^{n-1} \|^{2} + Ch_{c}^{4} + C\Delta t \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} \| c_{t} \|^{2} dt + \varepsilon \| \partial_{t} \zeta^{n} \|^{2},$$

$$(3.20)$$

$$| I_{5} | \leq C \| \zeta^{n-1} \|^{2} + C(h_{c}^{4} + h_{p}^{4}) + C\Delta t \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} [\| p_{u} \|^{2} + \| c_{t} \|^{2}] dt + C \| \partial_{t} \eta^{n} \|^{2} + \varepsilon \| \partial_{t} \zeta^{n} \|^{2},$$

$$(3.21)$$

$$|I_{6}| \leq C \| \nabla \xi^{n-1} \|^{2} + \varepsilon \| \partial_{t} \xi^{n} \|^{2} \leq Ch_{c}^{2} + \varepsilon \| \partial_{t} \zeta^{n} \|^{2}, \tag{3.22}$$

$$| I_7 | \le C(\| \nabla \eta^{n-1} \|^2 + \| \zeta^{n-1} \|_1^2) + C \Delta t \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^n} [\| c_t \|^2 + \| p_t \|_1^2] dt +$$

$$C\{h_c^2 + h_p^2 + (\Delta t)^2\} + \varepsilon \|\partial_t \xi^n\|^2, \tag{3.23}$$

参见文献[5],

$$\mid I_{8} \mid \leq Ch_{c} \parallel \nabla \zeta^{n-1} \parallel \parallel \nabla \partial_{\iota} \zeta^{n} \parallel \leq C \parallel \nabla \zeta^{n-1} \parallel^{2} + \varepsilon \parallel \partial_{\iota} \zeta^{n} \parallel^{2}, \tag{3.24}$$

$$\mid I_{9} \mid \leq C\Delta t \parallel \nabla \partial_{t}\tilde{c}^{n} \parallel \parallel \partial_{t}\zeta^{n} \parallel \leq C\Delta t \int_{t^{n-1}}^{t^{n}} \parallel c_{t} \parallel_{1}^{2} dt + \varepsilon \parallel \partial_{t}\zeta^{n} \parallel^{2}.$$
 (3.25)

选择初始逼近 $c_{0,h}$,使 $\zeta^0 = 0$,方程两端乘以 Δt ,对时间步长累加,由(3.16) ~ (3.25),得到

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta t \parallel \partial_{t} \zeta^{i} \parallel^{2} + (\boldsymbol{D} \nabla \zeta^{n}, \nabla \zeta^{n}) \leq$$

$$C\sum_{j=1}^{n} \Delta t \{ \| \partial_{t} \eta^{j} \|^{2} + \| \zeta^{j} \|_{1}^{2} + \| \nabla \eta^{j-1} \|^{2} \} + C \{ h_{c}^{2} + h_{p}^{2} + h_{c}^{4} \int_{0}^{t^{n}} \| c_{t} \|_{1}^{2} dt \} +$$

$$C(\Delta t)^{2} \int_{0}^{t^{n}} \left[\| c_{t} \|^{2} + \| c_{\tau \tau} \|^{2} + \| c_{t} \|_{1}^{2} + \| p_{u} \|^{2} + \| p_{t} \|_{1}^{2} \right] dt.$$
 (3.26)

将(3.26) 式与(3.13) 式合并,注意到($\mathbf{D} \nabla \zeta^n$, $\nabla \zeta^n$) 等价于 $\|\zeta^n\|_1^2$.应用 Gronwall 不等式,我们有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \{ \| \partial_{t} \eta^{i} \|^{2} + \| \partial_{t} \xi^{i} \|^{2} \} \Delta t + \| \eta^{n} \|_{1}^{2} + \| \xi^{n} \|_{1}^{2} \le C \{ (\Delta t)^{2} + h_{c}^{2} + h_{p}^{2} \}.$$
 (3.27)

下面证明归纳假设(C)成立.在(3.27)的结论下,有

$$\| \nabla \eta \|_{0,\infty} \le Ch_p^{-1} \| \eta \|_1 \le Ch_p^{-1}(\Delta t + h_c + h_p) \le C(h_p^{-1}\Delta t + h_p^{-1}h_c + 1). \tag{3.28}$$

设空间和时间的剖分参数满足下述关系: $h_c = o(h_p)$, $\Delta t = o(h_p)$, 则显然归纳假设(C) 成立.

利用三角不等式以及引理 2.4 可以得到下面的定理:

定理 3.1 设 $\{c, p\}$ 是问题(0.1) 的精确解, $\{c_h^n, p_h^n\}$ 为全离散特征对称有限体积元格式(1.4) ~ (1.6) 的解,假设条件(R) 成立,空间和时间剖分参数满足 $h_e = o(h_p)$, $\Delta t = o(h_p)$,则存在与 h_e , h_p , Δt 无关的常数 C,使得

$$\sup\{\|c^{n} - c_{h}^{n}\|_{1} + \|p^{n} - p_{h}^{n}\|_{1}\} \le C(h_{c} + h_{p} + \Delta t).$$
(3.29)

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