

CONSERVATIVE FINITE VOLUME ELEMENT SCHEMES FOR THE COMPLEX MODIFIED KORTEWEG–DE VRIES EQUATION

JIN-LIANG YAN ^{a,*}, LIANG-HONG ZHENG ^b

^aDepartment of Mathematics and Computing
Wuyi University, Fujian, 354300, China
e-mail: yanjinliang3333@163.com

^bDepartment of Information and Technology
Nanping No. 1 Middle School, Fujian, 353000, China
e-mail: 413845939@qq.com

The aim of this paper is to build and validate a class of energy-preserving schemes for simulating a complex modified Korteweg–de Vries equation. The method is based on a combination of a discrete variational derivative method in time and finite volume element approximation in space. The resulting scheme is accurate, robust and energy-preserving. In addition, for comparison, we also develop a momentum-preserving finite volume element scheme and an implicit midpoint finite volume element scheme. Finally, a complete numerical study is developed to investigate the accuracy, conservation properties and long time behaviors of the energy-preserving scheme, in comparison with the momentum-preserving scheme and the implicit midpoint scheme, for the complex modified Korteweg–de Vries equation.

Keywords: mass, energy, momentum, finite volume element method, complex modified Korteweg–de Vries equation.

1. Introduction

The goal of this paper is to derive an energy-preserving finite volume element scheme for the nonlinear complex modified Korteweg–de Vries (CMKDV) equation. More specifically, we consider the following nonlinear equation:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + \alpha \frac{\partial(|u|^2 u)}{\partial x} = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t > 0, \quad (1)$$

where $u(x, t)$ is a complex-valued function and α is a real constant. CMKDV is an important mathematical model, which is used to describe the nonlinear evolution of plasma waves (Karney *et al.*, 1979), the propagation of transverse waves in a molecular chain model (Gorbacheva and Ostrovsky, 1983) and in a generalized elastic solid (Erbay and Suhubi, 1989; Erbay, 1998).

If we decompose u into its real and imaginary parts, i.e.,

$$u = p + iv \quad (i^2 = -1),$$

we obtain the following coupled modified Korteweg–de Vries (MKDV) equations:

$$\begin{aligned} p_t + p_{xxx} + \alpha[(p^2 + q^2)p]_x &= 0, \\ q_t + q_{xxx} + \alpha[(p^2 + q^2)q]_x &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

The above coupled nonlinear equations describe the interaction of two orthogonally polarized transverse waves. In other words, p and q denote y -polarized and z -polarized transverse waves, respectively, propagating in the x -direction in an xyz Cartesian coordinate system. The polarization angle θ is defined by $\tan \theta = q/p$. In some special case, such as $q = 0$ or $p = 0$ or $\theta = \theta_0$, which respectively correspond to the 0, $\pi/2$ and θ_0 polarizations, the above coupled nonlinear equations reduce to a single MKDV equation. In this case, the CMKDV equation has the following analytical solution (Muslu and Erabay, 2003):

$$u(x, t) = \sqrt{\frac{2c}{\alpha}} \operatorname{sech}[\sqrt{c}(x - ct - x_0)] \exp(i\theta_0), \quad (2)$$

which represents a solitary wave located around the position $x = x_0$ at time $t = 0$, moving to the right with

*Corresponding author

velocity c and satisfying the boundary conditions $u \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

We now assume that u and all its derivatives converge to zero rapidly enough as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$. Under these boundary conditions, there are some quantities which are of primary importance for Eqn. (1) (Karney *et al.*, 1979): the conserved quantities of the solution,

$$\mathcal{M} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u \, dx, \quad \mathcal{K} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u|^2 \, dx, \quad (3)$$

also respectively called the mass, the momentum, and the energy

$$\mathcal{H} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} |u|^4 - \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^2 \right) dx. \quad (4)$$

The ability of a numerical scheme to reproduce these quantities is extremely important, most particularly when they are conserved.

Deriving accurate and efficient numerical schemes which are well-adapted to describe the conservative properties of the CMKDV equation is a meaningful computational problem. For the numerical solution of the CMKDV equation, several methods have been developed. Muslu and Erabay (2003) proposed three different split-step Fourier schemes for the CMKDV equation. Ismail (2008; 2009) derived a Petrov–Galerkin method and a collocation method. Uddin *et al.* (2009) proposed a mesh-free collocation method, while Korkmaz and Dağ (2009) used a differential quadrature method to solve the CMKDV equation. Cai and Miao (2012) proposed an explicit multisymplectic Fourier scheme for the CMKDV equation.

The discrete variational derivative method (DVDM) is a class of structure-preserving methods, proposed by Furihata and Matsuo (2010), and it can retain the conservation/dissipation properties of the original equations. Up to now, the DVDM has been applied to many conservative or dissipative partial differential equations (PDEs). For example, Furihata and Mori (1996) designed a stable dissipative difference scheme for the Cahn–Hilliard equation. Koide and Furihata (2009) proposed four conservative difference schemes for the regularized long wave equation. Further, Matsuo and Furihata (2001) extended the general studies to complex-valued PDEs, while Yaguchi *et al.* (2010) extended the method to nonuniform grids. Matsuo and Kuramae (2012) proposed an alternating DVDM. Recently, Miyatake and Matsuo (2014) presented a general framework for constructing energy dissipative or conservative Galerkin schemes for time-dependent PDEs.

The finite volume element method (FVEM), as a type of important numerical tool for solving differential equations, has a long history. This method is also known as a box method in early references (Bank and Rose, 1987; Hackbusch, 1989; Costa *et al.*, 2015), or

as a generalized difference method (Li *et al.*, 2000) in China. Cai (1991) and Ewing *et al.* (2000) presented the general error estimation framework for the FVEM for solving elliptic boundary value problems. The method has been widely used in several engineering fields, such as fluid mechanics, heat and mass transfer or petroleum engineering. Perhaps the most important property of the FVEM is that it can preserve the conservation laws (mass, momentum and heat flux) on each computational cell. This important property, combined with adequate accuracy and ease of implementation, has encouraged more people to do research in this field. It is worth noting that Zhang and Lu (2012) proposed a quadratic finite volume element scheme for the improved Boussinesq equation. Yan *et al.* (2016) reported a two-grid finite volume element scheme for nonlinear Sobolev equations. Wang *et al.* (2014) proposed an energy-preserving finite volume element scheme for the improved Boussinesq equation. In this paper, based on the DVDM and the FVEM, we develop an energy-preserving scheme which is accurate, unconditionally stable (with a long time computation ability) to solve the CMKDV numerically. On the other hand, for comparison, we also propose a momentum-preserving finite volume element scheme and an implicit midpoint finite volume element scheme.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we present the framework of the FVEM and define some notation. In Section 3, we derive the numerical schemes and prove the conservation properties. In Section 4, we present various numerical simulations to validate the accuracy, conservation properties and long time behaviors of our numerical schemes. Finally, we end the paper by a conclusion in Section 5.

2. Notation and preliminaries

For the application of the numerical method, we truncate the infinite interval to a finite interval $[a, b]$. In order to determine the solution of (1), we assume that $u(x, t)$ satisfies the periodic boundary condition $u(a, t) = u(b, t)$ for $(x, t) \in [a, b] \times [0, T]$. In addition, we assume that the interval $[a, b]$ is sufficiently large, such that the solution (2) is a good approximation to the periodic solution for quite a large time interval.

Firstly, we discretize the domain $I = [a, b]$ into a grid T_h with nodes

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b,$$

where $h = x_i - x_{i-1}$ denotes the length of the element I_i and $h = (b - a)/N$.

Then we place a dual grid T_h^* with nodes

$$a = x_0 < x_{1/2} < x_{3/2} < \cdots < x_{n-1/2} < x_n = b,$$

where $x_{i-1/2} = (x_{i-1} + x_i)/2$, $I_i^* = [x_{i-1/2}, x_{i+1/2}]$,

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. $I_0^* = [x_0, x_{1/2}]$, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$), and $I_N^* = [x_{N-1/2}, x_N]$ denote the dual elements.

The trial space U_h is taken as the linear element space with respect to T_h . The basis function with respect to x_i is

$$\phi_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - h^{-1}|x - x_i|, & x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_{i+1}, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere,} \end{cases}$$

and any $u_h \in U_h$ has the following expression:

$$u_h = \sum_{i=1}^N u_i \phi_i(x),$$

where $u_i = u_h(x_i, t)$. On the element I_i we have

$$u_h = u_{i-1}(1 - \xi) + u_i \xi, \\ u'_h = \frac{1}{h} (u_i - u_{i-1}), \quad x \in I_i,$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ and $\xi = (x - x_{i-1})/h$.

Analogously, the test function space V_h is chosen as a space of piecewise constant functions. The basis function at x_i is

$$\psi_j(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_{j-1/2} \leq x \leq x_{j+1/2}, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere,} \end{cases}$$

and any $v_h \in V_h$ has the form

$$v_h = \sum_{i=1}^N v_i \psi_i(x),$$

where $v_i = v_h(x_i, t)$.

The numerical solution is denoted by $U_k^m = u(k\Delta x, m\Delta t)$, where Δx is the space mesh size and Δt is the time mesh size. Here we adopt a uniform time discretization t^0, t^1, \dots , with a constant time step $\Delta t > 0$.

3. Numerical schemes

In this section, we develop the proposed schemes for the CMKDV equation and prove its conservation properties.

3.1. Derivation of the proposed schemes. In order to derive the proposed schemes, we define the “local energy” of the CMKDV equation (1) as

$$G(u, u_x) = \frac{\alpha}{2} |u|^4 - \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|^2.$$

Thus Eqn. (1) can be written as

$$u_t = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G}{\delta u} \right),$$

where $\delta G/\delta \bar{u}$ is the variational derivative of $G(u, u_x)$ defined by

$$\frac{\delta G}{\delta \bar{u}} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{u}} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \bar{u}_x} \right).$$

In order to derive the energy-preserving scheme, we first define a scheme of the local energy as

$$G_{d,k}(U) = \frac{\alpha}{2} |U_k|^4 - \frac{|\delta_k^+ U_k|^2 + |\delta_k^- U_k|^2}{2},$$

where $\delta_k^+ U_k = (U_{k+1} - U_k)/h$, $\delta_k^- U_k = (U_k - U_{k-1})/h$.

Then we can obtain a scheme of the variational derivative

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})_k} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} (|U_k^{(m+1)}|^2 + |U_k^{(m)}|^2) U_k^{(m+\frac{1}{2})} \\ & \quad + \delta_k^{(2)} U_k^{(m+\frac{1}{2})}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $\delta_k^{(2)}$ is the standard central difference operator for $\partial^2/\partial x^2$, and $U_k^{(m+\frac{1}{2})} = (U_k^{(m+1)} + U_k^{(m)})/2$.

The scheme (5) is obtained by the following difference (Furihata and Matsuo, 2010):

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^N {}'' (G_{d,k}(U^{(m+1)}) - G_{d,k}(U^{(m)})) \Delta x \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^N {}'' \left\{ \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})_k} (U_k^{(m+1)} - U_k^{(m)}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})_k} (\bar{U}_k^{(m+1)} - \bar{U}_k^{(m)}) \right\} \Delta x \\ & \quad + (\text{boundary terms}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\sum_{k=0}^N {}'' f_k \triangleq \frac{1}{2} f_0 + f_1 + \dots + f_{N-1} + \frac{1}{2} f_N$$

is the trapezoidal rule and the boundary terms vanish due to the periodic boundary condition.

On the other hand, for comparison, we derive another scheme of the variational derivative corresponding to the momentum-preserving scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})}, \bar{U}_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k} \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{4} (|(U_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k|^2 + |(U_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k|^2) \\ & \quad \times ((U_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k + (U_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k) \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \delta_k^{(2)} ((U_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k + (U_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k), \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where

$$(U_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k = \frac{1}{2}(U_{k+1}^{(m+1)} + U_{k+1}^{(m)}),$$

$$(U_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_k = \frac{1}{2}(U_{k-1}^{(m+1)} + U_{k-1}^{(m)}).$$

From the previous discretization of the discrete variational derivative given by Eqns. (5) and (6), we introduce the following energy-preserving and momentum-preserving finite volume element schemes:

$$(\delta_m^+ U^{(m)}, \psi_i) = - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right), \psi_i \right), \quad (7)$$

$$(\delta_m^+ U^{(m)}, \psi_j) = - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m+\frac{1}{2})}, \bar{U}_-^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})} \right), \psi_j \right), \quad (8)$$

where we set $\delta_m^+ U^{(m)} = (U^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)})/\Delta t$, $U^m \in U_h$, $\psi_i, \psi_j \in V_h$, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and $m = 0, 1, \dots, T/\Delta t$.

Finally, for comparison, we also present an implicit midpoint finite volume element scheme,

$$(\delta_m^+ U^{(m)}, \psi_k) = - ((\alpha |U^{(m+\frac{1}{2}}|^2 U^{(m+\frac{1}{2})} + U_{xx}^{(m+\frac{1}{2})})_x, \psi_k), \quad (9)$$

where $U^m \in U_h$, $\psi_k \in V_h$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, N$.

3.2. Conservation properties of the schemes.

Theorem 1. (Mass conservation law) *Let $U = U^{(m)}$ be the solution of (7), and assume that the boundary conditions satisfy*

$$\left[- \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right]_{x=a}^b = 0.$$

Then the solution of the scheme (7) satisfies

$$\int_a^b U^{(m)} dx = \text{const.}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_a^b (U^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)}) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\frac{U^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)}}{\Delta t} \right) dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right) dx \\ &= \left[- \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right]_{x=a}^b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2. (Energy conservation law) *Let $U = U^{(m)}$ be the solution of (7), and assume that the boundary conditions satisfy*

$$\left[- \left| \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \right|^2 \right]_{x=a}^b = 0.$$

Then the solution of the scheme (7) satisfies

$$\int_a^b G_d(U^{(m)}(x)) dx = \text{const.}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_a^b (G_d(U^{(m+1)}) - G_d(U^{(m)})) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \frac{U^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)}}{\Delta t} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \frac{\bar{U}^{(m+1)} - \bar{U}^{(m)}}{\Delta t} \right\} dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \left\{ \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \right) \right\} dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}^{(m+1)}, \bar{U}^{(m)})} \right) dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\left| \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \right|^2 \right) dx \\ &= \left[- \left| \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U^{(m+1)}, U^{(m)})} \right|^2 \right]_{x=a}^b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3. (Mass conservation law) *Let $U = U^{(m)}$ be the solution of (8), and assume that the boundary conditions satisfy*

$$\left[- \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m)}, \bar{U}_-^{(m)})} \right]_{x=a}^b = 0.$$

Then the solution of the scheme (8) satisfies

$$\int_a^b U^{(m)} dx = \text{const.}$$

The proof is similar to that of Theorem 1. ■

Theorem 4. (Momentum conservation law) *Let $U = U^{(m)}$ be the solution of (8), and assume that the boundary*

conditions satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[-\bar{U}^{(m+1)} \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m)}, \bar{U}_-^{(m)})} \right]_{x=a}^b = 0, \\ & \left[-U^{(m)} \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U_+^{(m)}, U_-^{(m)})} \right]_{x=a}^b, \\ & [G_d(\bar{U}^{(m+1)})]_{x=a}^b = 0, \quad [G_d(U^{(m)})]_{x=a}^b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

then the solution of scheme (8) satisfies

$$\int_a^b |U^{(m)}|^2 dx = \text{const.}$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_a^b [|U^{(m+1)}|^2 - |U^{(m)}|^2] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_a^b [U^{(m+1)} \bar{U}^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)} \bar{U}^{(m)}] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[\frac{U^{(m+1)} - U^{(m)}}{\Delta t} \bar{U}^{(m+1)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\bar{U}^{(m+1)} - \bar{U}^{(m)}}{\Delta t} U^{(m)} \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b [\delta_m^+ U^{(m)} \bar{U}^{(m+1)} + \delta_m^- \bar{U}^{(m)} U^{(m)}] dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m)}, \bar{U}_-^{(m)})} \right) \bar{U}^{(m+1)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U_+^{(m)}, U_-^{(m)})} \right) U^{(m)} \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{\partial \bar{U}^{(m+1)}}{\partial x} \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(\bar{U}_+^{(m)}, \bar{U}_-^{(m)})} dx \\ & \quad + \int_a^b \frac{\partial U^{(m)}}{\partial x} \frac{\delta G_d}{\delta(U_+^{(m)}, U_-^{(m)})} dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{\partial G_d(\bar{U}^{(m+1)})}{\partial x} dx + \int_a^b \frac{\partial G_d(U^{(m)})}{\partial x} dx \\ &= [G_d(\bar{U}^{(m+1)})]_{x=a}^b + [G_d(U^{(m)})]_{x=a}^b = 0. \end{aligned}$$

■

Theorem 5. (Mass conservation law) Let $U = U^{(m)}$ be the solution of (9). Then the discrete mass M is constant,

$$\int_a^b U^{(m)} dx = \text{const.}$$

The proof is also similar to that of Theorem 1.

4. Numerical experiments

In this section, we shall present some numerical examples to validate the accuracy, conservation properties and long time behaviors of the proposed schemes. In the sequel, we will use $L_\infty = \max_{0 \leq i \leq N-1} |u(x_i, t_n) - U_i^{(n)}|$ and $\text{order} = \log_2 (\|u^n - U_{2h}^{(n)}\|_\infty / \|u^n - U_h^{(n)}\|_\infty)$ to evaluate the accuracy and the order of convergence of the proposed methods. On the other hand, the conserved quantities at the discrete level and the relative errors of the invariants corresponding to (3) and (4) on the n -th time level can be defined as

$$M(U^{(n)}) = h \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} U_k^{(n)},$$

$$K(U^{(n)}) = h \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |U_k^{(n)}|^2,$$

$$H(U^{(n)}) = \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} [\alpha |U_k^{(n)}|^4 - (|\delta_k^+ U_k^{(n)}|^2 + |\delta_k^- U_k^{(n)}|^2)],$$

$$\text{relative error} = \lg \left(\frac{|I^{(n)} - I^{(0)}|}{|I^{(0)}|} \right),$$

where $I^{(n)}$ denotes the global quantities on the n -th time level.

4.1. Single solitary wave. In this example, we adopt $\alpha = 2$ and choose the following initial condition:

$$u(x, 0) = \sqrt{c} \operatorname{sech}[\sqrt{c}(x - x_0)] \exp(i\theta),$$

where c denotes the speed of the wave, while θ represents the phase.

We consider the following tests:

- (i) We first consider the accuracy of the proposed schemes. Here we choose $x_0 = -10$ m, $c = 1.5$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$, and $-30 \leq x \leq 30$. Tables 1 and 2 present respectively the L_∞ error and the order of convergence of the three schemes in space and time. It is very clear that the energy-preserving finite volume element method (EFVEM) produces more accurate solutions than the momentum-preserving finite volume element method (MFVEM) and the finite volume element method (FVEM). On the other hand, it is noted that the L_∞ error is exactly the same for the EFVEM and the FVEM in Table 1. In fact, this is because the EFVEM and the FVEM adopt a similar FVEM discretization in space. In Fig. 1, we display the L_∞ errors of the proposed schemes at time $T = 8$ s.

(ii) Then we consider the conservation properties and the long time behaviors of the proposed schemes. Here we choose $x_0 = 15$ m, $c = 1$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$ and $0 \leq x \leq 30$. Figure 2 presents the numerical results of the energy-preserving scheme for t in $[0, 80]$. It is clearly seen that the energy-preserving scheme can precisely conserve the discrete mass and energy. Figure 3 presents the conservation properties of the FVEM and the MFVEM. Figure 4 presents the numerical solution at time $T = 1000$ s and the relative errors of the invariants for t in $[0, T]$.

4.2. Interaction of two solitary waves. In this example, we first study the interaction between a y -polarized solitary wave ($\theta_1 = 0$) and a z -polarized solitary wave ($\theta_2 = \pi/2$). Here θ_1 and θ_2 denote the polarization angles of the waves. This example is from the work of Korkmaz and Dağ (2009). Here $\alpha = 2$ and the initial condition is given by

$$u(x, 0) = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{2}(x - 25)) + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - 48)\right).$$

This equation corresponds to two solitary waves, one initially located at $x_1 = 25$ m and moving to the right with speed 2 m/s, the other initially located at $x_2 = 48$ m and moving to the right with speed 0.5 m/s. The problem is solved on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 100$ and the computations are done up to time $T = 30$ s. Figure 5 presents the modulus of the solution and the relative errors of the invariants for the EFVEM. Figure 6 displays the real and imaginary parts of the numerical solution. These results are obtained using a space step $h = 0.2$ and a time step $\Delta t = 0.1$. It is clearly seen that the taller wave is initially

located to the left of the shorter one. Then the taller one gradually catches up the shorter one and an interaction occurs, since the taller one is faster than the shorter one. After the interaction, the taller wave again moves away from the shorter one and continues to travel forward. In addition, we note that there is a small tail after the shorter wave, which is in agreement with the results of Ismail (2008). On the other hand, the energy-preserving scheme can also exactly conserve the mass and the energy at the discrete level. It is also noted that the relative error of the total momentum is bounded.

Finally, we also study the interaction of two y -polarized solitary waves ($\theta_1 = \theta_2 = 0$) like Muslu and Erabay (2003). The value of α is also chosen as $\alpha = 2$, and the initial condition is given by

$$u(x, 0) = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{sech}(\sqrt{2}(x - 25)) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{sech}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - 48)\right).$$

The problem is also solved on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 100$ and the computation is also performed up to time $T = 30$ s. Here the results are also obtained using the space step $h = 0.2$ and the time step $\Delta t = 0.1$. Figure 7 displays the modulus of the solution and the relative errors of the invariants for the EFVEM. Figure 8 presents the real and imaginary parts of the numerical solution. As can be seen from Fig. 7, between the taller and shorter waves there is an elastic interaction, and there is no small tail following the shorter one. This phenomenon again indicates that the interaction of two solitary waves is more stable when the two solitary waves are polarized in the same direction, which is in agreement with the findings of Muslu and Erabay (2003).

4.3. Wave break-up. In this example, we study the process of a solitary wave break up into two solitary waves. This example is from the work of Korkmaz and Dağ (2009). To this end, the initial condition is given by

$$u(x, 0) = 2 \operatorname{sech}(x) \exp(i\theta_0),$$

where the polarization angle is chosen as $\theta_0 = \pi/4$. The problem is solved over the interval $-30 \leq x \leq 30$ and the computation is performed up to time $T = 2.5$ s. Figure 9 presents the modulus of numerical solution and the relative errors of the invariants for the energy-preserving scheme. Figure 10 displays the real part and the imaginary part of the numerical solution. These results are obtained by using the space step $h = 0.2$ and the time step $\Delta t = 0.01$. As can be seen from Fig. 9, initially the wave is a solitary one, but as time increases, it breaks up into two solitary waves and becomes thinner and higher compared with the initial state, which is in agreement with the results of Korkmaz and Dağ (2009).

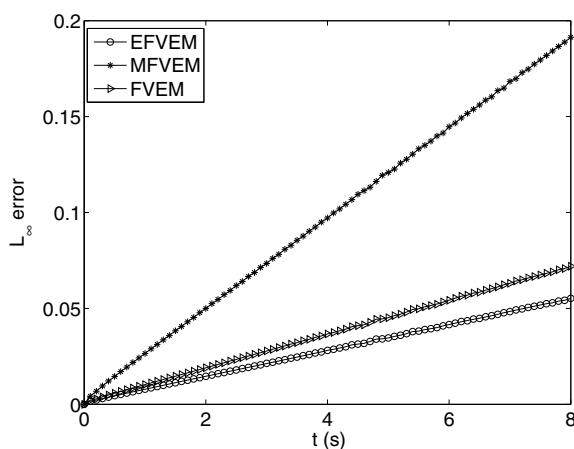


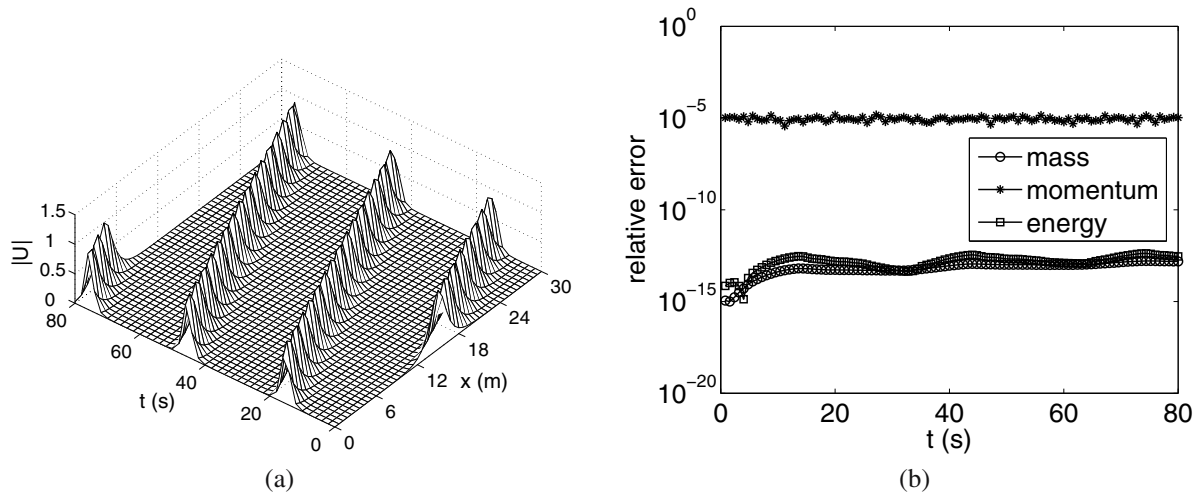
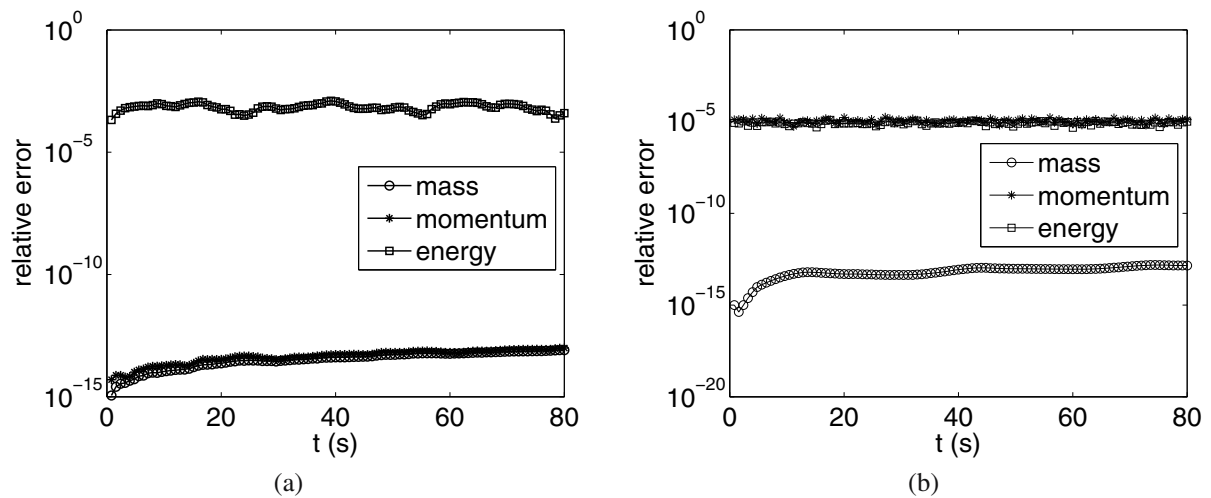
Fig. 1. L_∞ error of the proposed schemes with $h = \Delta t = 0.1$, $x_0 = -10$ m, $c = 1.5$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$, and $T = 8$ s.

Table 1. Space L_∞ errors of the proposed schemes with $N = 1000$, $\Delta t = 0.0001$, $-30 \leq x \leq 30$.

h	EFVEM	order	MFVEM	order	FVEM	order
1/2	7.7000e-03	—	1.5100e-02	—	7.7000e-03	—
1/4	2.5000e-03	1.6229	6.8000e-03	1.1509	2.5000e-03	1.6229
1/8	6.3800e-04	1.9703	1.5000e-03	2.1806	6.3800e-04	1.9703
1/16	1.6152e-04	1.9818	3.7071e-04	2.0166	1.6152e-04	1.9818
1/32	4.0359e-05	2.0008	9.1842e-05	2.0131	4.0359e-05	2.0008

Table 2. Time L_∞ errors of the proposed schemes with $h = 1/32$, $T = 1$ s, $-30 \leq x \leq 30$.

Δt	EFVEM	order	MFVEM	order	FVEM	order
1/2	2.5000e-02	—	3.3000e-02	—	3.2600e-02	—
1/4	6.8000e-03	1.8783	9.4000e-03	1.8117	8.9000e-03	1.8730
1/8	1.7000e-03	2.0000	2.8000e-03	1.7472	2.3000e-03	1.9522
1/16	4.4875e-04	1.9216	1.1000e-03	1.3479	5.8345e-04	1.9790
1/32	1.2334e-04	1.8633	6.7736e-04	0.6995	1.5761e-04	1.8882

Fig. 2. Numerical results of the energy-preserving scheme: numerical solution (a), relative errors of invariants (b), when $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_0 = 15$ m, $c = 1$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$, $T = 80$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 30$.Fig. 3. Relative errors of the invariants: momentum-preserving scheme (a), finite volume element scheme (b), when $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_0 = 15$ m, $c = 1$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$, $T = 80$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 30$.

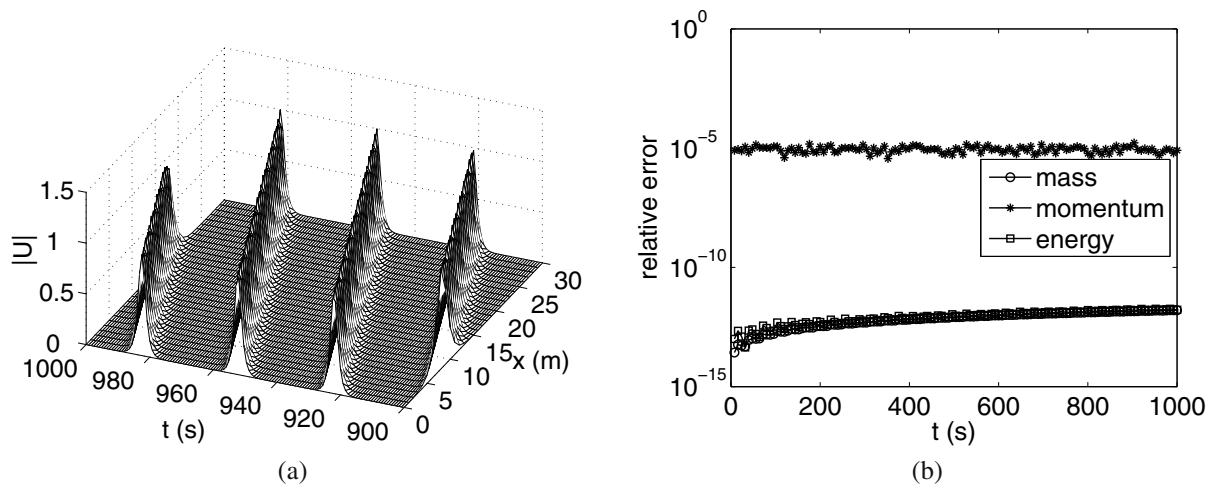


Fig. 4. Numerical results of the energy-preserving scheme: numerical solution (a), relative errors of invariants (b), when $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_0 = 15$ m, $c = 1$ m/s, $\theta = \pi/2$, $T = 1000$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 30$.

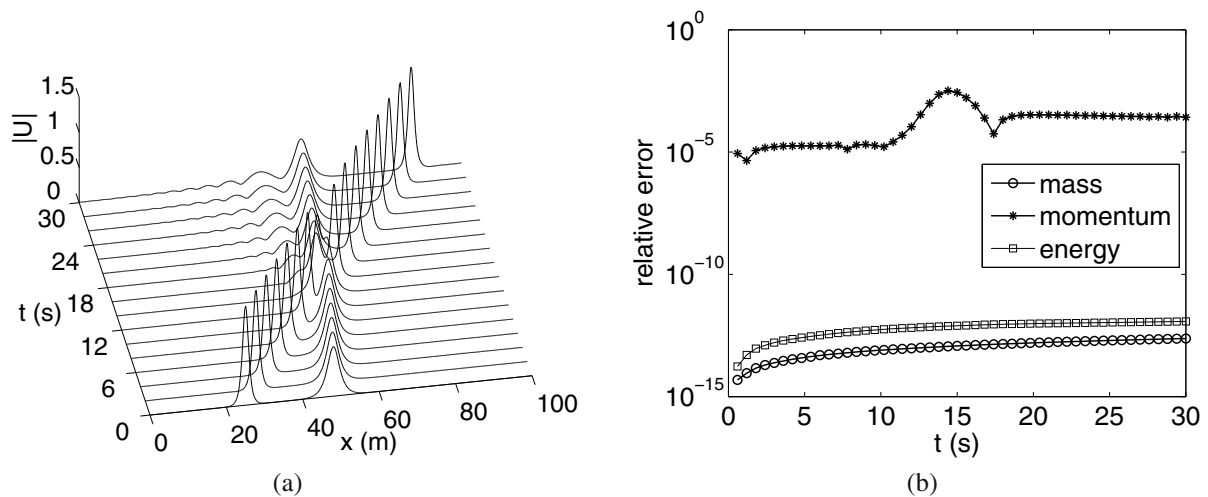


Fig. 5. Modulus (a) and relative errors of the invariants (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the interaction between y -polarized and z -polarized solitary waves using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_1 = 25$ m, $x_2 = 48$ m, $T = 30$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 100$.

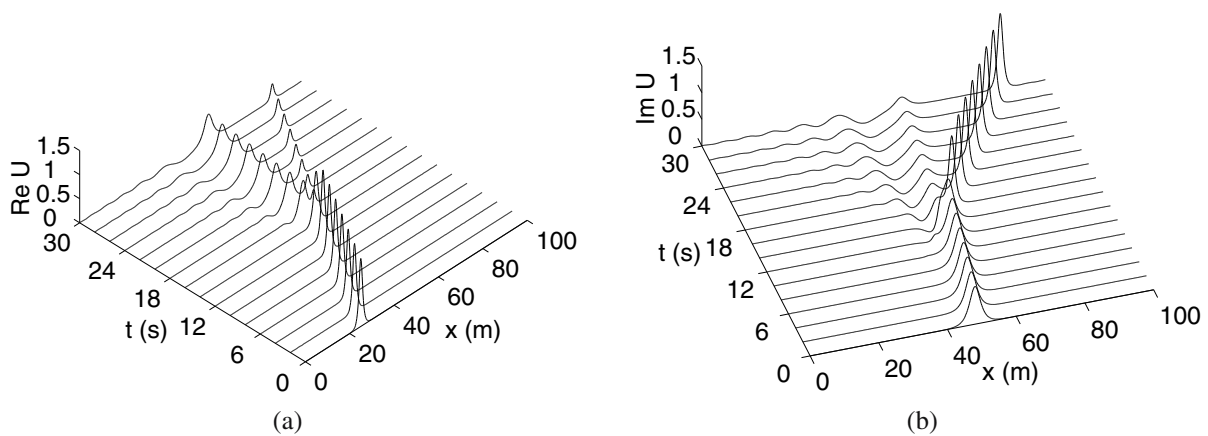


Fig. 6. Real (a) and imaginary part (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the interaction between y -polarized and z -polarized solitary waves using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_1 = 25$ m, $x_2 = 48$ m, $T = 30$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 100$.

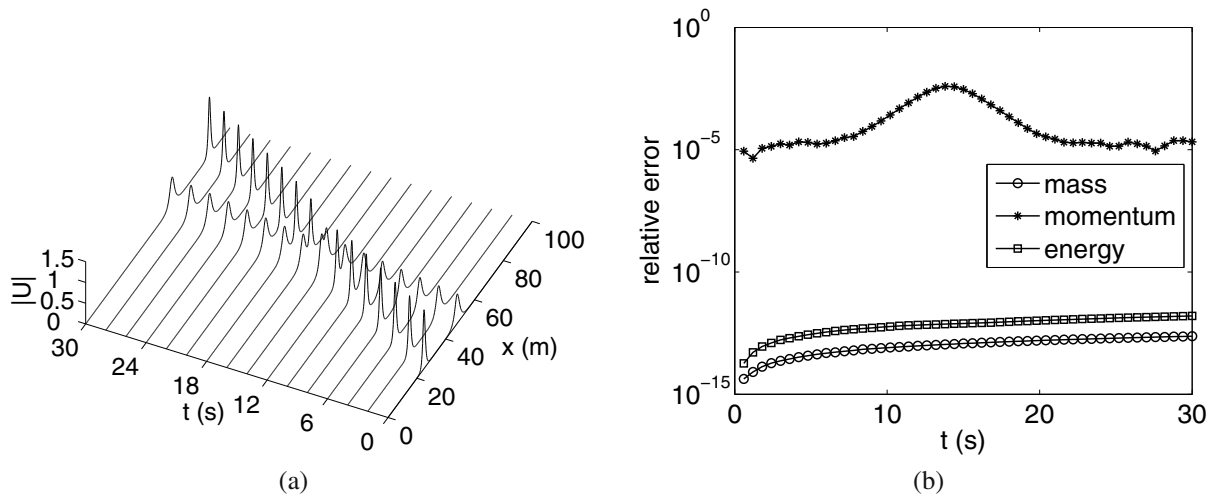


Fig. 7. Modulus (a) and relative errors of the invariants (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the interaction between two y -polarized solitary waves using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_1 = 25$ m, $x_2 = 48$ m, $T = 30$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 100$.

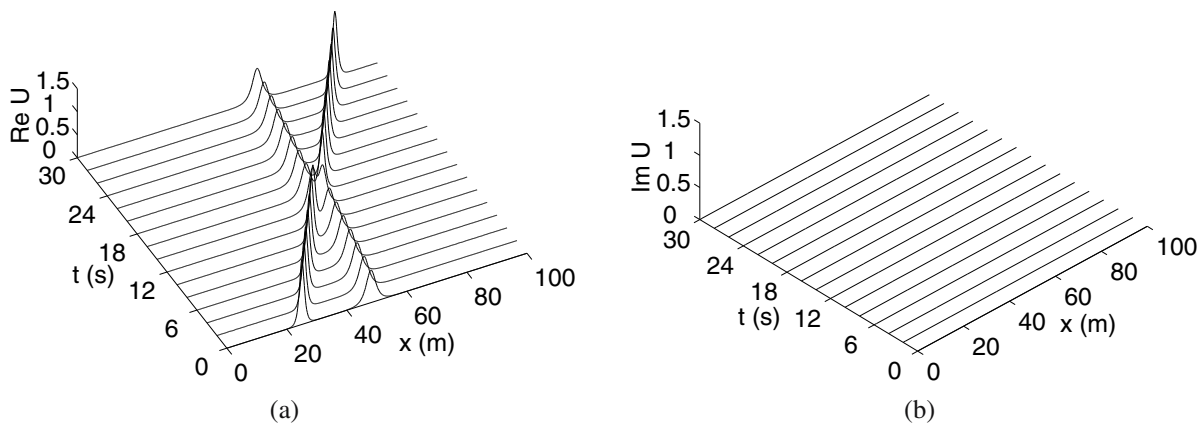


Fig. 8. Real (a) and imaginary part (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the interaction between two y -polarized solitary waves using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.1$, $x_1 = 25$ m, $x_2 = 48$ m, $T = 30$ s, and $0 \leq x \leq 100$.

It is also noted that the distance between two solitary waves becomes larger and larger as time increases. On the other hand, during the whole process, the relative errors of the total mass and energy approach machine precision while the relative error of the total momentum is bounded. In addition, the real and imaginary parts of the solution exhibit the same behavior, see Fig. 10.

5. Conclusion

We have presented an accurate energy-preserving finite volume element scheme for the CMKDV equation. The method is based on the use of a discrete variational derivative method (DVDM) in time and a finite volume element approximation in space. The resulting energy-preserving scheme can exactly conserve the mass and energy at the discrete level. In addition, the scheme shows good long time behaviors. The energy-preserving

scheme is compared with the momentum-preserving scheme and the implicit midpoint scheme for solving the CMKDV equation. The results show that the energy-preserving scheme is the best of the three proposed methods when it comes to energy conserving properties.

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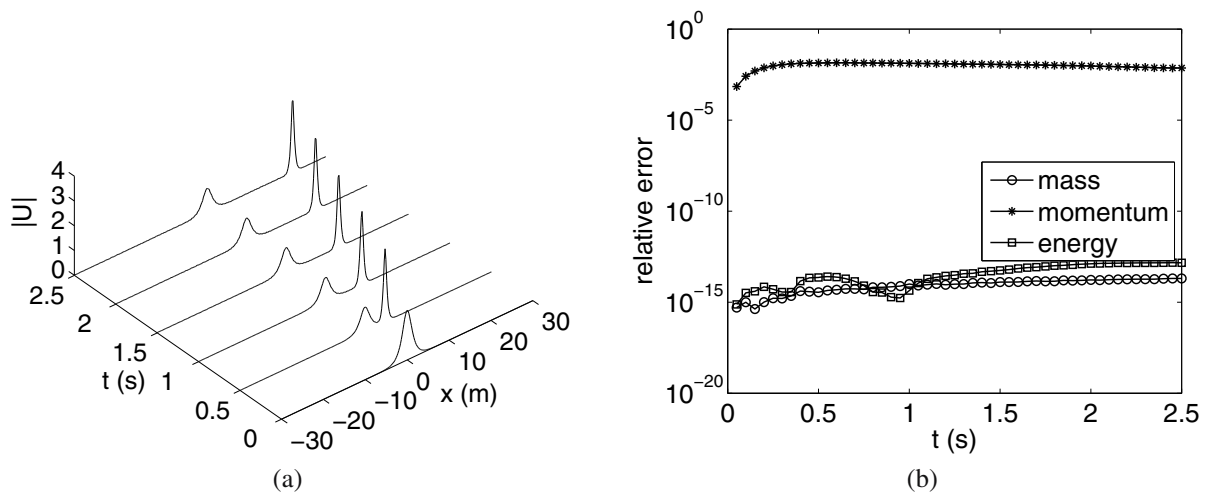


Fig. 9. Modulus (a) and relative errors of the invariants (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the wave generation simulation using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.01$, $T = 2.5$ s, and $-30 \leq x \leq 30$.

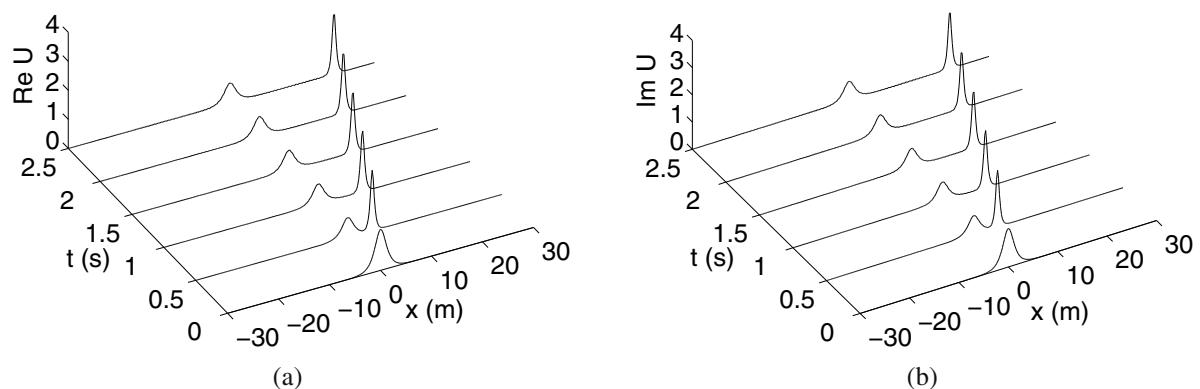


Fig. 10. Real (a) and imaginary part (b) of the numerical solution obtained for the wave generation simulation using the energy-preserving scheme with $h = 0.2$, $\Delta t = 0.01$, $T = 2.5$ s, and $-30 \leq x \leq 30$.

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Jinliang Yan received his PhD and Master's degrees in computational mathematics at Nanjing Normal University, China. He also holds a teaching position in the Department of Mathematics and Computing at Wuyi University. His research interests include structure-preserving algorithms, numerical solutions of partial differential equations and computing sciences. He is also the author of numerous articles, mainly in the field of energy-preserving methods and their applications.

Lianghong Zheng holds an MSc degree in computer science and technology from Minnan Normal University, China. Also, she is a teacher in the Department of Information and Technology at Nanping No. 1 Middle School in Fujian, China. Her research interests include artificial intelligence, robot competition and video production.

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