

## TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN



## Zentrum Mathematik

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## Computational Plasma Physics, SS 2022

http://www-m16.ma.tum.de/Allgemeines/CompPlasmaPhys22

Exercise Sheet 3 (23. 05. 2022)

## 1D Poisson solver with fast Fourier transform

Again, we want to solve the 1-dimensional Poisson equation

$$-\phi''(x) = \rho(x) \qquad x \in [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}, \tag{1}$$

with periodic boundary conditions

$$\phi(a) = \phi(b) \tag{2}$$

As we have seen last week, this equation does not have a unique solution. In order to get a unique solution we will be imposing the 0-mean condition:

$$\int_{a}^{b} \phi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0 \tag{3}$$

So far, we have explicitly solved the system by solving  $A_h\Phi_h=\rho_h$ . This week, we want to use the fact that the system matrix

$$A_{h} = \frac{1}{h^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & & & & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
(4)

is circulant with entries  $c_0 = 2/h^2$ ,  $c_1 = -1/h^2$ ,  $c_{N-1} = -1/h^2$ . We have seen in the lecture that a circulant matrix C is always diagonalisable

$$C = P\Lambda P^* \tag{5}$$

where P is the matrix from the discrete Fourier transformation with entries

$$P_{jk} = \exp\left(-\frac{2i\pi jk}{N}\right) \tag{6}$$

and  $P^* = \frac{1}{N}P^{-1}$  its complex conjugate.

This means that if  $\Lambda$  is invertible, we can simply compute the solution via

$$\Phi_h = P\Lambda^{-1}P^*\rho_h \tag{7}$$

- 1. What are the eigenvalues of  $A_h$ ? Is  $\Lambda$  indeed invertible?
- 2. Discretize (3). How does this affect the 0-th Fourier mode of  $\phi$ ?
- 3. Now that you have determined the value of  $\hat{\phi}_0$ , implement the Poisson-solver based on FT, following this prescription:
  - (a) Evaluate  $\rho$  at the internal grid points and apply the inverse Fourier transform  $P^*$  resulting in the vector  $\hat{\rho}$ .
  - (b) Multiply  $\hat{\rho}$  with  $\Lambda^{-1}$  and add  $\hat{\phi}_0$  as the 0-th entry.
  - (c) Apply the Fourier transform P to obtain your numerical solution  $\Phi_h$ .
- 4. Test your code using the same manufactured solution as on Sheet 2. Plot your solutions and check the convergence rate.