

空间分数阶电报方程的格子 Boltzmann 方法*

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摘要: 应用格子 Boltzmann 方法(LBM)对 Riemann-Liouville 空间分数阶电报方程进行了数值模拟研究.首先,将分数阶算子中的积分项进行离散化处理,并进行了收敛阶分析.然后,构建了带修正函数项的一维三速度(D1Q3)的 LBM 演化模型.利用 Chapman-Enskog 多尺度技术和 Taylor 展开技术,推导出各平衡态分布函数和修正函数的具体表达式,准确地从所建的演化模型恢复出宏观方程.最后,数值计算结果表明该模型是稳定、有效的.

关键词: Riemann-Liouville 分数阶左导数; 空间分数阶电报方程; 格子 Boltzmann 模型; Chapman-Enskog 展开

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A Lattice Boltzmann Method for Spatial Fractional-Order Telegraph Equations

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Abstract: The lattice Boltzmann method (LBM) was applied to numerically solve Riemann-Liouville spatial fractional-order telegraph equations. Firstly, the integral term of the fractional-order operator was discretized and the order of convergence was analyzed. Then, a 1D and 3-velocity (D1Q3) LBM evolution model with modified functions was established. The expressions of equilibrium distribution functions and correction functions were deduced by means of the Chapman-Enskog multi-scale analysis and the Taylor expansion technique. Therefore, the macroscopic equation was exactly recovered from the established evolution model. Numerical results show the stability and effectiveness of the model.

Key words: left Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative; spatial fractional-order telegraph equation; lattice Boltzmann model; Chapman-Enskog expansion

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引 言

电报方程是一类在通讯中具有重要理论意义与广泛应用价值的数学物理方程,可以用来刻画化学扩散问题、人口动力系统以及双曲热传导等物理现象^[1].分数阶导数具有全局记忆的特点,所以分数阶电报方程可以用来解决更复杂的实际问题.求解分数阶电报方程的解析解是很困难的,即便求出解析解,也需要以级数和特殊函数的形式来表示^[2-5].因此,专家学者们往往选择数值方法对其进行求解.文献[6]利用 Galerkin 有限元法和有限差分法结合的方式求解了时间和空间分数阶电报方程.文献[7]基于 Galerkin-Legendre 谱方法和 Chebyshev 配置方法得出求解时间分数阶导数电报方程的高精度数值方法.文献[8]在交替方向法的基础上提出了一种分数阶 Peaceman-Rachford 差分格式,求解了二维变系数空间分数阶电报方程.文献[9]用空间紧致有限差分方法和空间紧 ADI 差分方法求解了一维和二维的时间分数阶电报方程.文献[10]用 Crank-Nicolson 差分格式求解了阻尼项为分数阶的电报方程.上述方法中大部分方法都是以差分方法为基础改进的,但是分数阶差分格式计算起来复杂,不利于计算机编程计算,处理复杂边界问题也比较困难.

格子 Boltzmann 方法(LBM)是 20 世纪 80 年代中期建立起来的一种数值计算方法^[11-13],经历了几代模型的发展和改进,得到最为常见的单松弛模型(LBGK),该模型通过选择恰当的平衡态分布函数,极大地提高了计算效率^[14].LBM 作为一种介观方法,它不但具有微观模型当中假设较少的优点,还具有宏观方法当中不考虑繁杂运动细节的特征^[15].因此,对比传统方法,LBM 在处理复杂问题时物理意义更加清晰,实现编程过程简单、高效.近年来许多学者利用 LBM 解决了流体力学中的众多问题^[16-20],但利用 LBM 求解分数阶偏微分方程甚少.本文将利用 LBM 数值求解如下的含非线性源项的空间分数阶电报方程:

$$\begin{cases} k_m {}^{\text{RL}}D_x^\alpha u(x, t) = k_1 \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + g(u) - f(x, t), & a \leq x \leq b, 0 \leq t \leq T, \\ u(x, 0) = \theta_1(x), u_t(x, 0) = \theta_2(x), & a \leq x \leq b, \\ u(a, t) = \varphi_1(t), u(b, t) = \varphi_2(t), & 0 \leq t \leq T, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中, k_m, k_1, k_2 是常数, $1 < \alpha < 2$, $g(u)$ 为外力项, $f(x, t)$ 为源项,

$${}^{\text{RL}}D_x^\alpha u(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Gamma(n - \alpha)} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\int_a^x (x - \xi)^{n-\alpha-1} u(\xi) d\xi \right), & n - 1 < \alpha < n, n \in \mathbf{N}, \\ \frac{d^n}{dx^n} u(x), & \alpha = n, n \in \mathbf{N} \end{cases}$$

是 Riemann-Liouville 分数阶左导数.

1 分数阶预处理

1.1 积分离散化

首先对方程进行预处理,对方程(1)中空间分数阶微分进行离散化,即将空间 $[a, b]$ 分成 N 等分, $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{N-1} < x_N = b$, 其中, $x_k = x_0 + kh, h = (b - a)/N$. 由推广的积分第一中值定理可知,在空间 $x = x_k$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{x_k} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} u(\xi, t) d\xi &= \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} u(\xi, t) d\xi = \\ \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i, t) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} d\xi &= \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i, t) \frac{(x_k - x_{i-1})^{2-\alpha} - (x_k - x_i)^{2-\alpha}}{2 - \alpha} = \\ \frac{h^{2-\alpha}}{2 - \alpha} \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i, t) ((k - i + 1)^{2-\alpha} - (k - i)^{2-\alpha}) &= \\ \frac{h^{2-\alpha}}{2 - \alpha} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} u(\xi_{k-j}, t) ((j + 1)^{2-\alpha} - j^{2-\alpha}), & \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\xi_{k-j} \in (x_{k-j-1}, x_{k-j})$. 为进行数值计算,取

$$u(\xi_{k-j}, t) = \frac{u(x_{k-j-1}, t) + u(x_{k-j}, t)}{2}.$$

方便起见, 权重系数用如下形式表示:

$$w(j, 2 - \alpha) = (j + 1)^{2-\alpha} - j^{2-\alpha}.$$

令

$$\tilde{u}(x_k, t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} [(u(x_{k-j-1}, t) + u(x_{k-j}, t)) w(j, 2 - \alpha)],$$

因为 $\tilde{u}(x_k, t)$ 与 $x_j (j = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ 均有关系, 即全局相关, 称之为记忆项, 则有

$${}^{\text{RL}}D_x^\alpha u(x, t) \approx \frac{h^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \tilde{u}(x, t),$$

则方程(1)可用如下形式的方程近似代替:

$$\frac{k_m h^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \tilde{u}(x, t) = k_1 \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + g(u) - f(x, t). \quad (3)$$

1.2 误差分析

接下来对公式(2)进行误差分析.

定理 1 当 $1 < \alpha < 2$ 时, 若 $u(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上总有 $|u'(x)| \leq M$, 取 $u(\xi_i) = (u(x_{i-1}) + u(x_i))/2$. 那么

$$\left| \int_{x_0}^{x_k} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} u(\xi) d\xi - \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} d\xi \right| \leq C_k h^{3-\alpha}, \quad (4)$$

式中 C_k 是一个与 M, k 相关的常数.

证明 对每个区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i], i = 1, 2, \dots, k, \forall \xi \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 由 Lagrange 中值定理有, 存在 $\eta_1 \in (x_{i-1}, \xi)$, 使得

$$u(x_{i-1}) = u(\xi) + u'(\eta_1)(x_{i-1} - \xi); \quad (5)$$

存在 $\eta_2 \in (\xi, x_i)$, 使得

$$u(x_i) = u(\xi) + u'(\eta_2)(x_i - \xi). \quad (6)$$

由式(5)和(6)及已知条件得到

$$|u(x_{i-1}) + u(x_i) - 2u(\xi)| = |u'(\eta_1)(x_{i-1} - x) + u'(\eta_2)(x_i - x)| \leq M |x_{i-1} + x_i - 2x| \leq 2hM, \quad (7)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} d\xi - \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} u(\xi) d\xi \right| = \\ & \left| \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{u(x_{i-1}) + u(x_i)}{2} - u(\xi) \right) d\xi \right| \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k \left| \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{u(x_{i-1}) + u(x_i)}{2} - u(\xi) \right) d\xi \right| \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k \left| \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (k-i+1)^{1-\alpha} h^{1-\alpha} (hM) d\xi \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^k j^{1-\alpha} h^{3-\alpha} M. \end{aligned}$$

记常数 $C_k = M \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k j^{1-\alpha}$, 则有

$$\left| \int_{x_0}^{x_k} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} u(\xi) d\xi - \sum_{i=1}^k u(\xi_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} (x_k - \xi)^{1-\alpha} d\xi \right| \leq C_k h^{3-\alpha}.$$

2 格子 Boltzmann 模型

采用 D1Q3 模型, 离散速度 $[c_0, c_1, c_2] = [0, c, -c]$, 其中 c 为格子速度, 构建格子 Boltzmann 模型的演化方程为

$$f_i(x + c_i \Delta t, t + \Delta t) = f_i(x, t) - \frac{1}{\tau} [f_i(x, t) - f_i^{\text{eq}}(x, t)] + \Delta t R_i(x, t), \quad (8)$$

其中, $R_i(x, t)$ 是修正项, τ 是弛豫时间. 对演化方程右边应用 Chapman-Enskog 多尺度展开:

$$f_i = f_i^{(0)} + \varepsilon f_i^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 f_i^{(2)}; \quad (9)$$

对时间、空间和修正项多尺度展开:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2}, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \quad (11)$$

$$R_i(x, t) = \varepsilon^2 F_i(x, t), \quad (12)$$

其中, ε 是与 Knudsen 数具有相同量级的一个很小的数. 将方程(8)左边 Taylor 展开到二阶有

$$f_i(x + c_i \Delta t, t + \Delta t) - f_i(x, t) = \left(c_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} \right) \Delta t + \left(c_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} \right)^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} + o(\Delta t^2). \quad (13)$$

将式(9)~(13)代入到式(8)中得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta t \left(c_i \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right) (f_i^{(0)} + \varepsilon f_i^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 f_i^{(2)}) + \\ & \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(c_i \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \right)^2 (f_i^{(0)} + \varepsilon f_i^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 f_i^{(2)}) + o(\Delta t^2) = \\ & - \frac{1}{\tau} (f_i^{(0)} - f_i^{\text{eq}} + \varepsilon f_i^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 f_i^{(2)}) + \varepsilon^2 \Delta t F_i(x, t). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

比较式(14)两边 ε 的同阶系数可得

$$O(\varepsilon^0): 0 = f_i^{(0)} - f_i^{\text{eq}} \Rightarrow f_i^{(0)} = f_i^{\text{eq}}, \quad (15)$$

$$O(\varepsilon): \Delta t \left(c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right) f_i^{(0)} = - \frac{1}{\tau} f_i^{(1)} \Rightarrow f_i^{(1)} = - \tau \Delta t \left(c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right) f_i^{(0)}, \quad (16)$$

$$O(\varepsilon^2): \Delta t \left(c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right) f_i^{(1)} + \Delta t \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} f_i^{(0)} + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right)^2 f_i^{(0)} = - \frac{1}{\tau} f_i^{(1)} + \Delta t F_i(x, t). \quad (17)$$

把式(16)代入到式(17)中,有

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \tau \right) \Delta t^2 \left(c_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \right)^2 f_i^{(0)} + \Delta t \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} f_i^{(0)} = - \frac{1}{\tau} f_i^{(1)} + \Delta t F_i(x, t). \quad (18)$$

局部平衡态分布函数应满足 $\sum_i f_i = \sum_i f_i^{\text{eq}}$, 结合式(15), 再对 i 求和可得

$$\sum_i f_i^{(k)} = 0, \quad k = 1, 2. \quad (19)$$

为恢复宏观方程, 设置粒子的质量、动量、动能应满足的关系为

$$\sum_i f_i^{\text{eq}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \quad \sum_i c_i f_i^{\text{eq}} = 0, \quad \sum_i c_i^2 f_i^{\text{eq}} = \lambda \tilde{u}. \quad (20)$$

将式(16) $\times \varepsilon$ + 式(18) $\times \varepsilon^2$, 化简然后对 i 求和可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \tau \right) \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1^2} \sum_i f_i^{(0)} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \sum_i c_i c_i f_i^{(0)} + 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_1 \partial x_1} \sum_i c_i f_i^{(0)} \right) \right) + \\ & \varepsilon \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \sum_i f_i^{(0)} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \sum_i c_i f_i^{(0)} \right) + \varepsilon^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} \sum_i f_i^{(0)} = \varepsilon^2 \sum_i F_i(x, t). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

由方程(16)对 i 求和, 并结合式(19)得到

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} \sum_i f_i^{(0)} = 0. \quad (22)$$

把式(12)、(20)和(22)代入到式(21)中, 有

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} u + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} - \tau \right) \Delta t \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \tilde{u} = \sum_i R_i(x, t). \quad (23)$$

式(23)乘以 k_2 对比下面宏观方程各项系数:

$$\frac{k_m h^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \tilde{u} = k_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u + k_2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} u + g(u) - f(x, t),$$

得到

$$\lambda = - \frac{k_m h^{2-\alpha}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha) k_2 \Delta t (1/2 - \tau)}, \quad \sum_i R_i(x, t) = \frac{1}{k_2} \left(f(x, t) - g(u) - k_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right). \quad (24)$$

求解方程组(20)得到平衡态分布函数:

$$f_0^{eq} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{\lambda \tilde{u}}{c^2}, f_1^{eq} = \frac{\lambda \tilde{u}}{2c^2}, f_2^{eq} = \frac{\lambda \tilde{u}}{2c^2}. \quad (25)$$

根据式(24)设置修正项分布函数

$$R_i(x, t) = \frac{1}{3k_2} \left(f(x, t) - g(u) - k_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right), \quad i = 0, 1, 2. \quad (26)$$

3 数值算例

根据式(20), 格点处粒子分布函数和 $\sum_i f_i^{eq}$ 设定为宏观量对时间的导数 $\partial u(x, t)/\partial t$, 在这里使用中心差分方法, 也就是

$$\frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{u(x, t + \Delta t) - u(x, t - \Delta t)}{2\Delta t}. \quad (27)$$

计算过程中, $x_j = x_0 + jh, t_n = n\Delta t, f_{i,j}^n \approx f_i(x_j, t_n), u_j^n \approx u(x_j, t_n), R_j^n = R(x_j, t_n, u_j^n), \tilde{u}_j^n = (1/2) \sum_{m=0}^{j-1} (w(j, 2-\alpha)(u_{j-m-1}^n + u_{j-m}^n))$, 其中, n 表示第 n 个时间层, j 表示空间格点. 当时间为 $(n+1)\Delta t$ 时, 根据式(27)可知宏观量计算公式如下:

$$u_j^{n+1} = 2\Delta t (f_{0,j}^n + f_{1,j}^n + f_{2,j}^n) + u_j^{n-1}.$$

分布函数的初始值取值为局部平衡态分布函数的初始值, 即

$$f_{0,j} = f_{0,j}^{eq} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)_j^0 - \frac{\lambda (\Delta t)^2 \tilde{u}_j^0}{h^2}, f_{1,j} = f_{1,j}^{eq} = \frac{\lambda (\Delta t)^2 \tilde{u}_j^0}{2h^2}, f_{2,j} = f_{2,j}^{eq} = \frac{\lambda (\Delta t)^2 \tilde{u}_j^0}{2h^2},$$

$$u_j^0 = u(x_j, t_0), \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)_j^0 = \frac{\partial u(x_j, t_0)}{\partial t},$$

边界处理采用非平衡态外推法, 即

$$f_{1,0} = f_{1,0}^{eq} + (f_{1,1} - f_{1,1}^{eq}), f_{2,N} = f_{2,N}^{eq} + (f_{2,N-1} - f_{2,N-1}^{eq}).$$

为了验证格子 Boltzmann 模型对这一类分数阶方程数值求解的有效性, 引入绝对误差 δ_{AE} 和全局相对误差 δ_{GRE} , 其中 δ_{GRE} 定义如下:

$$\delta_{GRE} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N |u(x_j, t) - u^*(x_j, t)|}{\sum_{j=1}^N |u^*(x_j, t)|}, \quad (28)$$

其中 $u(x_j, t)$ 和 $u^*(x_j, t)$ 分别表示由所建模型计算得到的数值解和系统精确解在 $u(x_j, t)$ 处的值.

3.1 算例 1

考虑方程(1)在区域 $[0, 1]$ 上且 $T = 1$ 的特例:

$$\begin{cases} k_m {}^{\text{RL}}D_x^\alpha u(x, t) = k_1 \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial t^2} + u^2 - f(x, t), \\ u(x, 0) = x^2, u_t(x, 0) = x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ u(x_a, t) = 0, u(x_b, t) = e^t, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

其中
$$f(x, t) = e^{2t}x^4 + k_1x^2e^t + k_2x^2e^t - \frac{2k_mx^{2-\alpha}e^t}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)},$$

这个定解问题的解析解为 $u(x, t) = e^t x^2$. 取定参数 $k_m = 1.5, k_1 = 80, k_2 = 1$.

表 1 表示当空间网格数 $N = 50$ 即空间步长 $h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.0001, \tau = 2.25, T = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9$ 时, α 取不同值时全局误差达到 10^{-3} 数量级.

表 2 表示当空间网格数 $N = 100$ 即空间步长 $h = 0.01, \Delta t = 0.0001, \tau = 2.25, \alpha = 1.4$ 时, 各点处的绝对误差达到 10^{-5} 数量级, 这表明 LBM 的计算结果和精确解基本吻合.

表 3 表示当分数阶 $\alpha = 1.6, h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.0001, \tau = 2.25$ 且 $T > 0.1$ 时, 随着时间 T 的逐渐增加, 全局相对误差 δ_{GRE} 逐渐增大.

表 1 不同时刻 T 和不同 α 下的 δ_{GRE}

Table 1 The global relative error δ_{GRE} values at different moments T under different α values

	$\alpha = 1.3$	$\alpha = 1.5$	$\alpha = 1.7$	$\alpha = 1.9$
$T = 0.1$	6.901 5E-4	5.990 0E-4	1.241 2E-4	5.424 1E-3
$T = 0.3$	1.660 1E-3	1.588 7E-3	3.698 2E-3	1.260 7E-3
$T = 0.5$	2.590 0E-3	2.417 1E-3	5.513 5E-3	1.925 7E-3
$T = 0.7$	3.213 2E-3	3.079 4E-3	7.166 3E-3	2.328 2E-3
$T = 0.9$	3.858 5E-3	3.633 4E-3	8.324 1E-3	2.788 6E-3

表 2 不同位置下的数值解、精确解和 δ_{AE}

Table 2 Comparison of the exact solution and the LBM result

x_i	numerical solution	exact solution	δ_{AE}
0.1	0.011 029 308 321 643 3	0.011 051 709 180 756 5	2.240 085 911 315 44E-5
0.2	0.044 190 370 471 969 4	0.044 206 836 723 025 9	1.646 625 105 650 17E-5
0.3	0.099 454 871 050 481 4	0.099 465 382 626 808 3	1.051 157 632 690 76E-5
0.4	0.176 825 526 586 445	0.176 827 346 892 104	1.820 305 658 234 43E-6
0.5	0.276 302 359 533 651	0.276 292 729 518 912	9.630 014 739 303 58E-6
0.6	0.397 885 343 580 256	0.397 861 530 507 233	2.381 307 302 301 57E-5
0.7	0.541 574 458 958 076	0.541 533 749 857 067	4.070 910 100 828 50E-5
0.8	0.707 369 676 992 783	0.707 309 387 568 415	6.028 942 436 853 15E-5
0.9	0.895 263 935 409 329	0.895 188 443 641 275	7.549 176 805 443 65E-5
1.0	1.105 170 918 075 65	1.105 170 918 075 65	0

表 3 不同时刻下的 $\delta_{GRE}(\alpha = 1.6)$

Table 3 The global relative error δ_{GRE} values at different moments ($\alpha = 1.6$)

	$T = 0.1$	$T = 0.3$	$T = 0.5$	$T = 0.7$	$T = 0.9$
δ_{GRE}	8.554 9E-4	2.475 7E-4	3.701 7E-4	4.807 2E-4	5.603 9E-3

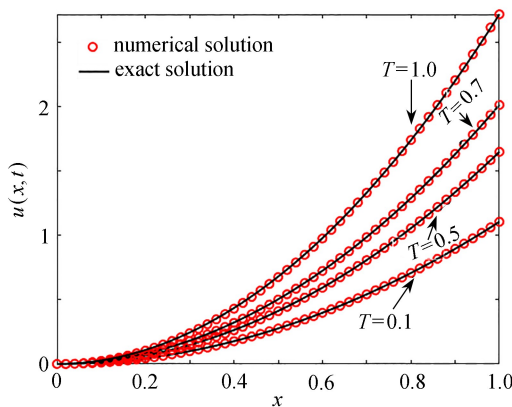


图 1 $\alpha = 1.6$ 时不同时刻的 LBM 数值解与解析解比较(算例 1)

Fig. 1 Comparison of the exact solution and the LBM result of $u(x, t)$ for $\alpha = 1.6$ (example 1)

图1展示了 $\alpha = 1.6, h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.0001, \tau = 2.25$ 时, 不同时刻下数值解与精确解的曲线是一致吻合的.

图2中参数 $\alpha = 1.5, h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.0001, \tau = 2.25$, 图2(a)是精确解在时间和空间的分布图, 图2(b)是LBM数值解的三维演化结果图. 图3是演化过程中数值解与精确解的绝对误差图. 图像显示LBM得出的数值解与精确解非常接近.

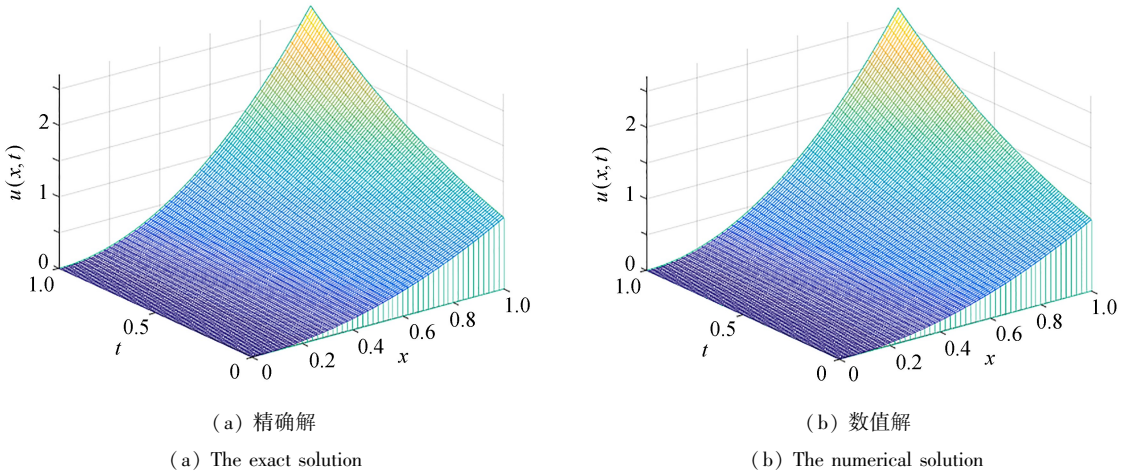


图2 精确解和LBM数值解三维演化图(算例1)

Fig. 2 The 3D evolution diagrams of the exact solution and the LBM numerical solution (example 1)

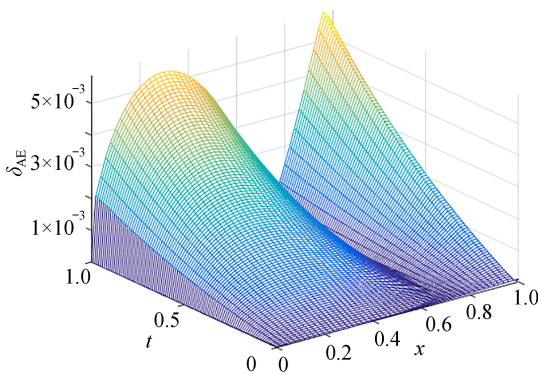


图3 数值解与精确解的绝对误差(算例1)

Fig. 3 The graph of absolute errors between the numerical solution and the exact solution (example 1)

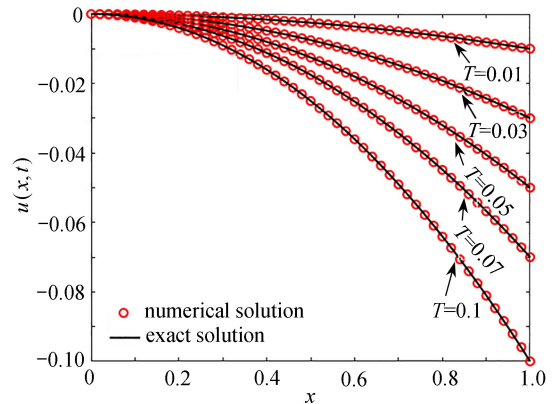


图4 $\alpha = 1.9$ 时不同时刻的LBM数值解与解析解比较(算例2)

Fig. 4 Comparison of the exact solution and the LBM result of $u(x,t)$ for $\alpha = 1.9$ (example 2)

3.2 算例2

考虑方程(1)在区域 $[0,1]$ 上且 $T = 0.1$ 的特例:

$$\begin{cases} k_m {}^{\text{RL}}D_x^\alpha u(x,t) = k_1 \frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial t} + k_2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x,t)}{\partial t^2} + \sin(u) - f(x,t), \\ u(x,0) = 0, u_t(x,0) = -x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ u(0,t) = 0, u(1,t) = -t, & 0 \leq t \leq 0.1, \end{cases}$$

其中

$$f(x,t) = -\sin(tx^2) - k_1 x^2 + \frac{2k_m t x^{-\alpha+2}}{\Gamma(3-\alpha)},$$

该定解问题的解析解为 $u(x,t) = -tx^2$, 选取参数 $k_m = 1.5, k_1 = 0.1, k_2 = 1$.

表 4 不同时刻下的 $\delta_{GRE}(\alpha = 1.9)$

Table 4 The global relative error δ_{GRE} values at different moments ($\alpha = 1.9$)

	$T = 0.01$	$T = 0.03$	$T = 0.05$	$T = 0.07$	$T = 0.1$
δ_{GRE}	9.275 1E-3	3.013 2E-3	1.784 1E-3	1.422 2E-3	1.394 4E-3

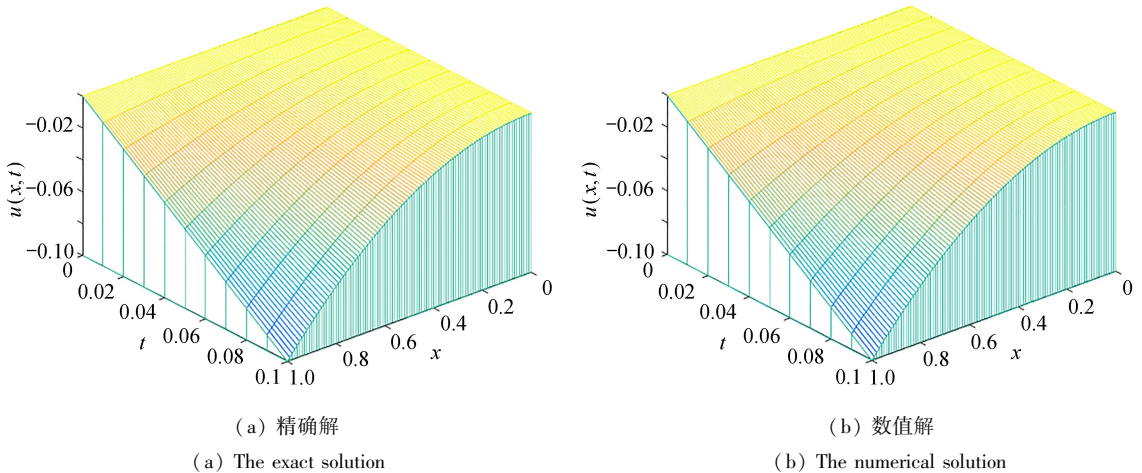


图 5 精确解和 LBM 数值解三维演化图(算例 2)

Fig. 5 The 3D evolution diagrams of the exact solution and the LBM numerical solution(example 2)

表 4 说明取空间步长 $h = 0.02$, 时间步长 $\Delta t = 0.000 1$, 分数阶 $\alpha = 1.9, \tau = 1.25$ 时, 当时间 T 增加时, 全局误差 δ_{GRE} 随着时间 T 的增加而减小.

图 4 表示 $\alpha = 1.9, h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.000 1, \tau = 1.25$ 时, 不同时刻下数值解与精确解的曲线是一致吻合的.

图 5 中参数 $\alpha = 1.9, h = 0.02, \Delta t = 0.000 1, \tau = 1.25$, 图 5(a) 是精确解在时间和空间的分布图, 图 5(b) 是 LBM 数值解的三维演化结果图. 图 6 是演化过程中数值解与精确解的绝对误差图, 两者在任意时刻和位置误差达到 10^{-5} 数量级.

综上所述, 本文所构建的 D1Q3 模型对分数阶电报方程数值求解有效.

4 结 论

本文应用格子 Boltzmann 方法原理数值求解了形如方程(1)的空间分数阶电报方程, 运用推广的第一积分中值定理对积分部分离散化, 并用 Lagrange 中值定理进行误差分析, 得出误差阶为 $O(h^{3-\alpha})$. 然后建立了带修正函数项的 D1Q3 格子 Boltzmann 模型, 运用 Chapman-Enskog 多尺度分析和 Taylor 展开方法, 准确恢复出所求的宏观方程, 并对这一类方程进行算例求解. 两个数值算例结果表明, 本文建立的 D1Q3 格子 Boltzmann 演化模型对于求解此类方程具有普适性、有效性.

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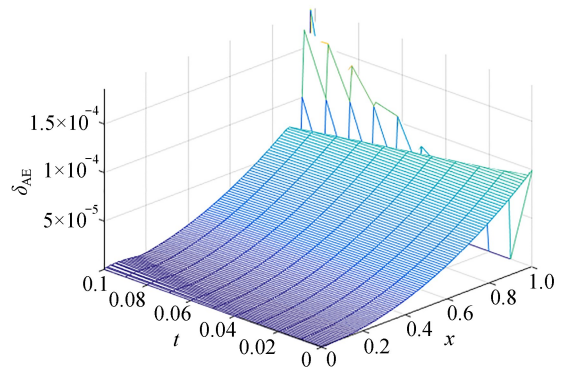


图 6 数值解与精确解的绝对误差(算例 2)

Fig. 6 The graph of absolute errors between the numerical solution and the exact solution(example 2)

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