

## Exercise 6 – Poisson's equation

Write a Fortran program that iteratively solves the two-dimensional Poisson equation using the multi-grid method:

$$\nabla^2 u = f \quad (1)$$

1. On page 3 (and on Moodle / JupyterHub) you can find a recursive function called `Vcycle_2DPoisson` which performs the steps of the V-cycle. The function calls itself to calculate the correction on the next coarser grid. It also calls other functions and subroutines that have the following tasks but are still missing:

- The function `iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)` performs a single Gauss-Seidel iteration on  $\tilde{u}$ :

$$R = f_{i,j} - \nabla^2 \tilde{u}_{i,j} \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{u}_{i,j} = \tilde{u}_{i,j} - \alpha R \frac{h^2}{4} \quad (3)$$

where  $\nabla^2 \tilde{u}_{i,j}$  is calculated with finite differences. It returns the corrected  $\tilde{u}$  and the root mean square of the residue ( $R$ ) as a result.

- The subroutine `residue_2DPoisson(res)` calculates the residue  $R_{i,j} = f_{i,j} - \nabla^2 \tilde{u}_{i,j}$  at every grid point.
- The subroutine `restrict(fine,coarse)` copies every second grid point in `fine` to `coarse`.
- The subroutine `prolongate(coarse,fine)` copies every grid point in `coarse` to `fine` and interpolates linearly in between to fill the remaining grid points.

Your task is to fill in the missing functions / subroutines and create a Poisson solver module from them together with the recursive function `Vcycle_2DPoisson`. The boundary conditions for  $u$  and  $f$  are 0.

2. Write a main program that tests the Poisson solver by performing several iterations until the root mean square residue is less than  $10^{-5}$  of  $f$  (note: 64-bit precision may be needed to satisfy this condition).

The program should have the option to call either the iteration function directly (without the multigrid method) or the V-cycle function so it is possible to compare the speed of the two methods. It should perform the following steps:

- Read in input variables from a namelist:
  - Number of grid points `nx, ny` (should be  $2^n + 1$ ).
  - Initialization `init_type` (`random` or `spike`)

- Switch for multigrid `multigrid(.TRUE. or .FALSE.)`
  - Relaxation factor `alpha`
- Initialize variables:
  - Grid spacing `h=1./(ny-1.)`
  - Array `f` of size `(nx,ny)` with random numbers or delta function
  - Array `u` of size `(nx,ny)` with 0.
- Repeatedly call either `iteration_2DPoisson` or `Vcycle_2DPoisson` until the solution converges (according to `res_rms` compared to `f`)
- Write out `f` and `u` for visualization.

Deadline: Please hand in your solutions ( `.f90` files and plots of `f` and `u`) by **Tuesday, 30 April 2024, 23:59.**

```

1  RECURSIVE FUNCTION Vcycle_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha) RESULT (res_rms)
2  IMPLICIT NONE
3  REAL, INTENT(INOUT) :: u(:, :)
4  REAL, INTENT(IN) :: f(:, :), h, alpha
5  REAL :: res_rms ! root mean square residue
6  INTEGER :: nx, ny, nxc, nyc, i ! local variables
7  REAL, ALLOCATABLE :: res_c(:, :), corr_c(:, :), res_f(:, :), corr_f(:, :)
8
9  nx = SIZE(u,1); ny = SIZE(u,2) ! must be power of 2 plus 1
10 nxc = (nx+1)/2; nyc = (ny+1)/2 ! coarse grid
11
12 IF (MIN(nx,ny) > 5) THEN
13
14     ALLOCATE(res_f(nx,ny), corr_f(nx,ny))
15     ALLOCATE(res_c(nxc,nyc), corr_c(nxc,nyc))
16
17     ! take two iterations on the fine grid
18     res_rms = iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)
19     res_rms = iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)
20
21     ! restrict residue to the coarse grid
22     CALL residue_2DPoisson(u,f,h,res_f)
23     CALL restrict(res_f,res_c)
24
25     ! solve for the coarse grid correction
26     corr_c = 0.
27     res_rms = Vcycle_2DPoisson(corr_c,res_c,h*2,alpha) ! recursion
28
29     ! prolongate (interpolate) the correction to the fine grid
30     CALL prolongate(corr_c,corr_f)
31
32     ! correct the fine-grid solution
33     u = u + corr_f
34
35     ! take two more smoothing iterations on the fine grid
36     res_rms = iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)
37     res_rms = iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)
38
39     DEALLOCATE(res_f,corr_f,res_c,corr_c)
40
41 ELSE ! coarsest level (ny=5): iterate to get "exact" solution
42
43     DO i = 1,100
44         res_rms = iteration_2DPoisson(u,f,h,alpha)
45     END DO
46
47 END IF
48
49 END FUNCTION Vcycle_2DPoisson

```