A uniformly accurate (UA) multiscale time integrator Fourier pseudospectral method for the Klein–Gordon–Schrödinger equations in the nonrelativistic limit regime

A UA method for Klein–Gordon–Schrodinger equation

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Abstract A multiscale time integrator Fourier pseudospectral (MTI-FP) method is proposed and analyzed for solving the Klein–Gordon–Schrödinger (KGS) equations in the nonrelativistic limit regime with a dimensionless parameter $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ which is inversely proportional to the speed of light. In fact, the solution of the KGS equations propagates waves with wavelength at $O(\varepsilon^2)$ and $O(1)$ in time and space, respectively, when $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, which brings significantly numerical burden in practical computation. The MTI-FP method is designed by adapting a multiscale decomposition by frequency of the solution at each time step and applying the Fourier pseudospectral discretization and exponential wave integrators for spatial and temporal derivatives, respectively. We rigorously establish two independent error bounds for the MTI-FP at $O(\tau^2/\varepsilon^2 + h^{m_0})$ and $O(\varepsilon^2 + h^{m_0})$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ with $\tau$ time step size, $h$ mesh size and $m_0 \geq 4$ an integer depending on the regularity of the solution, which imply that the MTI-FP converges uniformly and optimally in space with exponential convergence rate if the solution is smooth, and uniformly in time with linear convergence rate at $O(\tau)$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. In addition, the MTI-FP method converges optimally with quadratic convergence rate at $O(\tau^2)$ in the regime when $0 < \tau \lesssim \varepsilon^2$ and the error is at $O(\varepsilon^2)$ independent of $\tau$ in the regime when $0 < \varepsilon \lesssim \tau^{1/2}$. Thus the meshing strategy requirement (or $\varepsilon$-scalability) of the MTI-FP is $\tau = O(1)$ and $h = O(1)$ for $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, which is significantly better than that of classical methods. Numerical results demonstrate that our error bounds are optimal and sharp. Finally, the MTI-FP...
method is applied to study numerically convergence rates of the KGS equations to its limiting models in the nonrelativistic limit regime.

Mathematics Subject Classification 65L05 · 65L20 · 65L70

1 Introduction

Consider the Klein–Gordon–Schrödinger (KGS) equations in $d$-dimensions ($d = 3, 2, 1$) [2,23,41]:

\[
\begin{align*}
    i\hbar \partial_t \psi(x, t) &+ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1}\Delta \psi(x, t) + g\phi(x, t)\psi(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\
    \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_{tt}\phi(x, t) &- \Delta \phi(x, t) + \frac{m_2^2c^2}{\hbar^2}\phi(x, t) - g|\psi(x, t)|^2 = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

which represent a classical model for describing the dynamics of a complex-valued scalar nucleon field $\psi := \psi(x, t)$ interacting with a neutral real-valued scalar meson field $\phi := \phi(x, t)$ through the Yukawa coupling with $0 \neq g \in \mathbb{R}$ the coupling constant. Here $t$ is time, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is the spatial coordinate, $\hbar$ is the Planck constant, $c$ is the speed of light, $m_1 > 0$ is the mass of a nucleon and $m_2 > 0$ is the mass of a meson.

In order to scale the KGS (1.1), we introduce

\[
\tilde{t} = \frac{t}{t_s}, \quad \tilde{x} = \frac{x}{x_s}, \quad \tilde{\psi}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{t}) = \chi^{d/2}_{d}\psi(x, t), \quad \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{t}) = \frac{\phi(x, t)}{\phi_s},
\]

where $x_s, t_s$ and $\phi_s$ are the dimensionless length unit, time unit and meson field unit, respectively, satisfying $t_s = \frac{2m_1x_s^2}{\hbar^2}$ and $\phi_s = \frac{\hbar x_s^{-d/2}}{\sqrt{2m_1}}$ with $v = \frac{x_s}{t_s} = \frac{\hbar}{2m_1x_s}$ being the wave speed. Plugging (1.2) into (1.1), after a simple computation and then removing all $\tilde{}$, we obtain the following dimensionless KGS equations in $d$-dimensions ($d = 3, 2, 1$):

\[
\begin{align*}
    i\partial_t \psi(x, t) + \Delta \psi(x, t) + \lambda \phi(x, t)\psi(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\
    \varepsilon^2 \partial_{tt}\phi(x, t) - \Delta \phi(x, t) + \frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2}\phi(x, t) - \lambda |\psi(x, t)|^2 = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where $\varepsilon$ is a dimensionless parameter inversely proportional to the speed of light and is given by

\[
0 < \varepsilon := \frac{v}{c} = \frac{x_s}{t_s c} = \frac{\hbar}{2cm_1x_s} \leq 1,
\]

and $\mu = \frac{m_2}{2m_1} > 0$ and $\lambda = \frac{\varepsilon \sqrt{2m_1x_s^{2-d/2}}}{\hbar} \in \mathbb{R}$ are two dimensionless constants which are independent of $\varepsilon$.

We remark here that if one chooses the dimensionless length unit $x_s = \frac{\hbar}{2cm_1}$, $t_s = \frac{x_s}{c} = \frac{\hbar}{2c^2m_1}$ and $\phi_s = \frac{\varepsilon d/2\hbar^{1+d/2}}{(2m_1)^{(1-d)/2}}$ in (1.2), then $\varepsilon = 1$ in (1.4) and Eqs. (1.3) with $\varepsilon = 1$ take the form often appearing in the literature [2,23,41]. This choice of $x_s$ is appropriate when the wave speed is at the same order of the speed of light. However,
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when the wave speed is much smaller than the speed of light, a different choice of \( x_s \) is more appropriate. Note that the choice of \( x_s \) determines the observation scale of the time evolution of the particles and decides: (1) which phenomena are ‘visible’ by asymptotic analysis, and (2) which phenomena can be resolved in a discretization by specified spatial/temporal grids. In fact, there are two important parameter regimes: one is when \( \varepsilon = 1 \), then Eqs. (1.3) describe the case that wave speed is at the same order of the speed of light; the other one is when \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \), then Eq. (1.3) are in the nonrelativistic limit regime.

To study the dynamics of the KGS (1.3), the initial data is usually given as

\[
\psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), \quad \phi(x, 0) = \phi_0(x), \quad \partial_t \phi(x, 0) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \phi_1(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,
\]

where the complex-valued function \( \psi_0 \) and the real-valued functions \( \phi_0 \) and \( \phi_1 \) are independent of \( \varepsilon \). The KGS equations (1.3) are dispersive and time symmetric. They conserve the mass of the nucleon field

\[
\| \psi(\cdot, t) \|^2_{L_2} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\psi(x, t)|^2 \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\psi(x, 0)|^2 \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\psi_0(x)|^2 \, dx, \quad t \geq 0,
\]

and the Hamiltonian or total energy

\[
E(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \varepsilon^2 |\partial_t \phi|^2 + |\nabla \phi|^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2} |\phi|^2 \right) - |\nabla \psi|^2 - \lambda |\psi|^2 \phi \right] \, dx \\
\quad = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \varepsilon^2 |\phi_1|^2 + |\nabla \phi_0|^2 + \frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2} |\phi_0|^2 \right) + |\nabla \psi_0|^2 - \lambda |\psi_0|^2 \phi_0 \right] \, dx \\
= E(0), \quad t \geq 0.
\]

For the KGS equations (1.3) with \( \varepsilon = 1 \), i.e. O(1)-speed of light regime, there are extensive analytical and numerical results in the literatures [3,37,44,45,47,48]. For the existence and uniqueness as well as regularity, we refer to [14,23–25,31–33,41,49] and references therein. For the numerical methods and comparison such as the finite difference time domain (FDTD) methods and Crank–Nicolson Fourier pseudospectral method, we refer to [13,50,52,53] and references therein. However, for the KGS equations (1.3) with \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \), i.e. nonrelativistic limit regime (or the scaled speed of light goes to infinity), the analysis and efficient computation of the KGS equations (1.3) are mathematically and numerically rather complicated issues. The main difficulty is due to that the solution is highly oscillatory in time and the corresponding energy functional \( E(t) = O(\varepsilon^{-2}) \) in (1.7) becomes unbounded when \( \varepsilon \to 0 \).

Formally, in the nonrelativistic limit regime, i.e. \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \), similar to the analysis of the nonrelativistic limit of the Klein–Gordon (KG) equation [39,40,42,43], taking the ansatz

\[
\phi(x, t) = e^{i \mu t / \varepsilon} z(x, t) + e^{-i \mu t / \varepsilon} \bar{z}(x, t) + o(\varepsilon), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t \geq 0,
\]
where \( \bar{z} \) denotes the complex conjugate of a complex-valued function \( z \), and plugging it into (1.3) and (1.5), we obtain a semi-limiting model—the Schrödinger equations with wave operator—as

\[
\begin{align*}
\imath \partial_t \psi(x, t) + \Delta \psi(x, t) &= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t > 0, \\
2 \imath \mu \partial_t z(x, t) + \varepsilon^2 \partial_{tt} z(x, t) - \Delta z(x, t) &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

with the well-prepared initial data \([6, 7]\)

\[
z(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \phi_0(x) - \imath \frac{i}{\mu} \phi_1(x) \right], \quad \partial_t z(x, 0) = -\imath \frac{i}{2\mu} \Delta z(x, 0), \quad \psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x). \tag{1.10}
\]

In addition, after dropping the second term in (1.9b), formally we get a limiting model—the Schrödinger equations—as

\[
\begin{align*}
\imath \partial_t \psi(x, t) + \Delta \psi(x, t) &= 0, \\
2 \imath \mu \partial_t z(x, t) - \Delta z(x, t) &= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad t > 0,
\end{align*}
\]

with the initial data

\[
z(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \phi_0(x) - \imath \frac{i}{\mu} \phi_1(x) \right], \quad \psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d. \tag{1.12}
\]

This formally suggests that the solution of (1.3) propagates highly oscillatory waves with amplitude at \( O(1) \) and wavelength at \( O(\varepsilon^2) \) and \( O(1) \) in time and space, respectively, when \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \). To illustrate this, Fig. 1 shows the solution of the KGS equations (1.3)–(1.5) with \( d = 1, \mu = \lambda = 1, \psi_0(x) = \frac{1+i}{2}\sech(x^2), \phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \) and \( \phi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-x^2} \) for different \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \).

The highly temporal oscillatory nature of the solution of the KGS equations (1.3) causes severe burden in practical computation, making the numerical approximation extremely challenging and costly in the regime \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \). Recently, different numerical methods have been proposed and/or analyzed for the nonlinear KG equation in the nonrelativistic limit regime in which the solution shares similar oscillatory behavior as that of the KGS equations (1.3), including the FDTD methods [9], exponential wave integrator Fourier pseudospectral (EWI-FP) method [9, 11], asymptotic preserving (AP) method [22], stroboscopic average method (SAM) [16], two-scale formulation (TSF) method [15] and multiscale time integrator Fourier pseudospectral (MTI-FP) method [8], etc. Among them, TSF and MTI-FP methods are uniformly accurate (UA) for \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \), while FDTD, EWI-FP, AP and SAM methods are not. TSF method introduces an extra dimension to the original problem by separating the fast time scale out, which would require more computational and/or memory costs. From the practical computation point of view, the MTI-FP is simpler and thus more efficient than the TSF method. The main aim of this paper is to propose and analyze a MTI-FP method for the KGS equations (1.3) in the nonrelativistic limit regime by adapting a multi-scale decomposition by frequency of the solution at each time step and applying the
Fig. 1  Plots of the solution of the KGS (1.3)–(1.5) with $d = 1$ for different $\varepsilon$, where $\text{Im}\{\psi\}$ denotes the imaginary part of $\psi$. 
Fourier pseudospectral discretization and exponential wave integrators for spatial and temporal derivatives, respectively. Two independent error bounds will be established for the MTI-FP, which imply that the MTI-FP converges uniformly and/or optimally for $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$. The MTI-FP method is also applied to study numerically convergence rates of the KGS equations (1.3) to its limiting models (1.9)–(1.10) and (1.11)–(1.12).

The paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we introduce a multiscale decomposition for the KGS equations (1.3) based on frequency. A MTI-FP method is proposed in Sect. 3, and its rigorous error bounds in energy space are established in Sect. 4. Numerical results are reported in Sect. 5. Finally, some conclusions are drawn in Sect. 6. Throughout this paper, we adopt the standard Sobolev spaces [1] and use the notation $A \lesssim B$ to represent that there exists a generic constant $C > 0$, which is independent of time step $\tau$ (or $n$), mesh size $h$ and $\varepsilon$, such that $|A| \leq CB$.

2 Multiscale decomposition

Let $\tau = \Delta t > 0$ be the time step size, and denote time steps by $t_n = n \tau$ for $n = 0, 1, \ldots$ In this section, we present a multiscale decomposition of the solution of (1.3) on the time interval $[t_n, t_{n+1}]$ with given initial data at $t = t_n$ as

$$
\phi(x, t_n) = \phi^n_0(x) = O(1), \quad \partial_t \phi(x, t_n) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \phi^n_1(x) = O \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) ,
$$

$$
\psi(x, t_n) = \psi^n_0(x) = O(1). \tag{2.1b}
$$

Similar to the analytical study of the nonlinear KG equation in the nonrelativistic limit regime in [8,42], we take an ansatz for the function $\phi(x, t) := \phi(x, t_n + s)$ of (1.3b) on the time interval $[t_n, t_{n+1}]$ with (2.1) as [8,12]

$$
\phi(x, t_n + s) = e^{i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \zeta^n(x, s) + e^{-i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \overline{\zeta^n(x, s)} + r^n(x, s), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau. \tag{2.2}
$$

Differentiating (2.2) with respect to $s$, we have

$$
\partial_s \phi(x, t_n + s) = e^{i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \left[ \partial_s \zeta^n(x, s) + i \mu \varepsilon^2 \zeta^n(x, s) \right] + \partial_s r^n(x, s)
$$

$$
+ e^{-i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \left[ \partial_s \overline{\zeta^n}(x, s) - \frac{i \mu}{\varepsilon^2} \overline{\zeta^n}(x, s) \right], \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau. \tag{2.3}
$$

Plugging (2.2) into (1.3), we get for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $0 \leq s \leq \tau$ and $\psi(x, t_n + s) =: \psi^n(x, s)$

$$
e^{i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \left[ \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} \zeta^n(x, s) + 2i \mu \partial_s \zeta^n(x, s) - \Delta \zeta^n(x, s) \right]
$$

$$
+ e^{-i \mu s / \varepsilon^2} \left[ \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} \overline{\zeta^n}(x, s) - 2i \mu \partial_s \overline{\zeta^n}(x, s) - \Delta \overline{\zeta^n}(x, s) \right]
$$

$$
+ \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} r^n(x, s) - \Delta r^n(x, s) + \frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2} r^n(x, s) = \lambda \left| \psi^n(x, s) \right|^2.
$$
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Substituting (2.2) into (1.3a) and multiplying the above equation by $e^{-ij\mu s/\varepsilon^2}$ and $e^{i\mu s/\varepsilon^2}$, respectively, we can re-formulate the KGS equations (1.3) for $\psi^n := \psi^n(x, s)$, $z^n := z^n(x, s)$ and $r^n := r^n(x, s)$ as

$$
\begin{aligned}
i \partial_x \psi^n + \Delta \psi^n + \lambda \left( e^{\frac{ij\mu}{\varepsilon^2} z^n} \psi^n + e^{-\frac{ij\mu}{\varepsilon^2} z^n} \psi^n + r^n \psi^n \right) &= 0, \\
2i \mu \partial_x z^n + \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} z^n - \Delta z^n &= 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau, \\
\varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} r^n - \Delta r^n + \frac{\mu^2}{\varepsilon^2} r^n &= \lambda |\psi^n|^2.
\end{aligned}
$$

(2.4)

In order to find proper initial conditions for the system (2.4), setting $s = 0$ in (2.2) and (2.3), noticing (2.1a), we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
&z^n(x, 0) + \overline{z^n}(x, 0) + r^n(x, 0) = \phi^0_\Omega(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\
&\frac{i \mu}{\varepsilon^2} \left[ z^n(x, 0) - \overline{z^n}(x, 0) \right] + \partial_s z^n(x, 0) + \partial_s \overline{z^n}(x, 0) + \partial_s r^n(x, 0) = \frac{\phi^0_\Omega(x)}{\varepsilon^2}.
\end{aligned}
$$

(2.5)

Now we decompose the above initial data so as to: (1) equate $O \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)$ and $O(1)$ terms in the second equation of (2.5), respectively, and (2) be well-prepared for the second equation in (2.4) when $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, i.e. $\partial_s z^n(x, 0)$ is determined from the second equation in (2.4) by setting $\varepsilon = 0$ and $s = 0$ [6–8]:

$$
\begin{aligned}
z^n(x, 0) + \overline{z^n}(x, 0) &= \phi^0_\Omega(x), \\
2i \mu \partial_x z^n(x, 0) - \Delta z^n(x, 0) &= \phi^1_\Omega(x), \\
r^n(x, 0) &= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

(2.6)

Solving (2.6) and noticing (2.1b), we get the initial data for (2.4) as

$$
\begin{aligned}
z^n(x, 0) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \phi^0_\Omega(x) - \frac{i \mu}{2} \phi^1_\Omega(x) \right], \\
\partial_s z^n(x, 0) &= -\frac{i \mu}{2} \Delta z^n(x, 0), \\
\psi^n(x, 0) &= \psi^0_\Omega(x), \\
r^n(x, 0) &= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

(2.7)

The above decomposition can be called as multiscale decomposition by frequency (MDF). In fact, it can also be regarded as to decompose slow waves at $\varepsilon^2$-wavelength and fast waves at other wavelengths, thus it can also be called as fast-slow wave decomposition. After solving the decomposed system (2.4) with the initial data (2.7), we get $\psi^n(x, \tau), z^n(x, \tau), \partial_s z^n(x, \tau), r^n(x, \tau)$ and $\partial_s r^n(x, \tau)$. Then we can reconstruct the solution of the KGS (1.3) at $t = t_{n+1}$ by setting $s = \tau$ in (2.2) and (2.3), i.e.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\psi(x, t_{n+1}) &= \psi^n(x, \tau) =: \psi^0_{n+1}(x), \\
\partial_t \psi(x, t_{n+1}) &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \phi^1_{n+1}(x), \\
\phi(x, t_{n+1}) &= e^{i\mu s/\varepsilon^2} z^n(x, \tau) + e^{-i\mu s/\varepsilon^2} \overline{z^n}(x, \tau) + r^n(x, \tau) =: \phi^0_{n+1}(x).
\end{aligned}
$$

(2.8)
with

\[
\phi_1^{n+1}(x) := e^{i\mu t/\varepsilon^2} \left[ \varepsilon^2 \partial_s z^n(x, \tau) + i\mu z^n(x, \tau) \right] \\
+ e^{-i\mu t/\varepsilon^2} \left[ \varepsilon^2 \partial_s \overline{z^n}(x, \tau) - i\mu \overline{z^n}(x, \tau) \right] \\
+ \varepsilon^2 \partial_s r^n(x, \tau), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad n \geq 0.
\]

In summary, the MDF proceeds as a decomposition-solution-reconstruction flow at each time interval, and this makes it essentially different from the classical modulated Fourier expansion [17–20,34–36] which only carries out the decomposition at the initial time \( t = 0 \). In addition, due to that \( r^n(x, 0) \equiv 0 \) in (2.7) for \( n \geq 0 \), the numerical error for discretizing the highly oscillatory equation, i.e. the third equation in (2.4), will not accumulated. This enables us to design the uniformly accurate MTI-FP method for \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \).

3 An MTI-FP method

For the simplicity of notations and without loss of generality, we take \( \mu = \lambda = 1 \) in (1.3) and present our numerical method in one space dimension (1D). Generalizations to higher dimensions are straightforward and the results remain valid. We truncate the whole space problem (1.3) into a finite interval \( \Omega = (a, b) \) with periodic boundary conditions, where due to the fast decay of the solution at far field, the truncation error can be negligible by choosing \( a, b \) sufficiently large. In 1D, the problem (1.3) with \( \mu = \lambda = 1 \) collapses to

\[
\begin{aligned}
&i \partial_t \psi(x, t) + \partial_{xx} \psi(x, t) + \phi(x, t) \psi(x, t) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \\
&\varepsilon^2 \partial_t \phi(x, t) - \partial_{xx} \phi(x, t) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \phi(x, t) = |\psi(x, t)|^2, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t > 0, \\
&\phi(a, t) = \phi(b, t), \quad \partial_x \phi(a, t) = \partial_x \phi(b, t), \quad t \geq 0, \\
&\psi(a, t) = \psi(b, t), \quad \partial_x \psi(a, t) = \partial_x \psi(b, t), \\
&\psi(x, 0) = \phi_0(x), \quad \partial_t \phi(x, 0) = \frac{\phi_1(x)}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad \psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega} = [a, b].
\end{aligned}
\]

We remark that the boundary conditions considered here are inspired by the inherent physical nature of the system and they have been widely used in the literatures for the simulation of the KGS equations [10,13,52,53].

Consequently, for \( n \geq 0 \), the decomposed system MDF (2.4) in 1D collapses to

\[
\begin{aligned}
&i \partial_s \psi^n + \partial_{xx} \psi^n + e^{is/\varepsilon^2} z^n \psi^n + e^{-is/\varepsilon^2} \overline{z^n} \psi^n + r^n \psi^n = 0, \\
&2i \partial_s z^n + \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} z^n - \partial_{xx} z^n = 0, \quad a < x < b, \quad 0 < s \leq \tau, \\
&\varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} r^n - \partial_{xx} r^n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} r^n = |\psi^n|^2.
\end{aligned}
\]
The initial and boundary conditions for the above system are

\[
\begin{aligned}
&z^n(a, s) = z^n(b, s), \quad \partial_x z^n(a, s) = \partial_x z^n(b, s), \\
r^n(a, s) = r^n(b, s), \quad \partial_x r^n(a, s) = \partial_x r^n(b, s), \\
&\psi^n(a, s) = \psi^n(b, s), \quad \partial_x \psi^n(a, s) = \partial_x \psi^n(b, s), \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau; \\
z^n(x, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \phi_0^n(x) - i \phi_1^n(x) \right], \quad \partial_x z^n(x, 0) = -\frac{i}{2} \partial_x x z^n(x, 0), \\
r^n(x, 0) = 0, \quad \partial_x r^n(x, 0) = -\partial_x z^n(x, 0) - \partial_x \overline{z^n}(x, 0), \\
&\psi^n(x, 0) = \psi_0^n(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b.
\end{aligned}
\]  

(3.3)

In what follows, we present a numerical integrator Fourier pseudospectral discretization for the MDF (3.2) with (3.3), in which we apply the Fourier pseudospectral discretization to spatial derivatives followed by using some proper exponential wave integrators (EWI) for temporal discretizations in phase (Fourier) space.

Choose the mesh size \( h := \Delta x = (b - a)/N \) with \( N \) a positive integer and denote grid points as \( x_j := a + jh \) for \( j = 0, 1, \ldots, N \). Define

\[
X_N := \text{span} \left\{ e^{i \mu_l(x-a)} : x \in \overline{\Omega}, \; \mu_l = \frac{2\pi l}{b-a}, \; l = -\frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1 \right\},
\]

\[
Y_N := \left\{ \mathbf{v} = (v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_N) \in \mathbb{C}^{N+1} : v_0 = v_N \right\}, \; \|\mathbf{v}\|_2 = h \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |v_j|^2.
\]

For a periodic function \( v(x) \) on \( \overline{\Omega} \) and a vector \( \mathbf{v} \in Y_N \), let \( P_N : L^2(\Omega) \to X_N \) be the standard \( L^2 \)-projection operator, and \( I_N : C(\Omega) \to X_N \) or \( Y_N \to X_N \) be the trigonometric interpolation operator [30,46], i.e.

\[
(P_N v)(x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{v}_l e^{i \mu_l(x-a)}, \quad (I_N \mathbf{v})(x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \overline{v}_l e^{i \mu_l(x-a)},
\]

(3.4)

where \( \hat{v}_l \) and \( \overline{v}_l \) are the Fourier and discrete Fourier transform coefficients of the periodic function \( v(x) \) and vector \( \mathbf{v} \), respectively, defined as

\[
\hat{v}_l = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b v(x) e^{-i \mu_l(x-a)} \, dx, \quad \overline{v}_l = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} v_j e^{-i \mu_l(j-a)}.
\]

(3.5)
Then a Fourier spectral method for discretizing (3.2) reads: 
Find \( z^n_N := z^n_N(x, s) \), \( r^n_N := r^n_N(x, s) \), \( \psi^n_N := \psi^n_N(x, s) \in X_N \) for \( 0 \leq s \leq \tau \), i.e.

\[
\begin{aligned}
  z^n_N(x, s) &= \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{z}^n_N(l) e^{i\mu_l(x-a)}, \\
  r^n_N(x, s) &= \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{r}^n_N(l) e^{i\mu_l(x-a)}, \\
  \psi^n_N(x, s) &= \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{\psi}^n_N(l) e^{i\mu_l(x-a)},
\end{aligned}
\]

such that

\[
\begin{aligned}
  i\partial_s \psi^n_N + \partial_{xx} \psi^n_N + \frac{i\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2} P_N(z^n_N \psi^n_N) + e^{-is/\varepsilon^2} P_N(z^n_N \psi^n_N) + P_N(r^n_N \psi^n_N) &= 0, \\
  2i\partial_s z^n_N + \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} z^n_N - \partial_{xx} z^n_N &= 0, \quad 0 < s \leq \tau, \quad a < x < b, \\
  \varepsilon^2 \partial_{ss} r^n_N - \partial_{xx} r^n_N + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} r^n_N &= P_N \left( |\psi^n_N|^2 \right).
\end{aligned}
\]

Substituting (3.6) into (3.7) and noticing the orthogonality of the Fourier basis, we get

\[
\begin{aligned}
  i\left( \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)'(s) - \mu_l^2 \left( \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)(s) + e^{\frac{i\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2}} \left( \hat{z}^n_N \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)'(s) + e^{-\frac{i\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2}} \left( \hat{r}^n_N \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)'(s) &= 0, \\
  2i\left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)'(s) + \varepsilon^2 \left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)''(s) + \mu_l^2 \left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)(s) &= 0, \quad 0 < s \leq \tau, \\
  \varepsilon^2 \left( \hat{r}^n_N \right)'(s) + \left( \mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right) \left( \hat{r}^n_N \right)'(s) = \left( |\psi^n_N|^2 \right)(s), \quad -\frac{N}{2} \leq l \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1.
\end{aligned}
\]

For each \(-N/2 \leq l \leq N/2 - 1\), we can rewrite (3.8) by using the variation-of-constant formula as

\[
\begin{aligned}
  \left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)(s) &= a_l(s) \left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)(0) + e^{\frac{i\varepsilon^2}{\varepsilon^2}} b_l(s) \left( \hat{z}^n_N \right)(0), \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau, \\
  \left( \hat{r}^n_N \right)(s) &= \frac{\sin(\omega_l s)}{\omega_l} \left( \hat{r}^n_N \right)'(0) + \int_0^s \frac{\sin(\omega_l (s - \theta))}{\varepsilon^2 \omega_l} \left( |\psi^n_N|^2 \right)_l(\theta) d\theta, \\
  \left( \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)(s) &= e^{-i\mu_l^2 s} \left( \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)(0) + i e^{-i\mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s i \left( \mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right)^\theta \left( \hat{z}^n_N \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)_l(\theta) d\theta + i e^{-i\mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s i \left( \mu_l^2 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right)^\theta \left( \hat{r}^n_N \hat{\psi}^n_N \right)_l(\theta) d\theta,
\end{aligned}
\]

where

\[
\begin{aligned}
  a_l(s) := & \frac{\lambda_l^2 e^{i\lambda_l^2 s} - \lambda_l^2 e^{i\lambda_l^2 s}}{\lambda_l^2 - \lambda_l^2}, \\
  b_l(s) := & i e^{i\lambda_l^2 s} - e^{i\lambda_l^2 s}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau, \\
  \lambda_l^\pm := & -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left( 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \mu_l^2 \varepsilon^2} \right), \quad \omega_l = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \sqrt{1 + \mu_l^2 \varepsilon^2} = O \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \right).
\end{aligned}
\]
Differentiating (3.9a) and (3.9b) with respect to $s$, we obtain
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\tilde{z}_N^m I_s(s) & = a'_I(s) z_N^m I_s(0) + e^2 b'_I(s) (\tilde{z}_N^m )'_I(0), \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau, \\
\tilde{r}_N^m I_s(s) & = \cos(\omega_I s) (\tilde{r}_N^m I_s(0) + \int_0^s \cos(\omega_I(s - \theta)) \tilde{(|\psi_N|^2)}^m \) d\theta, \\
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
(3.11a)
where
\begin{equation}
a'_I(s) = i \lambda^+_l \lambda^-_l - e^{is\lambda^-_l} \lambda^+_l - \lambda^-_l, \quad b'_I(s) = \frac{\lambda^+_l + e^{is\lambda^-_l} - \lambda^-_l e^{is\lambda^-_l}}{\varepsilon^2 (\lambda^+_l - \lambda^-_l)}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq \tau.
\end{equation}

Taking $s = \tau$ in (3.9) and (3.11), we immediately get
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\tilde{z}_N^m I_\tau(\tau) & = a_I(\tau) (\tilde{z}_N^m I_\tau(0) + e^2 b_I(\tau) (\tilde{z}_N^m )'_I(0), \\
\tilde{z}_N^m I_\tau(\tau) & = a'_I(\tau) (\tilde{z}_N^m I_\tau(0) + e^2 b'_I(\tau) (\tilde{z}_N^m )'_I(0). \\
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
(3.12)

In order to approximate the definite integrals in (3.9b), (3.9c) and (3.11b) with $s = \tau$, we adapt the Gautschi’s type quadrature \[8, 12, 26–29, 38\]
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\tau e^{i\delta \theta} f(\theta) d\theta \approx \int_0^\tau e^{i\delta \theta} \left[ f(0) + \theta f'(0) \right] d\theta
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
= \frac{i - ie^{i\delta \tau}}{\delta} f(0) + \frac{(1 - i \delta \tau)e^{i\delta \tau} - 1}{\delta^2} f'(0)
\end{equation}
except the last term in (3.9c) which is approximated via a combination of the Gautschi’s and Deuflhard’s quadratures as \[12, 21, 36\]
\begin{equation}
\int_0^\tau e^{i \mu^2 (\theta - \tau)} (\tilde{r}_N^m \tilde{\psi}_N^m I_\theta) d\theta \approx \int_0^\tau e^{i \mu^2 (\theta - \tau)} \left[ (A_1 I_\theta(\theta) + \theta (A_2 I_\theta(\theta) \right] d\theta
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
= \frac{\tau}{2} \left[ (A_1 I_\tau(\tau) + \tau (A_2 I_\tau(\tau) \right], \\
\end{equation}
(3.13)
where $A_1(x, \theta) := r_N(x, \theta) \tilde{\psi}_N(x, \theta)$ and $A_2(x, \theta) := r_N(x, \theta) \psi_N(x, 0)$ for $0 \leq \theta \leq \tau$ and thus $A_1(x, 0) = A_2(x, 0) = 0$ since $r_N(x, 0) = 0$. Thus (3.9b), (3.9c) and (3.11b) with $s = \tau$ can be approximated as
\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
(r^m_N I_\tau(\tau) & \approx \frac{\sin(\omega_I \tau)}{\omega_I} (r^m_N I_\tau(0) + p_I(\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) + q_I(\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0), \\
(r^m_N I_\tau(\tau) & \approx \cos(\omega_I \tau) (r^m_N I_\tau(0) + p'_I(\tau) (\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) + q'_I(\tau) (\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0), \\
(\tilde{\psi}_N^m I_\tau(\tau) & \approx e^{-i \mu^2 \tau} (\tilde{\psi}_N^m I_\tau(0) + c_I^+(\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) + d_I^+(\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) \\
& + c_I^- (\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) + d_I^-(\tau)(\tilde{\psi}_N^m)^2 I_\tau(0) \\
& + \frac{i \tau}{2} \left[ (A_1 I_\tau(\tau) + \tau (A_2 I_\tau(\tau) \right], \\
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}
(3.14)
where \( p_i(\tau), q_i(\tau), p'_i(\tau), q'_i(\tau), c^\pm_i(\tau) \) and \( d^\pm_i(\tau) \) as well as their bounds are given in Appendix. For the derivatives, we can compute them as

\[
\begin{align*}
(\psi_N^n)'(0) &= 2\left( \operatorname{Re}\{\psi_N^n \dot{\psi}_N^n \} \right)_1(0), \\
(z_N^n)'(0) &= (\partial_z z_N^n \psi_N^n)_1(0) + (\dot{z}_N^n \partial_z \psi_N^n)_1(0),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \operatorname{Re}(z) \) denotes the real part of a complex number \( z \), and for \(-\frac{N}{2} \leq l \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1\),

\[
\begin{align*}
(z_N^n)'(0) &= \frac{i}{2} \frac{\sin(\mu^2 \tau)}{\tau} (z_N^n)_1(0), \\
(\psi_N^n)'(0) &= -i \frac{\sin(\mu^2 \tau)}{\tau} (\psi_N^n)_1(0) + i (\partial_n^n \psi_N^n)_1(0),
\end{align*}
\]

which are approximations of \( \partial_z z^n(x, 0) = -\frac{i}{2} \partial_{xx} z^n(x, 0) \) and \( \partial_z \psi^n(x, 0) = i \partial_x \dot{z}_n(x, 0) + i \phi^n(x, 0) \psi^n(x, 0) \), respectively \([8]\). Inserting (3.12) and (3.14) into (3.6) with setting \( s = \tau \), and noticing (2.8), we immediately obtain a multiscale time integrator Fourier spectral method based on the MDF (3.2) for the problem (3.1).

In practice, the integrals for computing the Fourier transform coefficients in (3.5), (3.9) and (3.11) are usually approximated by the numerical quadratures \([9, 11, 46]\). Let \( \Phi_j^n, \hat{\Phi}_j^n \) and \( \Psi_j^n \) be approximations of \( \hat{\phi}(x_j, t_n), \dot{\phi}(x_j, t_n) \) and \( \psi(x_j, t_n) \), respectively; \( Z_j^{n+1}, \hat{Z}_j^{n+1}, R_j^{n+1} \) and \( \hat{R}_j^{n+1} \) be approximations of \( z^n(x_j, \tau), \partial_z z^n(x_j, \tau), r^n(x_j, \tau) \) and \( \partial_x r^n(x_j, \tau) \), respectively, for \( j = 0, 1, \ldots, N \). Choosing \( \Phi_0^0 = \phi_0(x_j), \hat{\Phi}_0^0 = \phi_1(x_j)/\varepsilon^2 \) and \( \Psi_0^0 = \psi_0(x_j) \) for \( 0 \leq j \leq N \), a multiscale time integrator Fourier pseudospectral (MTI-FP) discretization for the problem (3.1) reads

\[
\begin{align*}
\Phi_j^{n+1} &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\varepsilon^2}} Z_j^{n+1} + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\varepsilon^2}} \hat{Z}_j^{n+1} + R_j^{n+1}, \\
\hat{\Phi}_j^{n+1} &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\varepsilon^2}} (\hat{Z}_j^{n+1} + \frac{i}{\varepsilon^2} Z_j^{n+1}) + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\varepsilon^2}} (\hat{Z}_j^{n+1} - \frac{i}{\varepsilon^2} \hat{Z}_j^{n+1}) + \hat{R}_j^{n+1}, \\
\Psi_j^{n+1} &= \sum_{l=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (\Psi_j^{n+1})_l e^{i \mu_1 (x_j - a)}, \quad j = 0, 1, \ldots, N, \quad n \geq 0,
\end{align*}
\]

(3.15)

where

\[
\begin{align*}
Z_j^{n+1} &= \sum_{l=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (Z_j^{n+1})_l e^{i \mu_1 (x_j - a)}, \quad R_j^{n+1} = \sum_{l=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (R_j^{n+1})_l e^{i \mu_1 (x_j - a)}, \\
\hat{Z}_j^{n+1} &= \sum_{l=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (\hat{Z}_j^{n+1})_l e^{i \mu_1 (x_j - a)}, \quad \hat{R}_j^{n+1} = \sum_{l=-\frac{N}{2}}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} (\hat{R}_j^{n+1})_l e^{i \mu_1 (x_j - a)},
\end{align*}
\]

with

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\end{center}
In this section, we establish an error bound for the MTI-FP method (3.15) of the KGS equations (3.1) or (1.3). This MTI-FP method for the KGS equations (3.1) is explicit, accurate, easy to be implemented and very efficient due to the discrete fast Fourier transform. The memory cost is \( O(N) \) and the computational cost per time step is \( O(N \log N) \).

### 4 Uniform convergence of MTI-FP

In this section, we establish an error bound for the MTI-FP method (3.15) of the KGS (3.1), which is uniformly accurate for \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \). Let \( 0 < T < T^* \) with \( T^* \) the maximum existence time of the solution of the problem (3.1). Motivated by the formal asymptotic results (1.8) and (1.9) as well as the numerical results (cf. Fig. 1), we make the following assumptions on the solution of the problem (3.1)—there exists an integer \( m_0 \geq 4 \) such that \( \phi \in C^1([0, T] ; H^{m_0+4}(\Omega)), \psi \in C([0, T] ; H^{m_0+2}(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T] ; H^{m_0}(\Omega)) \cap C^2([0, T] ; H^{m_0-2}(\Omega)) \) and

\[
\| \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+4})} + \varepsilon^2 \| \partial_t \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+4})} \lesssim 1,
\]

\[
\| \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+2})} + \| \partial_t \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0})} + \varepsilon^2 \| \partial_t \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0-2})} \lesssim 1,
\]

where \( H^m(\Omega) = \{ f(x) \in H^m(\Omega) \mid f^{(k)}(a) = f^{(k)}(b), k = 0, 1, \ldots, m-1 \} \subset H^m(\Omega) \). From the nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLSE) in (3.1), it is easy to see that

\[
i \partial_t \rho(x, t) + \partial_x \left[ \overline{\psi} \partial_x \psi(x, t) - \psi \partial_x \overline{\psi}(x, t) \right] = 0, \quad x \in \Omega, \quad t > 0,
\]
where \( \rho(x, t) := |\psi(x, t)|^2 \). Then under the assumption (4.1), we have

\[
\rho \in C \left( [0, T]; H_p^{m_0+2}(\Omega) \right) \cap C^1 \left( [0, T]; H_p^{m_0}(\Omega) \right) \cap C^2 \left( [0, T]; H_p^{m_0-2}(\Omega) \right), \\
\|\partial_t^k \rho\|_{L^\infty([0,T]; H^{m_0+2-2k}(\Omega))} \lesssim 1, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.
\] (4.2)

Denote \( C_\phi = \max_{0<\varepsilon \leq 1} \{\|\phi\|_{L^\infty([0,T]; H^{m_0+4}(\Omega))}, \varepsilon^2\|\partial_t \phi\|_{L^\infty([0,T]; H^{m_0+2}(\Omega))}\} \) and \( C_\psi = \max_{0<\varepsilon \leq 1} \{\|\psi\|_{L^\infty([0,T]; H^{m_0+4}(\Omega))}\} \).

Let \( \Phi^n = (\Phi_0^n, \Phi_1^n, \ldots, \Phi_n^n) \in Y_N, \Psi^n = (\Psi_0^n, \Psi_1^n, \ldots, \Psi_N^n) \in Y_N \) and \( \hat{\Phi}^n = (\hat{\Phi}_0^n, \hat{\Phi}_1^n, \ldots, \hat{\Phi}_n^n) \in Y_N (n \geq 0) \) be the numerical solution obtained from the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17). Denote their interpolations as

\[
\hat{\phi}_I^n(x) := (I_N \Phi^n)(x), \quad \hat{\psi}_I^n(x) := (I_N \Psi^n)(x), \quad \hat{\phi}_I^n(x) := (I_N \hat{\Phi}^n)(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega},
\] (4.3)

and define the error functions as

\[
e^n_\phi(x) := \phi(x, t_n) - \hat{\phi}_I^n(x), \quad e^n_\psi(x) := \psi(x, t_n) - \hat{\psi}_I^n(x), \\
\hat{e}_\phi^n(x) := \partial_t \phi(x, t_n) - \hat{\phi}_I^n(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau};
\] (4.4)

then we have the following error estimates for the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17).

**Theorem 4.1** (Error bounds of MTI-FP) Under the assumption (4.1), there exist two constants \( 0 < h_0 \leq 1 \) and \( 0 < \tau_0 \leq 1 \) sufficiently small and independent of \( \varepsilon \) such that for any \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \), when \( 0 < h \leq h_0 \) and \( 0 < \tau \leq \tau_0 \), we have

\[
\|e^n_\phi\|_{H^2} + \|e^n_\psi\|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \|\hat{e}_\phi^n\|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2},
\] (4.5)

\[
\|e^n_\phi\|_{H^2} + \|e^n_\psi\|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \|\hat{e}_\phi^n\|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0} + \varepsilon^2, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau},
\] (4.6)

\[
\|\phi_I^n\|_{H^2} \leq C_\phi + 1, \quad \|\psi_I^n\|_{H^2} \leq C_\psi + 1, \quad \|\hat{\phi}_I^n\|_{H^2} \leq \frac{C_\phi + 1}{\varepsilon^2}.
\] (4.7)

Thus, by taking the minimum of the two error bounds (4.5) and (4.6) for \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \), we obtain a uniform error bound with respect to \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \) for \( 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau} \).

\[
\|e^n_\phi\|_{H^2} + \|e^n_\psi\|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \|\hat{e}_\phi^n\|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0} + \min_{0<\varepsilon \leq 1} \left\{ \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2}, \varepsilon^2 \right\} \lesssim h^{m_0} + \tau.
\] (4.8)

In order to prove the above theorem, we introduce

\[
e^n_{\phi,N}(x) := (P_N \phi)(x, t_n) - \Phi^n(x), \quad e^n_{\phi,N}(x) := P_N (\partial_t \phi)(x, t_n) - \hat{\phi}_I^n(x), \\
e^n_{\psi,N}(x) := (P_N \psi)(x, t_n) - \Psi^n(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau}.
\] (4.9)
Using the triangle inequality and noticing the assumption (4.1), we have
\[
\|\epsilon^n_\phi\|_{H^2} \leq \|\phi(x, t_n) - (P_N \phi)(x, t_n)\|_{H^2} + \|\epsilon^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0+2} + \|\epsilon^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2},
\]
\[
\|\epsilon^n_\psi\|_{H^2} \leq \|\psi(x, t_n) - (P_N \psi)(x, t_n)\|_{H^2} + \|\epsilon^n_{\psi, N}\|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0} + \|\epsilon^n_{\psi, N}\|_{H^2},
\]
\[
\|\dot{\epsilon}^n_\phi\|_{H^2} \leq \|\dot{\phi}(x, t_n) - (P_N \dot{\phi})(x, t_n)\|_{H^2} + \|\dot{\epsilon}^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2} \lesssim \frac{h^{m_0+2}}{\varepsilon^2} + \|\dot{\epsilon}^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2}.
\]

(4.10)

Thus we need only obtain estimates for \(\|\epsilon^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2}, \|\epsilon^n_\psi\|_{H^2}\) and \(\|\dot{\epsilon}^n_\phi\|_{H^2}\), which will be done by introducing the error energy functional
\[
\mathcal{E}\left(\epsilon^n_{\phi, N}, \epsilon^n_\psi, \dot{\epsilon}^n_\phi\right) := \varepsilon^2 \|\dot{\epsilon}^n_\phi\|_{H^2}^2 + \|\delta_x \epsilon^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2}^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \left(\|\epsilon^n_{\phi, N}\|_{H^2}^2 + \|\epsilon^n_\psi\|_{H^2}^2\right),
\]
and establishing the following several lemmas.

For any \(v \in Y_N\), denote \(v_{-1} = v_{N-1}\) and \(v_{N+1} = v_1\), and define the difference operators \(\delta^+_x v \in Y_N\) and \(\delta^2_x v \in Y_N\) as
\[
\delta^+_x v_j = \frac{v_{j+1} - v_j}{h}, \quad \delta^2_x v_j = \frac{v_{j+1} - 2v_j + v_{j-1}}{h^2}, \quad j = 0, 1, \ldots, N,
\]
and the norms as
\[
\|v\|_{\tilde{Y}, 1} = \|v\|_{l^2}^2 + \|\delta^+_x v\|_{l^2}^2, \quad \|v\|_{\tilde{Y}, 2} = \|v\|_{l^2}^2 + \|\delta^+_x v\|_{l^2}^2 + \|\delta^2_x v\|_{l^2}^2, \quad (4.12)
\]
with
\[
\|v\|_{l^2}^2 = h \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |v_j|^2, \quad \|\delta^+_x v\|_{l^2}^2 = h \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |\delta^+_x v_j|^2, \quad \|\delta^2_x v\|_{l^2}^2 = h \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |\delta^2_x v_j|^2,
\]
then we can have the following estimates [7,8]
\[
\|I_N v\|_{H^1} \lesssim \|v\|_{\tilde{Y}, 1} \lesssim \|I_N v\|_{H^1}, \quad \|I_N v\|_{H^2} \lesssim \|v\|_{\tilde{Y}, 2} \lesssim \|I_N v\|_{H^2}, \quad \forall v \in Y_N.
\]

(4.13)

**Lemma 4.1** (A new formulation of MTI-FP) For the numerical solution \(\phi^{n+1}_I\) and \(\dot{\phi}^{n+1}_I\) \((n \geq 0)\) obtained from the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17), we have
\[
\phi^{n+1}_I (x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\Phi^{n+1}_I)_{l} e^{i\mu_I(x-a)}, \quad \dot{\phi}^{n+1}_I (x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\Phi^{n+1}_I)_{l} e^{i\mu_I(x-a)},
\]

(4.14)
where
\[
\Phi^{n+1}_l = \cos(\omega_l \tau) \Phi^n_l + \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} \Phi^n_n + p_l(\tau)(|\Psi^n|^2)_l + 2q_l(\tau)(\Re(\Psi^n_n \Psi^n_n))_l,
\]
\[
\Phi^{n+1}_l = \cos(\omega_l \tau) \Phi^n_n - \omega_n \sin(\omega_l \tau) \Phi^n_n + p'_l(\tau)(|\Psi^n|^2)_l + 2q'_l(\tau)(\Re(\Psi^n_n \Psi^n_n))_l.
\]

Proof For \(l = -\frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1\), from (3.15), we get
\[
\begin{align*}
(\Phi^{n+1}_l) &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (Z^{n+1}_l) + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l), \\
(\bar{\Phi}^{n+1}_l) &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l) + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l), \\
(\bar{\Phi}^{n+1}_l) &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l) + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l) + (\bar{R}^{n+1}_l), \\
(\bar{\Phi}^{n+1}_l) &= e^{i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l) + e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} (\bar{Z}^{n+1}_l) + (\bar{R}^{n+1}_l),
\end{align*}
\]
and from (3.17), we obtain
\[
\begin{align*}
(\bar{Z}^0_l) &= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\Phi}^n_l - i e^2 (\bar{\Phi}^n_l)), \\
(\bar{\Phi}^0_l) &= -(\bar{Z}^0_l) - (\bar{Z}^0_l).
\end{align*}
\]
Noticing (3.10) and (3.4), for \(v = Y_N\), we have
\[
a_l(\tau) = a_{-l}(\tau), \quad b_l(\tau) = b_{-l}(\tau), \quad l = -\frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1,
\]
\[\bar{\Phi}^n_l = \left\{ \frac{v}{\bar{v}}, \quad |l| \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1, \right\}
\]
Plugging (4.16) into (3.16a)–(3.16c), and (3.16) into (4.15), we get
\[
(\Phi^{n+1}_l) = \Re \left\{ i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a_l(\tau) \right\} (\Phi^n_l) + e^{2 \Im} \left\{ i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a_l(\tau) \right\} (\Phi^n_n) + e^2 e^{i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} b_l(\tau)(\bar{Z}^0_l)
\]
\[
+ 2q_l(\tau)(\Re(\Psi^n_n \Psi^n_n))_l,
\]
\[
(\bar{\Phi}^{n+1}_l) = e^2 \Im \left\{ i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a'_l(\tau) + i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a_l(\tau) \right\} (\Phi^n_l) + e^{2 \Im} \left\{ i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a'_l(\tau) + i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a_l(\tau) \right\} (\Phi^n_n) + e^2 e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} b'_l(\tau)(\bar{Z}^0_l)
\]
\[
+ \Re \left\{ i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a'_l(\tau) + i \frac{\tau}{\xi} a_l(\tau) \right\} (\Phi^n_l) + e^2 e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\xi}} b'_l(\tau) (\bar{Z}^0_l)
\]
\[
+ \cos(\omega_l \tau)(\bar{R}^0_l) + p'_l(\tau)(|\Psi^n|^2)_l + 2q'_l(\tau)(\Re(\Psi^n_n \Psi^n_n))_l,
\]
where \(\Im(z)\) denotes the imaginary part of a complex number \(z\). Then (4.14) can be obtained by combining the above equalities and (3.10). \(\blacksquare\)
For the solution \( \phi^n(x, s) := \phi(x, t_n + s), \psi^n(x, s) := \psi(x, t_n + s) \) of (3.1), we have
\[
\varepsilon^2 \hat{\phi}''_{l}(t_n + s) + \mu_l^2 \hat{\phi}_l(t_n + s) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \hat{\phi}_l(t_n + s) = (|\psi|^2)_{l}(t_n + s), \quad s > 0 \tag{4.17a}
\]
\[
i \hat{\psi}'_l(t_n + s) - \mu_l^2 \hat{\phi}_l(t_n + s) + (\hat{\phi}_l)(t_n + s) = 0, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{4.17b}
\]
By applying the variation-of-constant formula to (4.17) and noticing the ansatz (2.2) with \( \rho^n(x, s) := |\psi(x, t_n + s)|^2 \), we get
\[
\hat{\phi}_l(t_{n+1}) = \cos(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\phi}_l(t_n) + \sin(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) + \int_0^\tau \frac{\sin(\omega_l(\tau - \theta))}{\varepsilon^2} (\rho^n)_l(\theta)d\theta, \tag{4.18a}
\]
\[
\hat{\psi}_l(t_{n+1}) = \cos(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) - \omega_l \sin(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\phi}_l(t_n) + \int_0^\tau \frac{\cos(\omega_l(\tau - \theta))}{\varepsilon^2} (\rho^n)_l(\theta)d\theta, \tag{4.18b}
\]
\[
\hat{\psi}_l(t_{n+1}) = e^{-i\mu_l^2 \tau} \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) + i e^{-i\mu_l^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i\left(\frac{\mu_l^2}{2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}\right) \theta} (z^n \psi^n)_l(\theta)d\theta + i \int_0^\tau e^{i\mu_l^2 (\theta - \tau)} (\rho^n)_l(\theta)d\theta. \tag{4.18c}
\]
Combining the above results, we define local truncation error functions as
\[
\xi^n_\phi(x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\hat{\xi}_\phi^n)_l e^{i\mu_l(x-a)}, \quad \xi^n_\psi(x) = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\hat{\xi}_\psi^n)_l e^{i\mu_l(x-a)}, \tag{4.19}
\]
where
\[
(\hat{\xi}_\phi^n)_l := \hat{\phi}_l(t_{n+1}) - \left[ \cos(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\phi}_l(t_n) + \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) + \rho_l(\tau)(|\psi|^2)_l(\theta) \right], \tag{4.20a}
\]
\[
(\hat{\xi}_\psi^n)_l := \hat{\psi}_l(t_{n+1}) - \left[ - \omega_l \sin(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\phi}_l(t_n) + \cos(\omega_l \tau) \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) + \rho_l(\tau)(|\psi|^2)_l(\theta) \right], \tag{4.20b}
\]
\[
(\hat{\xi}_\psi^n)_l := \hat{\psi}_l(t_{n+1}) - e^{-i\mu_l^2 \tau} \hat{\psi}_l(t_n) - c^+ \left( z^n \psi^n \right)_l(\theta) - c^- \left( z^n \psi^n \right)_l(\theta) - d^+_l(\tau) \left( \hat{\psi}_l \right)_l(0) + d^-_l(\tau) \left( \hat{\psi}_l \right)_l(0) \]
\[
- \frac{i \tau}{2} (y^{n+1} \psi^n)_l(0) - \frac{i \tau^2}{2} (y^{n+1} \phi^n)_l. \tag{4.20c}
\]
Here we introduce three auxiliary functions as

$$\phi^n(x) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (\phi^n)_l e^{i\mu_l(x-a)}, \quad \psi^n(x) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (\psi^n)_l e^{i\mu_l(x-a)},$$

$$\gamma^{n+1}(x) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (\gamma^{n+1})_l e^{i\mu_l(x-a)},$$

with

$$\begin{cases}
(\phi^n)_l = -\frac{i}{\tau} \sin(\mu^2 \tau)(\psi^n)_l(0) + i(\phi^n \psi^n)_l(0),
(\psi^n)_l = \frac{i}{\tau} \sin(\mu^2 \tau)(\zeta^n)_l(0),
(\gamma^{n+1})_l = p_l(\tau)(|\psi^n|^2)_l(0) + 2q_l(\tau) \Re \{\bar{\psi}^n \phi^n\}_l(0) - \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} \left( (\zeta^n)_l + (\tilde{\psi}^n)_l \right).
\end{cases}$$

(4.21)

Similar to the case of the KG equation [8] with details omitted here for brevity, we can prove a prior estimates for the solution of the problem (3.2) with (3.3).

**Lemma 4.2** (A prior estimates for MDF) Let $z^n(x, s)$ and $r^n(x, s)$ be the solution of the MDF (3.2) with initial and boundary conditions (3.3). Under the assumption (4.1), there exists a constant $\tau_1 > 0$ independent of $\varepsilon, h$ and $\tau$ (or $n$), such that

$$\|z^n\|_{L^\infty([0, \tau]; H^{m_0+2})} + \|\partial_s z^n\|_{L^\infty([0, \tau]; H^{m_0+1})} + \left\| \partial_s^2 r^n_{\pm} \right\|_{L^\infty([0, \tau]; H^{m_0})} \leq 1, \quad \tau \leq \tau_1,$$

(4.22)

$$\left\| \partial_s^k r^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0, \tau]; H^{6-k})} \lesssim \varepsilon^{2-2k}, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.$$

(4.23)

Based on this result, when $0 < \tau \leq \tau_1$, it is easy to see that $\phi^n, \zeta^n \in H^4_p(\Omega), \gamma^{n+1} \in H^4_p(\Omega)$ and we have the prior estimates

$$\|\phi^n\|_{H^4} \lesssim 1, \quad \|\zeta^n\|_{H^4} \lesssim 1, \quad \|\gamma^{n+1}\|_{H^4} \lesssim \varepsilon^2.$$

With the above a prior bounds, we can estimate the local truncation error functions.

**Lemma 4.3** (Estimates for local errors) Under the assumption (4.1), for any $0 < \tau \leq \tau_1$ with $\tau_1$ given in Lemma 4.2, we have two independent bounds as

$$\mathcal{E}\left(\hat{\xi}^n_{\phi}, \hat{\xi}^n_{\psi}, \hat{\xi}^n_{\theta}\right) \lesssim 6 \varepsilon^6, \quad \mathcal{E}\left(\hat{\xi}^n_{\phi}, \hat{\xi}^n_{\psi}, \hat{\xi}^n_{\theta}\right) \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^2, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau} - 1.$$

(4.24)

**Proof** Subtracting (4.20) from (4.18) and by using the Taylor’s expansion, from (4.18a) and (4.20a), we get

$$\begin{align}
(\hat{\xi}^n_{\phi})_l &= \int_0^\tau \sin(\omega_l (\tau - \theta)) \theta^2 \left[ \int_0^1 (1-s)(|\psi^n|^2)_l(\theta s) ds \right] d\theta + 2q_l(\tau)(\tilde{B}_0)_l,
(4.25)
\end{align}$$

$\Box$ Springer
\[ B_0(x) = \text{Re}\{\overline{\psi^n(x,0)}(\partial_s \psi^n(x,0) - \varphi^n)\}, \quad x \in \Omega. \]

Noticing (7.1), we obtain
\[
|\hat{(\psi^n)}_l| \lesssim \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2 \omega_l} - \int_0^\tau \int_0^1 \left| \frac{(|\psi^n|^2)_l'}{(\psi^n)}_l(\theta s) \right| ds \, d\theta + \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2 \omega_l} |\hat{(B_0)}_l|. \]

Noting \[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 \omega_l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 \mu^2 l^2}} \leq 1 \text{ for } l = -\frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1 \] and (4.1), (4.2), we get
\[
\|\xi^n_\phi\|_2^{H_2} \lesssim \tau^6 \|\partial_s \varphi\|_{L^\infty([0,T];H^2)} + \tau^4 \|\psi^n(\cdot,0)(\partial_s \psi^n(\cdot,0) - \varphi^n)\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^6 + \tau^4 \|\partial_s \psi^n(\cdot,0) - \varphi^n\|_{H^2}^2, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1. \tag{4.26}
\]

By Parseval’s identity, we have
\[
\|\partial_s \psi^n(\cdot,0) - \varphi^n\|_{H^2}^2 = \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (1 + \mu^2_l + \mu^4_l) \left| \frac{\sin(\mu^2_l \tau)}{\tau} - \mu^2_l \right| \lesssim \tau^2 \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} \mu^{12}_l \|\psi^n(\cdot,0)\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^2 \|\psi\|_{L^\infty([0,T];H^6)} \lesssim \tau^2. \tag{4.27}
\]

This together with (4.26), we get
\[
\|\xi^n_\phi\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^6, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1. \tag{4.28}
\]

Similarly, noting \[ \frac{|\mu_l|}{\varepsilon^2 \omega_l} = \frac{|\mu_l|}{\sqrt{1 + \varepsilon^2 \mu^2 l^2}} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ for } l = -\frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1, \] we obtain
\[
\|\partial_s \xi^n_\phi\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \frac{\tau^6}{\varepsilon^2} \text{ and } \|\dot{\xi^n_\phi}\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \frac{\tau^6}{\varepsilon^4}, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1. \tag{4.29}
\]

For \( \xi^n_\psi \), from (4.18c) and (4.20c) and by the Taylor’s expansion, we have
\[
\langle \xi^n \rangle_l = i e^{-i \mu_i^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_i^2 + \frac{1}{z} \right) \theta^2} \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - s)(z^n \psi^n)''(\theta s) ds \right] d\theta 
+ i e^{-i \mu_i^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_i^2 - \frac{1}{z} \right) \theta^2} \left[ \int_0^1 (1 - s)(\bar{z} \bar{\psi}{\bar{\psi}})''(\theta s) ds \right] d\theta 
+ d_i^+(\tau) \left[ (B_1)_l + (B_2)_l \right] + d_i^-(\tau) \left[ (B_3)_l + (B_4)_l \right] + \frac{i \tau^3}{4} (B_5)_l + \frac{i \tau}{2} (B_6)_l 
+ \frac{i \tau^2}{2} \left[ (B_7)_l + (B_8)_l \right] - \frac{i \tau}{2} (n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\tau) + i \int_0^\tau e^{i \mu_i^2 (\theta - \tau)} (r n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\theta) d\theta,
\]

where

\[
B_1(x) = \left[ \partial_z z^n(x, 0) - \bar{s}^n(x) \right] \psi^n(x, 0), \quad B_2(x) = z^n(x, 0) \left[ \partial_z \psi^n(x, 0) - \varphi^n(x) \right], \\
B_3(x) = \left[ \partial_z \bar{z} \bar{\psi}(x, 0) - \bar{s}^n(\bar{\psi}) \right] \bar{\psi}(x, 0), \quad B_4(x) = \bar{z} \bar{\psi}(x, 0) \left[ \partial_z \bar{\psi}(x, 0) - \varphi^n(x) \right], \\
B_5(x) = r^n(x, \tau) \partial_{z^n} \psi^n(x, \theta_0), \quad B_6(x) = \left[ r^n(x, \tau) - \gamma^{n+1}(x) \right] \varphi^n(x, 0), \\
B_7(x) = r^n(x, \tau) \left[ \partial_s \psi^n(x, 0) - \varphi^n(x) \right], \quad B_8(x) = \left[ r^n(x, \tau) - \gamma^{n+1}(x) \right] \varphi^n(x),
\]

with \( \theta_0 \in [0, \tau] \). For the last two terms in (4.30), we have

\[
\left| i \int_0^\tau e^{i \mu_i^2 (\theta - \tau)} (r n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\theta) d\theta - \frac{i \tau}{2} (r n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\tau) \right| \lesssim \int_0^\tau \theta (\tau - \theta) \left| \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left[ e^{i \mu_i^2 (\theta - \tau)} (r n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\theta) \right] \right| d\theta.
\]

Then by using the triangle inequality, we obtain

\[
\left| \langle \xi^n \rangle_l \right| \lesssim \tau^2 \int_0^\tau \int_0^1 \left[ (z^n \psi^n)''(\theta s) + (\bar{z} \bar{\psi}{\bar{\psi}})''(\theta s) \right] ds d\theta 
+ \tau^2 \left[ (B_1)_l + (B_2)_l \right] + \tau^2 \left[ (B_3)_l + (B_4)_l \right] + \tau^3 \left[ (B_5)_l + (B_6)_l \right] 
+ \tau^2 \left[ (B_7)_l + (B_8)_l \right] + \tau^2 \int_0^\tau \left| \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left[ e^{i \mu_i^2 (\theta - \tau)} (r n \bar{\psi} n)_l(\theta) \right] \right| d\theta.
\]

Similar to (4.27), we find from (4.21)

\[
\| \partial_z z^n - \bar{s}^n \|_{H^2} \lesssim \tau \| z^n (\cdot, 0) \|_{H^6} \lesssim \tau \left( \| \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^6)} + \epsilon^2 \| \partial_t \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^6)} \right) \lesssim \tau.
\]

Again, similar to (4.27) and noticing (3.9b), we have

\[
\| \gamma^{n+1} - r^n (\cdot, \tau) \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \| \xi^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} (1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_t^4) \left| \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} \right|^2 \left| \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} \right|^2 \left| \langle \xi^n \rangle_l - (\partial_z z^n) \right|^2 
\lesssim \tau^6 + \tau^2 \| \partial_z z^n - \bar{s}^n \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^4.
\]
By the assumption (4.1) and Lemma 4.2, we get
\[
\| \dot{\xi}_n \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^6 \| \partial_{ss} (z^n \psi^n) \|_{L^\infty([0, \tau] ; H^2)}^2 + \tau^6 \| z^n \|_{L^\infty([0, \tau] ; H^6)}^2 + \tau^6 \| \psi^n \|_{L^\infty([0, \tau] ; H^6)}^2 + \tau^6 \| \partial_s (r^n \psi^n) \|_{L^\infty([0, \tau] ; H^4)^2} + \tau^6 \| \partial_{ss} (r^n \psi^n) \|_{L^\infty([0, \tau] ; H^2)^2} \lesssim \tau^6 \varepsilon^4.
\] (4.31)

Plugging (4.28), (4.29) and (4.31) into (4.11) with \(e^a_{\phi,N} = \hat{\xi}_n^a, e^a_{\psi,N} = \hat{\xi}_n^a\) and \(\hat{\xi}_n^a\), we immediately get the first inequality in (4.24).

Next we show how to get the second estimate in (4.24). By using Taylor’s expansion, truncating at the first order term and integrating by parts, we have
\[
\left(\hat{\xi}_n^a \right)_1 = \int_0^\tau \frac{\sin(\omega t (t - \theta))}{\varepsilon^2 \omega t} \theta \left[ \int_0^1 (|\psi_n|^2 t)' (\theta) \, d\theta \right] d\theta - 2q_l(\tau) (\text{Re} (\hat{\psi}_n^a \phi^a))_1 (0),
\]
\[
= q_l(\tau) \int_0^1 (|\psi_n|^2 t)' (\theta) \, d\theta - \int_0^\tau q_l(\theta) \left[ \int_0^1 (|\psi_n|^2 t)'' (\theta) \, d\theta \right] d\theta
\]
\[
- q_l(0) (|\psi_n|^2 t)'(0) - 2q_l(\tau) (\text{Re} (\hat{\psi}_n^a \phi^a))_1 (0).
\]

From (7.1) and noticing \(q_l(0) = 0\) and \(|q_l(\tau)| \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2\), we find
\[
\| \hat{\xi}_n^a \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^4 \left[ \| \partial_t \rho \|_{L^\infty([0, T] ; H^2)}^2 + \| \partial_{tt} \rho \|_{L^\infty([0, T] ; H^2)}^2 + \| \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T] ; H^2)}^2 \right] \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^4, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1, \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 1.
\] (4.32)

Similarly, we can get
\[
\| \partial_s \hat{\xi}_n^a \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \| \hat{\xi}_n^a \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^2, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1.
\] (4.33)

In order to estimate \(\hat{\xi}_n^a\), we introduce
\[
I^n (x) = \sum_{l = -N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{I}^n_l e^{i \mu_l (x - a)}, \quad J^n (x) = \sum_{l = -N/2}^{N/2-1} \hat{J}^n_l e^{i \mu_l (x - a)},
\] (4.34)

where
\[
\hat{I}^n_l = \hat{G}^{n}_{1,l} + d_1^+(\tau) \left[ (3^n \psi^n)_l (0) + (z^n \phi^n)_l (0) \right],
\]
\[
\hat{J}^n_l = \hat{G}^{n}_{2,l} - d_1^- (\tau) \left[ (\hat{3^n} \psi^n)_l (0) + (\hat{z^n} \phi^n)_l (0) \right],
\] (4.35)
with
\[
G_{1,l}^n = i e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \left[ \int_0^1 \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) ds \right] d\theta,
\]
\[
G_{2,l}^n = i e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 - \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \left[ \int_0^1 \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) ds \right] d\theta.
\] (4.36)

Applying the Taylor’s expansion in (4.18c) and (4.20c) and truncating at the first order term, we obtain
\[
\left| \frac{\gamma^n}{\psi} \right|_l = \tilde{F}_l^n + \tilde{F}_l^n + i \int_0^\tau e^{i \mu_1^2 (\theta - \tau)} \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l(\theta) d\theta - \frac{i \tau}{2} \left[ \left( \gamma^n + 1 \right) \psi^n \right]_l(0) + \tau \left( \gamma^n + 1 \right) \psi^n \right] .
\] (4.37)

From (4.36), integration by parts, we get
\[
G_{1,l}^n = i e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \int_0^1 \left[ \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) + \left( \gamma^n \overline{\psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) \right] ds d\theta
\]
\[
= d^+_l(\tau) \int_0^1 \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l(\tau s) ds - \int_0^\tau d^+_l(\theta) \int_0^1 \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) ds d\theta
\]
\[
- e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \int_0^1 \left[ \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) + \left( \gamma^n \overline{\psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) \right] ds d\theta
\]
\[
= d^+_l(\tau) \int_0^1 \left[ \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l(\tau s) + i \left( \gamma^n \overline{\psi^n} \right)_l(\tau s) \right] ds
\]
\[
- \int_0^\tau d^+_l(\theta) \int_0^1 \left[ \left( \overline{\gamma^n \psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) + i \left( \gamma^n \overline{\psi^n} \right)_l'(\theta s) \right] ds d\theta - G_{2,l}^n .
\] (4.38)

where
\[
G_{3,l}^n = e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \int_0^1 \left( \gamma^n \overline{\psi^n} \right)_l(\theta s) ds d\theta.
\] (4.39)

Noticing the ansatz (2.2), we get
\[
G_{3,l}^n = e^{-i \mu_1^2 \tau} \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\theta s) d\theta 
\]
\[
+ \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \theta \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\theta s) d\theta + \int_0^\tau e^{i \left( \mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) \theta} \theta \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\theta s) d\theta \right] ds.
\]

Using integration by parts and the triangle inequality, we have
\[
|G_{3,l}^n| \leq \int_0^1 \left[ \tau \epsilon^2 \left| \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\tau s) \right| + \epsilon^2 \left| \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\tau s) \right| 
\]
\[
+ \epsilon^2 \int_0^\tau \left| \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\tau s) \right| d\theta 
\]
\[
+ \epsilon^2 \int_0^\tau \left| \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\theta s) \right| d\theta + \int_0^\tau \left| \left( \gamma^n \right)_l(\theta s) \right| d\theta \right] ds .
\] (4.40)
Combining (4.34)–(4.40) and noting \(|d_i^+(\tau)| \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2\) and Lemma 4.2, we get
\[
\|I^n\|_{H^2} \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2 \left[ \left\| \partial_t \varepsilon^n \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| \varepsilon^n \partial_x \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| \partial_{xx} \varepsilon^n \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}
+ \left\| \partial_t \varepsilon^n \partial_x \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| \partial_x \varepsilon^n \partial_{xx} \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| \varepsilon^n \partial_{xx} \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}
+ \left\| (\varepsilon^n)^2 \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} \right]
+ \tau \varepsilon^2 \left[ \left\| (\varepsilon^n)^2 \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| \varepsilon^n \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} \right]
+ \tau \|z_n^r \phi^n \|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2. \tag{4.41}
\]

In order to estimate \(J^n\), denote \(N^\varepsilon := \frac{b-a}{2\sqrt{2\pi} \varepsilon}\). When \(|l| \leq N^\varepsilon\), we have \(|\mu_l| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}\) which indicates that \(|d_i^-(\tau)| \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2\). Similar to the estimate of \(I^n\), we have
\[
\sum_{|l| \leq N^\varepsilon} \left(1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4\right) \|\hat{J}_l^n\|^2 \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^4. \tag{4.42}
\]

On the other hand, when \(|\mu_l| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}\), we have \(|d_i^-(\tau)| \lesssim \tau^2\). Due to the regularity of the solution, i.e. the assumption (4.1) and Lemma 4.2, we can get
\[
\sum_{|l| > N^\varepsilon} \left(1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4\right) \|\hat{J}_l^n\|^2 \\
\lesssim \sum_{|l| > N^\varepsilon} \tau^3 \mu_l^4 \left[ \int_0^\tau \int_0^1 |(\varepsilon^n \phi^n) '|(\partial s)^2 \, ds \, d\theta + \tau \left( \left\| (\varepsilon^n \phi^n) \right\|_0^2 + \left\| (\varepsilon^n \phi^n) \right\|_0^2 \right) \right] \\
\lesssim \tau^4 \varepsilon^4 \left[ \left\| \partial_x (\varepsilon^n \phi^n) \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \left\| 3^n \phi^n (\cdot, 0) \right\|_{H^4}^2 + \left\| \varepsilon^n (\cdot, 0) \phi^n \right\|_{H^4}^2 \right] \\
\lesssim \tau^4 \varepsilon^4 \left[ \left\| \partial_x (\varepsilon^n \phi^n) \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)} + \frac{1}{\tau} \left\| \varepsilon^n \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}^2 + \left\| \varepsilon^n \phi^n \right\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}^2 \right] \\
\lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^4. \tag{4.43}
\]

From (4.42) and (4.43), we obtain
\[
\|J^n\|_{H^2} \lesssim \tau \varepsilon^2, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1. \tag{4.44}
\]

Combining the above estimates and noting (4.37), we have
\[
\|\hat{\xi}_\phi^n\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \|I^n\|_{H^2}^2 + \|J^n\|_{H^2}^2 + \tau^2 \|\varepsilon^n \phi^n\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}^2 + \tau^4 \|\gamma^{n+1} \phi^n\|_{L^\infty([0,\tau];H^2)}^2 \\
+ \tau^4 \|\gamma^{n+1} \phi^n\|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \tau^2 \varepsilon^4. \tag{4.45}
\]

Plugging (4.32), (4.33) and (4.45) into (4.11), we get the second estimate. \(\Box\)

Defining the errors from the nonlinear terms as
\[
\left\{\begin{array}{ll}
\eta^n_{\phi}(x) := \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\hat{\eta}^n_{\phi})_l e^{i \mu_l (x-a)}, & \hat{\eta}^n_{\phi}(x) := \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\hat{n}^n_{\phi})_l e^{i \mu_l (x-a)}, \\
\eta^n_{\psi}(x) := \sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (\hat{n}^n_{\psi})_l e^{i \mu_l (x-a)}, & x \in \Omega, \ n \geq 0,
\end{array}\right. \tag{4.46}
\]
where

\[
\tilde{\eta}_
^n \text{ l} = p_\n(t) \left[ (|n|^2)_{\n} (0) - (|\Psi^n|^2)_{\n} \right] + q_\n(t) \left[ (\text{Re} (\bar{\eta}^n))_{\n} (0) - (\text{Re} (\bar{\Psi}^n))_{\n} \right],
\]

(4.47a)

\[
\tilde{\eta}_\n^n \text{ l} = p_\n'(t) \left[ (|n|^2)_{\n} (0) - (|\Psi^n|^2)_{\n} \right] + q_\n'(t) \left[ (\text{Re} (\bar{\eta}^n))_{\n} (0) - (\text{Re} (\bar{\Psi}^n))_{\n} \right],
\]

(4.47b)

\[
\tilde{\eta}_\n^n \text{ l} = c_i^+(t) \left[ (\bar{\eta}^n)_{\n} (0) - (\bar{\Psi}^n)_{\n} \right] + c_i^-(t) \left[ (\bar{\eta}^n)_{\n} (0) - (\bar{\Psi}^n)_{\n} \right]
\]

(4.47c)

...then we have

**Lemma 4.4** (Estimates for \( \eta^n, \eta^n \), and \( \tilde{\eta}_\n^n \)) Under the assumption (4.1) and assume (4.7) holds (which will be proved by induction later), we have for any \( 0 < \tau \leq \tau_1 \),

\[
\mathcal{E} \left( \eta^n, \eta^n, \tilde{\eta}_\n^n \right) \lesssim \tau^2 \mathcal{E} \left( \epsilon^n_{N,\phi}, \epsilon^n_{N,\psi}, \epsilon^n_{N,\phi} \right) + \frac{\tau^2 h^2 m_0}{\epsilon^2}, 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau} - 1. \quad (4.48)
\]

**Proof** From (4.46) and (4.47a), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} & \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n (\cdot, 0) \|^2 - I_N \| \Psi^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{H^2} - I_N (\Psi^n)_{H^2} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n (\cdot, 0) \|^2 - I_N \| \Psi^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| I_N (\Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{H^2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n (\cdot, 0) \|^2 - \| \Psi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{Y,2} - \| \Psi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau^2 \| \eta^n \|_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{Y,2} - \| \Phi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{Y,2} - \| \Phi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{Y,2} - \| \Phi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0} \\
& \lesssim \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau \| \eta^n \|^2_{H^2} + \tau^2 \| \Psi^n(\cdot, 0) \|_{Y,2} - \| \Phi^n \|^2_{Y,2} + \tau h^{m_0}, \quad (4.49)
\end{align*}
\]

where the operator \( \partial_{x}^{S} \) on a function \( f(x) \) is defined as

\[
\partial_{x}^{S} f(x) := - \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\sin(\mu^2 \tau)}{\tau} f_l e^{i\mu(x-a)}.
\]
Combining (4.49) and (4.10), we get
\[
\| \eta_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2} \lesssim \tau \| e_{\psi}^n \|_{H^2} + \tau \| e_{\phi, N}^n \|_{H^2} + \tau h^{m_0}.
\] (4.50)

In addition, we can obtain (by noting some estimates in Appendix)
\[
\varepsilon^2 \| \hat{\eta}_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \| \partial_x \hat{\eta}_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 \lesssim \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2} \left[ \| e_{\psi, N}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \| e_{\phi, N}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + h^{2m_0} \right].
\] (4.51)

Similarly, we can estimate all the terms of \( \eta^n_{\psi} \) in (4.47c) except the last term. For the last term, we have
\[
\sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4) \left| (\gamma^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l(0) - (\tilde{R}^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l \right|^2 \lesssim \| I_N (\gamma^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n(\cdot, 0)) - I_N (\tilde{R}^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n) \|_{H^2}^2 + h^{2m_0} = \| e_{\psi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \| e_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + h^{2m_0}.
\] (4.52)

Noting (4.21) and (3.16b), we get
\[
\left| (\gamma^{n+1})_l - (\tilde{R}^{n+1})_l \right| \lesssim \left| (\tilde{z}^n)_l(0) - (\tilde{Z}^0)_l \right| + |p_l(\tau)| \cdot \left( |\tilde{\psi}^n|^2)_l(0) - (|\tilde{\psi}^n|^2)_l \right| + |q_l(\tau)| \cdot \left( |\tilde{\psi}^n\tilde{\phi}^n)_l(0) - (|\tilde{\psi}^n\tilde{\phi}^n)_l \right|.
\] (4.53)

Combining the above two inequalities, we obtain
\[
\| \gamma^{n+1} - I_N R^{n+1} \|_{H^2} \lesssim \| e_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \| \hat{e}_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2} + \| e_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2} + h^{2m_0}.
\] (4.54)

Plugging (4.54) into (4.52), we get
\[
\sum_{l=-N/2}^{N/2-1} (1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4) \left| (\gamma^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l(0) - (\tilde{R}^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l \right|^2 \lesssim \| e_{\psi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \| e_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \varepsilon^4 \| \hat{e}_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + h^{2m_0}.
\] (4.55)

Similarly, we can obtain
\[
\sum_{l=-N/2+1}^{N/2} (1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4) \left| (\gamma^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l(0) - (\tilde{R}^{n+1}\tilde{\psi}^n)_l \right|^2 \lesssim \| e_{\psi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \| e_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + \varepsilon^4 \| \hat{e}_{\phi}^n \|_{H^2}^2 + h^{2m_0}.
\] (4.56)
Combining (4.55), (4.56) and (4.47c), we have

\[
\| \eta_\phi^n \|_{H^2} \lesssim \tau \left( \| e_\phi^n \|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \| \dot{e}_\phi^n \|_{H^2} + \| e_\phi'' \|_{H^2} + h^{m_0} \right)
\]

\[
\lesssim \tau \left( \| e_{\phi, N}^n \|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \| \dot{e}_{\phi, N}^n \|_{H^2} + \| e_{\psi, N}^n \|_{H^2} + h^{m_0} \right). 
\]

(4.57)

Plugging (4.50), (4.51) and (4.57) into (4.11), we get the estimate (4.48). \(\square\)

Remark 4.1 As part of the error propagation, the term \(\| \partial_x e_{\phi, N}^n \|_{H^2}\) is introduced in the error energy functional (4.11). While we do not have to estimate the related errors under this term directly. By noting the fact of the coefficients \(p_i, q_l\) as given in Appendix, the estimates of the local error \(\partial_x e_\phi^n\) and the error of the nonlinear terms \(\partial_x \eta_\phi^n\) can be converted as

\[
\| \partial_x e_\phi^n \|_{H^2} \lesssim \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \| \dot{e}_\phi^n \|_{H^2}, \quad \| \partial_x \eta_\phi^n \|_{H^2} \lesssim \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \| \eta_\phi^n \|_{H^2}.
\]

Thus, throughout the proof, we do not require any bootstrap argument or induction assumptions on the boundedness of \(\partial_x \phi_l^n\) in \(H^2\).

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The proof will be proceeded by the energy method and the method of mathematical induction [6,7,9,11,12]. For \(n = 0\), from the initial data in the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17) and noticing the assumption (4.1), we have

\[
\| e_\phi^0 \|_{H^2} + \| e_\psi^0 \|_{H^2} + \varepsilon^2 \| \dot{e}_\phi^0 \|_{H^2} = \| \phi_0 - I_N \phi_0 \|_{H^2} + \| \psi_0 - I_N \psi_0 \|_{H^2} + \| \phi_1 - I_N \phi_1 \|_{H^2} \lesssim h^{m_0+2} \lesssim h^{m_0}.
\]

In addition, using the triangle inequality, we know that there exists \(h_1 > 0\) independent of \(\varepsilon\) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
\| \phi_l^0 \|_{H^2} & \leq \| \phi_0 \|_{H^2} + \| e_\phi^0 \|_{H^2} \leq C_\phi + 1, \\
\| \phi_l^0 \|_{H^2} & \leq \frac{\| \phi_1 \|_{H^2}}{\varepsilon^2} + \| e_\phi^0 \|_{H^2} \leq \frac{C_\phi + 1}{\varepsilon^2}, \\
\| \psi_l^0 \|_{H^2} & \leq \| \psi_0 \|_{H^2} + \| e_\psi^0 \|_{H^2} \leq C_\psi + 1, \quad 0 < h \leq h_1.
\end{align*}
\]

Thus (4.5)–(4.7) are valid for \(n = 0\). Now we assume that (4.5)–(4.7) are valid for \(0 \leq n \leq m - 1 \leq T/\tau - 1\). Adding (4.20) and (4.14), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\left( e_\phi^{n+1} \right)_l &= \cos(\omega_l \tau) \left( e_\phi^n \right)_l + \sin(\omega_l \tau) \left( \dot{e}_\phi^n \right)_l + \left( \xi_\phi^n \right)_l + \left( \eta_\phi^n \right)_l, \quad (4.58a) \\
\left( e_\phi^n \right)_l &= -\omega_l \sin(\omega_l \tau) \left( e_\phi^n \right)_l + \cos(\omega_l \tau) \left( \dot{e}_\phi^n \right)_l + \left( \xi_\phi^n \right)_l + \left( \eta_\phi^n \right)_l, \quad (4.58b) \\
\left( e_\psi^n \right)_l &= e^{-i\mu^2 \tau} \left( e_\psi^n \right)_l + \left( \xi_\psi^n \right)_l + \left( \eta_\psi^n \right)_l. \quad (4.58c)
\end{align*}
\]
Using the Cauchy’s inequality, we obtain
\[
\left| (e_{\phi}^{n+1})_l \right|^2 \leq (1 + \tau) \left| \cos(\omega_l \tau)(\dot{e}_{\phi}^n)_l + \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\omega_l} (\ddot{e}_{\phi}^n)_l \right|^2 + \frac{1 + \tau}{\tau} \left| (\xi_{\phi}^n)_l + (\eta_{\phi}^n)_l \right|^2,
\]
(4.59a)
\[
\left| (\dot{e}_{\phi}^{n+1})_l \right|^2 \leq (1 + \tau) \left| \cos(\omega_l \tau)(\ddot{e}_{\phi}^n)_l - \omega_l \sin(\omega_l \tau)(\dot{e}_{\phi}^n)_l \right|^2 + \frac{1 + \tau}{\tau} \left| (\xi_{\phi}^n)_l + (\eta_{\phi}^n)_l \right|^2,
\]
(4.59b)
\[
\left| (e_{\psi}^{n+1})_l \right|^2 \leq (1 + \tau) \left| (\dot{e}_{\psi}^n)_l \right|^2 + \frac{1 + \tau}{\tau} \left| (\xi_{\psi}^n)_l + (\eta_{\psi}^n)_l \right|^2.
\]
(4.59c)

Multiplying (4.59a)–(4.59c) by \((\mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2})(1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4), \epsilon^2(1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4)\) and \(\frac{1}{\tau^2}(1 + \mu_l^2 + \mu_l^4)\), respectively, then adding them together and summing up for \(l = N/2, \ldots, N/2 - 1\), we obtain
\[
\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^{n+1}, e_{\psi,N}^{n+1}, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^{n+1}) \leq (1 + \tau)\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) + \frac{1 + \tau}{\tau} \left[ \mathcal{E}(\xi_{\phi,N}^n, \xi_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{\xi}_{\phi,N}^n) + \mathcal{E}(\eta_{\phi,N}^n, \eta_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{\eta}_{\phi,N}^n) \right].
\]
(4.60)

Using the Cauchy’s inequality, we get
\[
\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^{n+1}, e_{\psi,N}^{n+1}, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^{n+1}) - \mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) \leq \tau \mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) + \frac{1 + \tau}{\tau} \left[ \mathcal{E}(\xi_{\phi,N}^n, \xi_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{\xi}_{\phi,N}^n) + \mathcal{E}(\eta_{\phi,N}^n, \eta_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{\eta}_{\phi,N}^n) \right].
\]
(4.61)

Inserting (4.48) and the second inequality in (4.24) into (4.60), we get
\[
\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^{n+1}, e_{\psi,N}^{n+1}, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^{n+1}) - \mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) \leq \tau \mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) + \frac{\tau h_{2m_0}}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{\tau^5}{\epsilon^6}.
\]
(4.61)

Summing the above inequality for \(0 \leq n \leq m - 1\) and then applying the discrete Gronwall’s inequality, we have
\[
\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) \lesssim \frac{h_{2m_0}}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{\tau^4}{\epsilon^6}.
\]
(4.62)

Similarly, by using the first inequality in (4.24), we obtain
\[
\mathcal{E}(e_{\phi,N}^n, e_{\psi,N}^n, \dot{e}_{\phi,N}^n) \lesssim \frac{h_{2m_0}}{\epsilon^2} + \epsilon^2.
\]
(4.63)
Combining (4.11), (4.62) and (4.63), we get that (4.5) is valid for \( n = m \), which implies
\[
\| \epsilon \|_{H^2} + \| \epsilon \|_{H^2} + \| \epsilon \|_{H^2} \leq h^{m_0} + \tau.
\]
Using the triangle inequality, we obtain that there exist \( h_2 > 0 \) and \( \tau_2 > 0 \) independent of \( \epsilon \) such that
\[
\| \phi(t_m) \|_{H^2} \leq \| \phi(t_m) \|_{H^2} + \| \epsilon \|_{H^2} \leq C_{\phi} + 1,
\]
\[
\| \psi(t_m) \|_{H^2} \leq \| \psi(t_m) \|_{H^2} + \| \epsilon \|_{H^2} \leq C_{\psi} + 1,
\]
\[
0 < h \leq h_2, \quad 0 < \tau \leq \tau_2,
\]
\[
\| \phi(t_m) \|_{H^2} + \| \epsilon \|_{H^2} \leq \frac{C_{\phi} + 1}{\epsilon^2}.
\]
Thus (4.7) is also valid for \( n = m \). Then the proof is completed by choosing \( \tau_0 = \min\{\tau_1, \tau_2\} \) and \( h_0 = \min\{h_1, h_2\} \).

**Remark 4.2** Here we emphasize that Theorem 4.1 holds in two/three dimensions (2D/3D) and the above approach can be directly extended to 2D/3D without extra effort. The only thing needs to be taken care of is the Sobolev inequality used in Lemma 4.4 in 2D/3D
\[
\| u \|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \lesssim \| u \|_{H^2(\Omega)}, \quad \| u \|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)} \lesssim \| u \|_{H^2(\Omega)}, \quad 1 < p < 6,
\]
where \( \Omega \) is a bounded domain in 2D/3D. By using the assumption (4.7), Lemma 4.4 still holds in 2D/3D. Thus (4.7) and the error bounds can be proved by the method of mathematical induction since our scheme is explicit.

**Remark 4.3** Under a weaker assumption on the regularity of the solution, i.e. there exists an integer \( m_0 \geq 4 \) such that \( \phi \in C^1([0, T]; H^{m_0+3}(\Omega)), \psi \in C([0, T]; H^{m_0+1}(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; H^{m_0-1}(\Omega)) \cap C^2([0, T]; H^{m_0-3}(\Omega)) \) and
\[
\| \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+3})} + \epsilon^2 \| \partial_t \phi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+3})} \lesssim 1,
\]
\[
\| \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0+1})} + \| \partial_t \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0-1})} + \epsilon^2 \| \partial_t \psi \|_{L^\infty([0, T]; H^{m_0-3})} \lesssim 1,
\]
we can establish an \( H^1 \)-norm estimate of the MTI-FP method in Theorem 4.1 by a very similar proof with all the \( H^2 \)-norm in the proof being replaced by \( H^1 \)-norm. In 1D case, the \( H^1 \)-norm estimate of the MTI-FP method holds without any stability (or CFL) condition. However in 2D/3D, due to the use of the inverse inequality to provide the bound in \( l^\infty \)-norm of the numerical solution [5–8], we need impose the technical condition
\[
0 < \tau \lesssim C_d(h), \quad \text{with} \quad C_d(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|\ln h|}, & d = 2, \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}}, & d = 3. \end{cases}
\]
Of course, if the solution of the KGS is smooth enough, we can always adapt the \( H^2 \)-norm estimate in Theorem 4.1 and thus there is no need to assume the stability (or CFL) condition (4.66).
Remark 4.4 An MTI-FP method with higher order uniform accuracy in time could be designed in the same spirit. For example, to get a second order UA scheme, we can separate the $O(\varepsilon^2)$ terms explicitly out from the remainder term $r^n$ in the ansatz (2.2), which pushes the new remainder to $O(\varepsilon^4)$ [22]. After that, we need to integrate the $O(1)$ term $z^n$, the $O(\varepsilon^2)$ term and the remainder by a fourth order EWI [51]. Then error bounds at $O(\tau^4/\varepsilon^4)$ and $O(\varepsilon^4)$ can be obtained, which imply a second order uniform error bound in time. Of course, the scheme and its corresponding analysis would become much more complicated.

5 Numerical results

In this section, we report numerical results to demonstrate the uniform convergence of the MTI-FP method for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and apply it to numerically study convergence rates of the KGS equations to its limiting models (1.9) and (1.11) in the nonrelativistic limit regime. In order to do so, we take $d = 1$ and $\mu = \lambda = 1$ in (1.3) and choose the initial data in (1.5) with $d = 1$ as

$$
\psi_0(x) = \frac{1 + i}{2} \text{sech}\left(x^2\right), \quad \phi_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}, \quad \phi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (5.1)
$$

5.1 Accuracy test

The KGS equations (1.3) with $d = 1$ and (5.1) is solved on a bounded interval $\Omega = [-32, 32]$, i.e. $b = -a = 32$, which is large enough to guarantee that the periodic boundary condition does not introduce a significant aliasing error relative to the original problem. To quantify the error, we introduce two error functions:

$$
\epsilon_{\psi,\varepsilon}^\tau,h(t = t_n) := \|\psi(\cdot, t_n) - \psi_I^h\|_{H^2}, \quad \epsilon_{\phi,\varepsilon}^\tau,h(t = t_n) := \|\phi(\cdot, t_n) - \phi_I^h\|_{H^2},
$$

$$
\epsilon_{\psi,\varepsilon,\infty}^\tau,h(t) := \max_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \left\{\epsilon_{\psi,\varepsilon}^\tau,h(t)\right\}, \quad \epsilon_{\phi,\varepsilon,\infty}^\tau,h(t) := \max_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1} \left\{\epsilon_{\phi,\varepsilon}^\tau,h(t)\right\}.
$$

Since the analytical solution of this problem is not available, so the ‘reference’ solution here is obtained numerically by the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17) with very fine mesh $h = 1/32$ and time step $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6}$. Tables 1 and 2 show the spatial errors of the MTI-FP method for $\psi$ and $\phi$, respectively, at $t = 1$ under different $\varepsilon$ and $h$ with a very small time step $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ such that the discretization error in time is negligible. Tables 3 and 4 list the temporal errors of the MTI-FP method for $\psi$ and $\phi$, respectively, at $t = 1$ under different $\varepsilon$ and $\tau$ with a small mesh size $h = 1/16$ such that the discretization error in space is negligible.

From Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4, we can draw the following observations:

(i) The MTI-FP method is spectrally accurate in space, which is uniformly for $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$ (cf. Tables 1, 2). The approximation in $\phi$ is more accurate than $\psi$.

(ii) The MTI-FP method converges uniformly in time for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ with linear and quadratical convergence rates for $\psi$ and $\phi$, respectively (cf. last rows in Tables
Table 1 Spatial error analysis: $e_{\psi, \varepsilon}^{r, h}(t = 1)$ with $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ for different $\varepsilon$ and $h$

| $e_{\psi, \varepsilon}^{r, h}(t = 1)$ | $h_0 = 1$ | $h_0/2$ | $h_0/4$ | $h_0/8$ | $h_0/16$ |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $\varepsilon = 1$                 | 6.90E-1   | 1.39E-1  | 1.70E-3  | 2.44E-7  | 8.96E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2$                   | 7.57E-1   | 1.40E-1  | 1.70E-3  | 2.40E-7  | 8.37E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^2$                 | 6.37E-1   | 1.45E-1  | 1.70E-3  | 2.40E-7  | 9.19E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^3$                 | 6.46E-1   | 1.30E-1  | 1.90E-3  | 2.40E-7  | 8.89E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^4$                 | 6.47E-1   | 1.31E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.38E-7  | 9.26E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^5$                 | 6.47E-1   | 1.31E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.38E-7  | 9.66E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^6$                 | 6.46E-1   | 1.27E-1  | 1.70E-3  | 2.52E-7  | 8.76E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^7$                 | 6.46E-1   | 1.31E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.38E-7  | 9.08E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^8$                 | 6.46E-1   | 1.27E-1  | 1.70E-3  | 2.52E-7  | 9.08E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^9$                 | 6.46E-1   | 1.31E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.38E-7  | 1.02E-10 |
| $\varepsilon/2^{10}$              | 6.45E-1   | 1.26E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.52E-7  | 4.42E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^{11}$              | 6.46E-1   | 1.31E-1  | 1.80E-3  | 2.38E-7  | 9.07E-11 |

Table 2 Spatial error analysis: $e_{\phi, \varepsilon}^{r, h}(t = 1)$ with $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ for different $\varepsilon$ and $h$

| $e_{\phi, \varepsilon}^{r, h}(t = 1)$ | $h_0 = 1$ | $h_0/2$ | $h_0/4$ | $h_0/8$ | $h_0/16$ |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $\varepsilon = 1$                 | 4.74E-2   | 1.60E-3  | 3.64E-6  | 3.57E-10 | 9.23E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2$                   | 8.29E-2   | 1.90E-3  | 1.23E-5  | 3.92E-10 | 6.18E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^2$                 | 2.32E-1   | 1.12E-2  | 4.61E-5  | 1.46E-9  | 5.24E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^3$                 | 3.49E-1   | 1.30E-3  | 9.31E-5  | 5.33E-10 | 4.58E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^4$                 | 2.64E-1   | 1.20E-3  | 3.35E-5  | 5.16E-9  | 4.49E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^5$                 | 2.71E-1   | 2.09E-4  | 6.92E-6  | 8.76E-10 | 5.49E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^6$                 | 1.13E-1   | 5.27E-4  | 2.56E-6  | 1.73E-10 | 6.04E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^7$                 | 3.99E-1   | 4.29E-4  | 6.28E-7  | 4.23E-11 | 6.20E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^8$                 | 6.74E-2   | 5.90E-4  | 7.20E-8  | 2.38E-11 | 6.20E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^9$                 | 3.37E-1   | 5.13E-5  | 2.78E-8  | 1.86E-11 | 6.51E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^{10}$              | 3.81E-1   | 2.46E-4  | 9.80E-9  | 8.39E-12 | 3.09E-11 |
| $\varepsilon/2^{11}$              | 3.09E-1   | 7.75E-4  | 2.98E-9  | 1.73E-11 | 6.19E-11 |

In addition, when $0 < \tau \lesssim \varepsilon^2$, it converges quadratically in time (cf. each row in the upper triangle above the diagonal with values in italics of Tables 3, 4); when $0 < \varepsilon \lesssim \tau^{1/2}$, the error is at $O(\varepsilon^2)$ which is independent of $\tau$ (cf. each row in the lower triangle of Tables 3, 4) and it converges quadratically in term of $\varepsilon$ (cf. each column in the lower triangle of Tables 3, 4).

(iii) The practical temporal uniform convergence order of the MTI-FP in $\phi$ is better than the theoretical error estimate result. In fact, the temporal local truncation error of the MTI-FP in $\psi$ is at $O(\tau^3)$, but due to the nonlinear coupling with $\psi$, especially for the cases of $(\varepsilon, \tau) \lesssim (\varepsilon^2, \tau^{1/2})$.
To compare with existing numerical methods for the KGS [13], Table 5 shows the temporal errors of the phase-space analytical solver time-splitting spectral method (PSAS-TSSP), in which the time-splitting spectral method was used to discretize the NLSE [4,13] and the exponential wave integrator spectral method was used to discretize the KG equation [9,13], at $t = 1$ under different $\varepsilon$ and $\tau$ with a small mesh.
size $h = 1/16$ such that the discretization error in space is negligible; and Table 6 lists similar results for the Crank–Nicolson leap-frog time-splitting spectral method (CN-LF-TSSP), in which the time-splitting spectral method was used to discretize the NLSE [4,13] and the Crank-Nicolson and leap-frog schemes were used to discretize the linear and nonlinear terms in the KG equation, respectively [9,13].

From Tables 5 and 6, we can draw the following observations: (i) the $\varepsilon$-scalability of the PSAS-TSSP method is $h = O(1)$ and $\tau = O(\varepsilon^2)$ (cf. upper triangle above the diagonal with values in italics of Table 5); and (ii) the $\varepsilon$-scalability of the CN-LF-TSSP method is $h = O(1)$ and $\tau = O(\varepsilon^3)$ (cf. upper triangle above the diagonal with values in italics of Table 6). In fact, similar to the proofs in [4,9] for establishing error bounds.
of the NLSE and KG equation, we can establish an error bound for the PSAS-TSSP method under the condition $0 < \tau \lesssim \varepsilon^2$ (details omitted here for brevity)

$$\left\| e^n_{\psi} \right\|_{H^1} + \left\| e^n_{\psi} \right\|_{H^1} \lesssim h^{m0} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^2}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau}, \quad (5.2)$$

and respectively, an error bound for the CN-LF-TSSP method

$$\left\| e^n_{\psi} \right\|_{H^1} + \left\| e^n_{\psi} \right\|_{H^1} \lesssim h^{m0} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varepsilon^6}, \quad 0 \leq n \leq \frac{T}{\tau}, \quad (5.3)$$
provided that the exact solution satisfy \( \phi \in C([0, T]; H^{m_0+1}_p(\Omega)) \cap C^2([0, T]; H^1(\Omega)) \) and \( \psi \in C([0, T]; H^{m_0+1}_p(\Omega)) \cap C^1([0, T]; H^1(\Omega)) \) with \( m_0 \geq 2 \). Here \( e^n_\phi \) and \( e^n_\psi \) are defined in (4.4).

### 5.2 Convergence rates of KGS to its limiting models

Let \((\psi, \phi)\) be the solution of the KGS equations (1.3) with \( d = \mu = \lambda = 1 \) and (5.1), which is obtained numerically on a bounded interval \( \Omega = [-512, 512] \) by the MTI-FP method (3.15)–(3.17) with very fine mesh \( h = 1/16 \) and time step \( \tau = 10^{-4} \). Similarly, let \((\psi_{sw}, z_{sw})\) be the solution of the Schrödinger equations with wave operator (1.9) with \( d = \mu = \lambda = 1 \) and (1.10) and (5.1), which is obtained numerically on the bounded interval \( \Omega \) by the EWI-FP method [7] with very fine mesh \( h = 1/16 \) and time step \( \tau = 10^{-4} \); and let \((\psi_s, z_s)\) be the solution of the Schrödinger equations (1.11) with \( d = \mu = \lambda = 1 \) and (1.12) and (5.1), which is obtained numerically on the bounded interval \( \Omega \) by the TSFP method [4] with very fine mesh \( h = 1/16 \) and time step \( \tau = 10^{-4} \). It is easy to see that \( \psi_{sw} = \psi_s \). Denote

\[
\phi_{sw}(x, t) = e^{it/\varepsilon^2} z_{sw}(x, t) + e^{-it/\varepsilon^2} \overline{z_{sw}(x, t)},
\]

\[
\phi_s(x, t) = e^{it/\varepsilon^2} z_s(x, t) + e^{-it/\varepsilon^2} \overline{z_s(x, t)},
\]

and define the error functions as

![Fig. 2](image_url)  
**Fig. 2** Time evolution of \( \eta_{sw}(t) \) and \( \eta_s(t) \) for the smooth initial data (5.1) under different \( \varepsilon \)
A uniformly accurate (UA) multiscale time integrator…

\[ \eta_{sw}(t) := \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1} + \| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1}, \]

\[ \eta_s(t) := \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1} + \| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1}. \]

(5.4)

Figure 3 Time evolution of \( \eta^\psi(t), \eta^\phi_{sw}(t), \) and \( \eta^\phi_s(t) \) with nonsmooth data (5.5) for \( m = 2 \) under different \( \varepsilon \)

\[ \psi_0(x) = \frac{x^m |x|}{2} \sech \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right), \quad \phi_0(x) = \frac{x^m |x|}{2} e^{-x^2}, \quad \phi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-x^2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \]

(5.5)
where $m = 1$ or 2. In order to see the convergence rate to the semi-limiting model (1.9) or limiting model (1.11) in each component $\psi$ and $\phi$ more clearly, we define the error functions

$$
\eta_{\phi}^{sw}(t) := \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1}, \quad \eta_{\phi}^{s}(t) := \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_{s}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1},
$$

$$
\eta_{\psi}(t) := \| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1} = \| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_{s}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1}.
$$

Figure 3 depicts $\eta_{\psi}(t)$, $\eta_{\phi}^{sw}(t)$ and $\eta_{\phi}^{s}(t)$ for the nonsmooth initial data (5.5) with $m = 2$ under different $\varepsilon$ and Fig. 4 shows similar results when $m = 1$ in (5.5).

From Figs. 2, 3, 4, we can draw the following conclusions:
(i) The solution of the KGS equations (1.3) with (1.5) converges to that of the Schrödinger equations with wave operator (1.9) with (1.10) quadratically in \( \varepsilon \) (and uniformly in time) provided that the initial data in (1.5) is smooth or at least satisfies \( \psi_0, \psi_1, \phi_0 \) and \( \phi_1 \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \), i.e.

\[
\| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_{sw}(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_0 \varepsilon^2, \quad t \geq 0,
\]

where the constant \( C_0 > 0 \) is independent of \( \varepsilon \) and time \( t \geq 0 \).

(ii) The solution of the KGS equations (1.3) with (1.5) converges to that of the Schrödinger equations (1.11) with (1.12) quadratically in \( \varepsilon \) (in general, not uniformly in time) provided that the initial data in (1.5) is smooth or at least satisfies \( \psi_0, \psi_1, \phi_0 \) and \( \phi_1 \in H^3(\mathbb{R}^d) \), i.e.

\[
\| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} + \| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq (C_1 + C_2 T) \varepsilon^2, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,
\]

where \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 > 0 \) are two positive constants which are independent of \( \varepsilon \) and \( T \). On the contrary, if the regularity of the initial data is weaker, e.g. \( \psi_0, \psi_1, \phi_0 \) and \( \phi_1 \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \), then the convergence rate in \( \phi \) collapses to linear rate while the convergence rate in \( \psi \) is still quadratic rate (and uniformly in time), i.e.

\[
\| \psi(\cdot, t) - \psi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq C_0 \varepsilon^2, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,
\]

\[
\| \phi(\cdot, t) - \phi_s(\cdot, t) \|_{H^1(\Omega)} \leq (C_3 + C_4 T) \varepsilon, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T,
\]

where \( C_3 \) and \( C_4 > 0 \) are two positive constants which are independent of \( \varepsilon \) and \( T \). Rigorous mathematical justification for these numerical observations is on-going.

6 Conclusion

A multiscale time integrator Fourier pseudospectral (MTI-FP) method was proposed and analyzed for solving the Klein–Gordon–Schrödinger (KGS) equations with a dimensionless parameter \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \) which is inversely proportional to the speed of light. The key ideas for designing the MTI-FP method are based on (1) carrying out a multiscale decomposition by frequency at each time step with proper choice of transmission conditions between adjacent time intervals, and (2) adapting the Fourier spectral method for spatial discretization and the EWI for integrating second-order highly oscillating ODEs. Rigorous error bounds for the MTI-FP method were established, which imply that the MTI-FP method converges uniformly and optimally in space with spectral convergence rate, and uniformly in time with linear convergence rate for \( \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \) and optimally with quadratic convergence rate at \( O(\tau^2) \) in the regime when \( 0 < \tau \lesssim \varepsilon^2 \) and the error is at \( O(\varepsilon^2) \) independent of \( \tau \) in the regime when \( 0 < \varepsilon \lesssim \tau^{1/2} \). Numerical results confirmed these error bounds and showed that the MTI-FP method offers compelling advantages over classical methods in the nonrelativistic regime \( 0 < \varepsilon \ll 1 \). Numerical results suggest that the solution of the KGS equations converges quadratically to that of its limiting models when \( \varepsilon \to 0 \).
Appendix: Explicit formulas and estimates for the coefficients used in (3.14)

Define the functions

\[
\begin{align*}
  p_l(s) & := \int_0^s \frac{\sin(\omega_l(s-\theta))}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l} d\theta, \quad p'_l(s) := \int_0^s \frac{\cos(\omega_l(s-\theta))}{\epsilon^2} d\theta, \\
  q_l(s) & := \int_0^s \frac{\sin(\omega_l(s-\theta))}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l} \theta d\theta, \quad q'_l(s) := \int_0^s \frac{\cos(\omega_l(s-\theta))}{\epsilon^2} \theta d\theta, \\
  c^+_l(s) & := i e^{-i \mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s e^{i (\mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{2}) \theta} d\theta, \\
  c^-_l(s) & := i e^{-i \mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s e^{i (\mu_l^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \theta} d\theta, \\
  d^+_l(s) & := i e^{-i \mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s e^{i (\mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{2}) \theta} \theta d\theta, \\
  d^-_l(s) & := i e^{-i \mu_l^2 s} \int_0^s e^{i (\mu_l^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \theta} \theta d\theta.
\end{align*}
\]

(7.1)

Taking \( s = \tau \) in (7.1), after a detailed computation, we have

\[
\begin{align*}
  p_l(\tau) & = \frac{1 - \cos(\omega_l \tau)}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l^3}, \quad p'_l(\tau) = \frac{\sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l^2}, \\
  q_l(\tau) & = \frac{\tau \omega_l - \sin(\omega_l \tau)}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l^3}, \quad q'_l(\tau) = \frac{1 - \cos(\omega_l \tau)}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l^2}, \\
  c^+_l(\tau) & = \frac{\epsilon^2 e^{-i \mu_l^2 \tau} \left( e^{i \tau (\mu_l^2 + \frac{1}{2})} - 1 \right)}{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2}, \quad c^-_l(\tau) = \frac{\epsilon^2 \left( e^{-i \tau \mu_l^2} - e^{-i \frac{\tau}{\epsilon}} \right)}{1 - \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2}, \\
  d^+_l(\tau) & = \frac{i \epsilon^2}{(1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2)^2} \left[ e^{i \tau} \left( e^{2 - i \tau (1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2)} \right) - e^{2 - i \tau \mu_l^2} \right], \\
  d^-_l(\tau) & = \frac{i \epsilon^2}{(1 - \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2)^2} \left[ e^{-i \tau} \left( e^{2 - i \tau (\epsilon^2 \mu_l^2 - 1)} \right) - e^{-2 \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2} \right].
\end{align*}
\]

Based on (7.1) and noting \( \epsilon^2 \omega_l^2 = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2} \geq 1 \), we have

\[
|p_l(\tau)| = \left| \int_0^\tau \frac{\sin(\omega_l(\tau - \theta))}{\epsilon^2 \omega_l} d\theta \right| \leq \int_0^\tau \frac{|\sin(\omega_l(s-\theta))|}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2}} d\theta \leq \int_0^\tau 1 d\theta \leq \tau.
\]

Similarly, we can get

\[
|q_l(\tau)| \lesssim \tau^2, \quad |p'_l(\tau)| \lesssim \frac{\tau}{\epsilon^2}, \quad |q'_l(\tau)| \lesssim \frac{\tau^2}{\epsilon^2}, \quad l = \frac{N}{2}, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1.
\]
Again, based on (7.1) and noting $\epsilon^2 \omega_l^2 = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2} \geq \epsilon |\mu_l|$, we get

$$|p_l(\tau)\mu_l| \leq \int_0^\tau \frac{|\mu_l| \left| \sin(\omega_l(\tau - \theta)) \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2}} d\theta \leq \int_0^\tau \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{d\theta}{\epsilon} \lesssim \frac{\tau}{\epsilon},$$

$$|q_l(\tau)\mu_l| \leq \int_0^\tau \frac{\theta |\mu_l| \left| \sin(\omega_l(\tau - \theta)) \right|}{\sqrt{1 + \epsilon^2 \mu_l^2}} d\theta \leq \int_0^\tau \frac{\theta}{\epsilon} \frac{d\theta}{\epsilon} \lesssim \frac{\tau^2}{\epsilon}.$$
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