

## Report 30/04/2020

All plotting times are defined by 'linspace(0,1,10)'. All examples are run with FixPt, and  $\beta = 10^{-3}$  only.  $\lambda = 0.01$ ,  $N = 60$ ,  $n = 61$ , OLD Tol =  $10^{-8}$ , Optimality Tol =  $10^{-4}$ .

### 1 Neumann Flow Control - Asymmetric Example 1

For this, the initial condition for  $\rho$  is  $\rho_{IC} = 0.5$ , and the Flow term is zero in the forward problem. The target is:

$$\hat{\rho} = 0.5(1 - t) + t\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin(\pi(y - 2)/2) + \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

We consider  $\beta = 10^{-3}$  and  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 1$  and  $\gamma = -1$ . All of these examples converge in about 700 iterations, using FixPt.  $\lambda = 0.01$ ,  $N = 60$ ,  $n = 61$ , OLD Tol =  $10^{-8}$ , Optimality Tol =  $10^{-4}$ . When  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0417$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0014$ , see Figure 1. When  $\gamma = -1$ ,

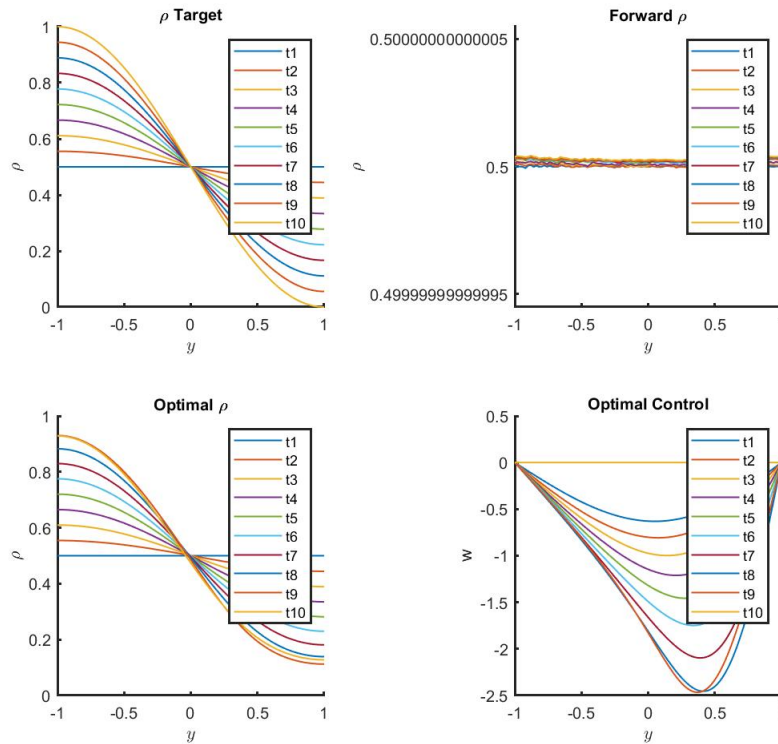


Figure 1: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 1,  $\gamma = 0$ .

$J_{FW} = 0.0438$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0011$ , see Figure 2. When  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0434$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0020$ , see Figure 3.

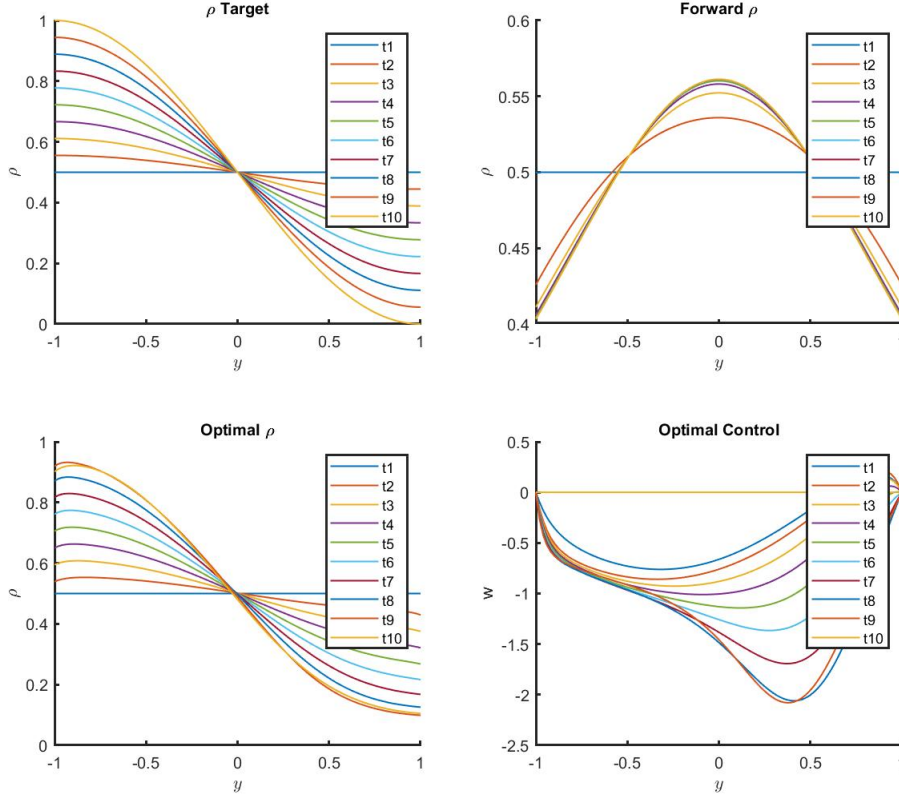


Figure 2: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 1,  $\gamma = -1$ .

## 2 Neumann Flow Control - Asymmetric Example 2

For this, the initial condition for  $\rho$  is:

$$\rho_{IC} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi(y-2)/2) + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

and the Flow term is zero in the forward problem. The target is:

$$\hat{\rho} = (1-t)\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi(y-2)/2) + \frac{1}{2}\right) + t\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(\pi(y-2)/2) + \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

which is similar to the target of the example above but with the new  $\rho_{CIC}$  incorporated.

We consider  $\beta = 10^{-3}$  and  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 1$  and  $\gamma = -1$ . All of these examples converge in about 700 iterations and take about 15 min, using FixPt.  $\lambda = 0.01$ ,  $N = 60$ ,  $n = 61$ , OLD Tol =  $10^{-8}$ , Optimality Tol =  $10^{-4}$ . When  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0321$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0013$ , see Figure 4. When  $\gamma = -1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0384$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0012$ , see Figure 5. When  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0307$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0017$ , see Figure 6.

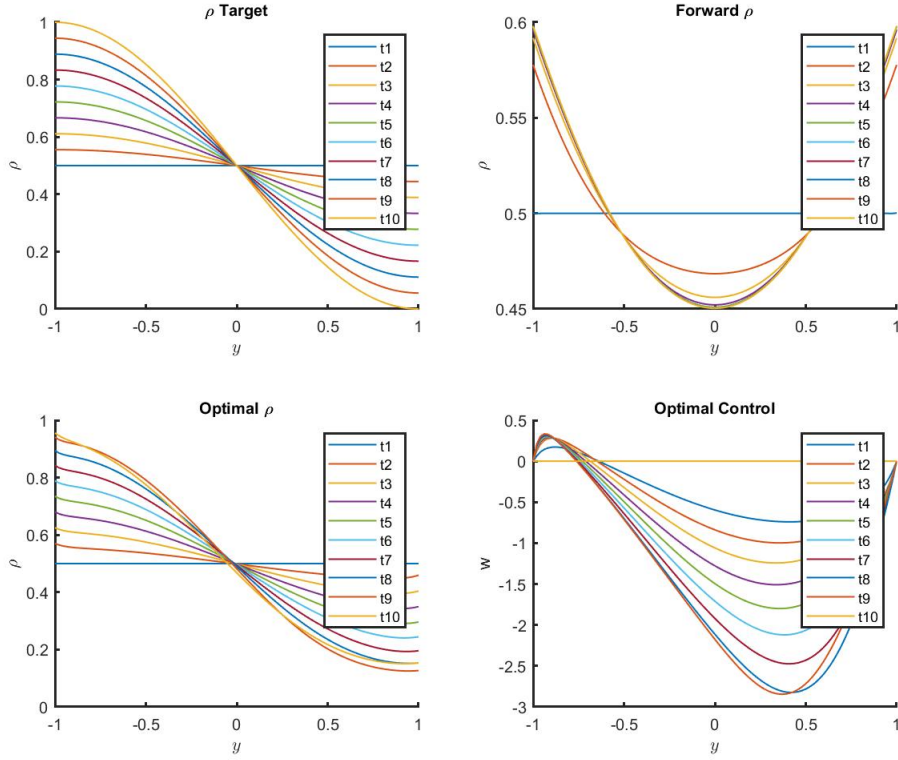


Figure 3: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 1,  $\gamma = 1$ .

### 3 Dirichlet Flow Control - Symmetric Example

We take the Dirichlet Boundary condition to be  $\rho_{\partial\Omega} = 0.5$ . Then the initial condition for  $\rho$  is  $\rho_{IC} = 0.5$ , the forward Flow term is zero. The target is:

$$\hat{\rho} = 0.5(1 - t) + t\left(-\frac{1}{4}\cos(\pi y) + \frac{1}{4}\right).$$

We consider  $\beta = 10^{-3}$  and  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 1$  and  $\gamma = -1$ . All of these examples converge in under 5 minutes and about 700 iterations, using FixPt.  $\lambda = 0.01$ ,  $N = 60$ ,  $n = 61$ , OLD Tol =  $10^{-8}$ , Optimality Tol =  $10^{-4}$ . When  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0313$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0018$ , see Figure 7. When  $\gamma = -1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0741$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0022$ , see Figure 8. When  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0148$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0015$ , see Figure 9. The results for the three cases are slightly but not very visibly different.

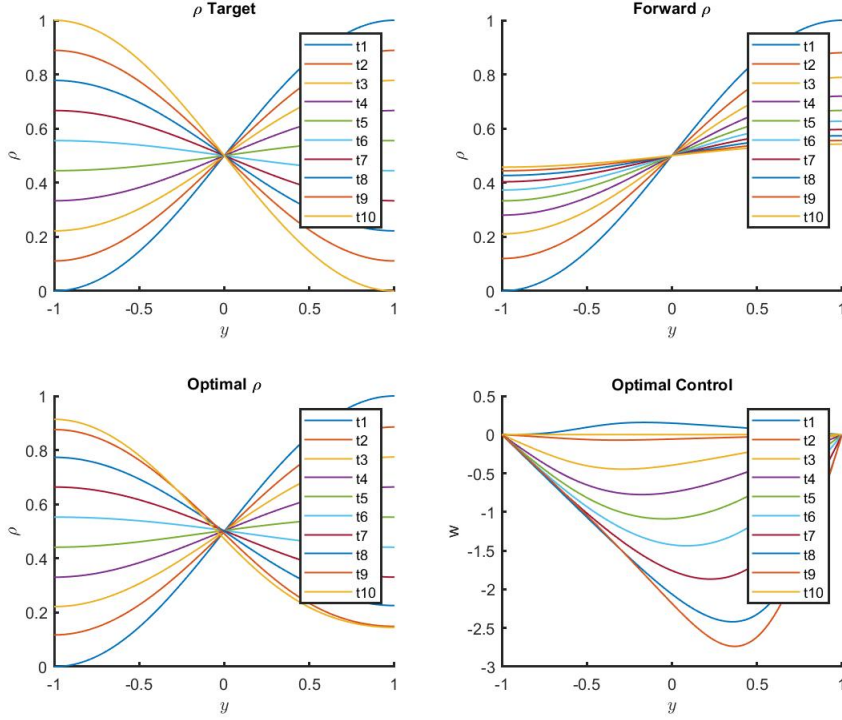


Figure 4: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 2,  $\gamma = 0$ .

## 4 Dirichlet Flow Control - Asymmetric Example

We take the Dirichlet Boundary condition to be  $\rho_{\partial\Omega} = 0.5$ . Then the initial condition for  $\rho$  is  $\rho_{IC} = 0.5$ , the forward Flow term is zero. The target is:

$$\hat{\rho} = 0.5(1 - t) + t\left(\frac{1}{2}(\sin(\pi y) + 1)\right).$$

We consider  $\beta = 10^{-3}$  and  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\gamma = 1$  and  $\gamma = -1$ . All of these examples converge in under 5 minutes and about 700 iterations, using FixPt.  $\lambda = 0.01$ ,  $N = 60$ ,  $n = 61$ , OLD Tol =  $10^{-8}$ , Optimality Tol =  $10^{-4}$ . When  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0417$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0027$ , see Figure 10.

When  $\gamma = -1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0510$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0026$ , see Figure 11.

When  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $J_{FW} = 0.0452$  and  $J_{Opt} = 0.0030$ , see Figure 12.

An interesting observation is that even though  $J_{FW}$  is smaller for  $\gamma = 1$ ,  $J_{Opt}$  is smaller for  $\gamma = -1$ . Overall, the particle interactions don't seem to have a large impact on the results.

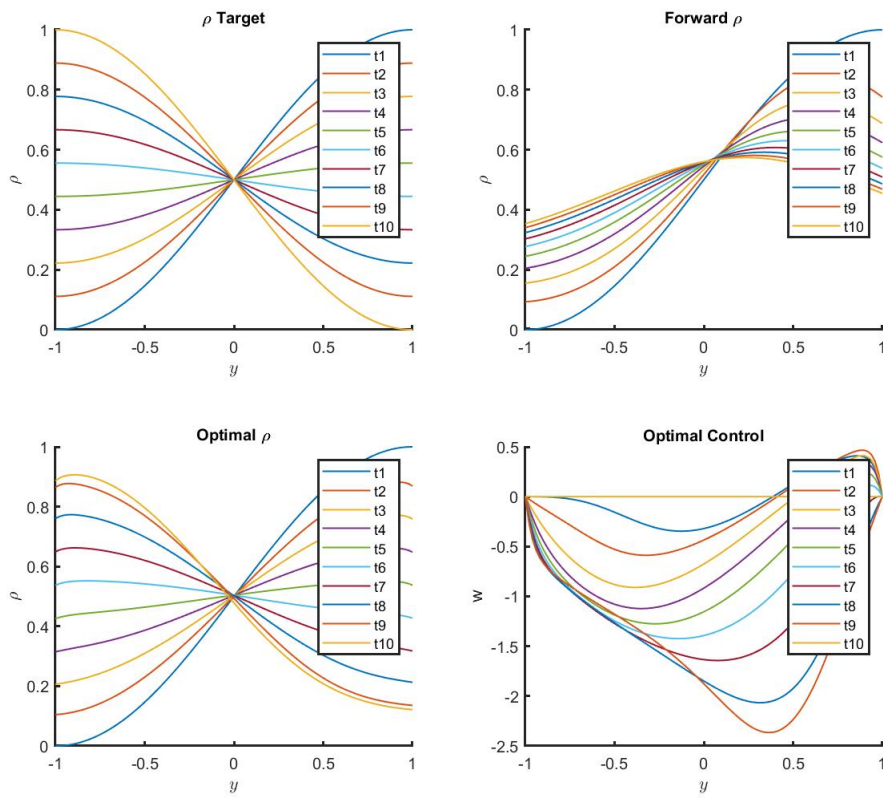


Figure 5: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 2,  $\gamma = -1$ .

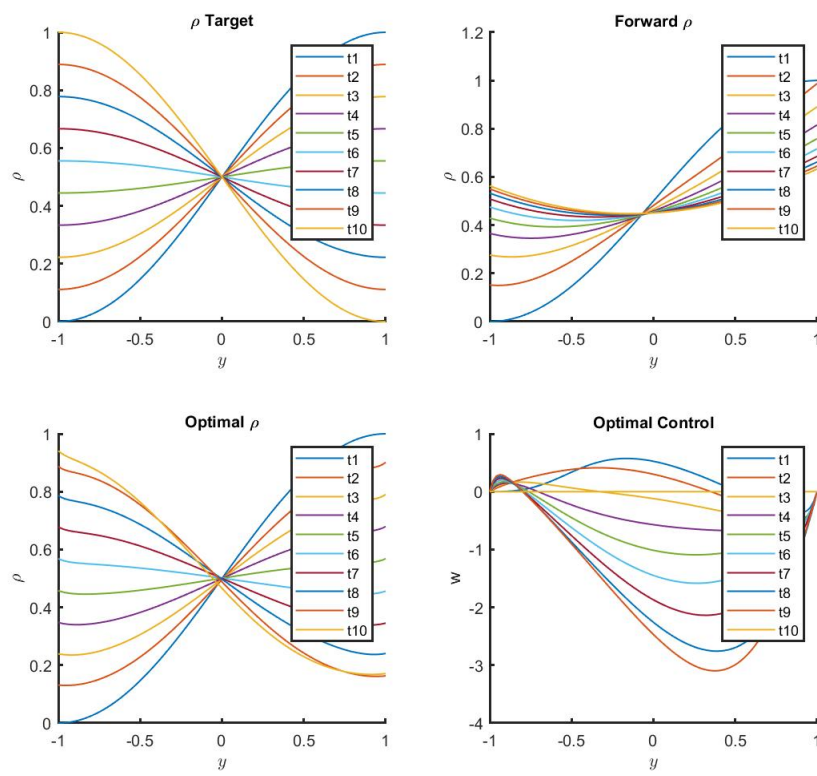


Figure 6: Results for Neumann Flow, Asymmetric Example 2,  $\gamma = 1$ .

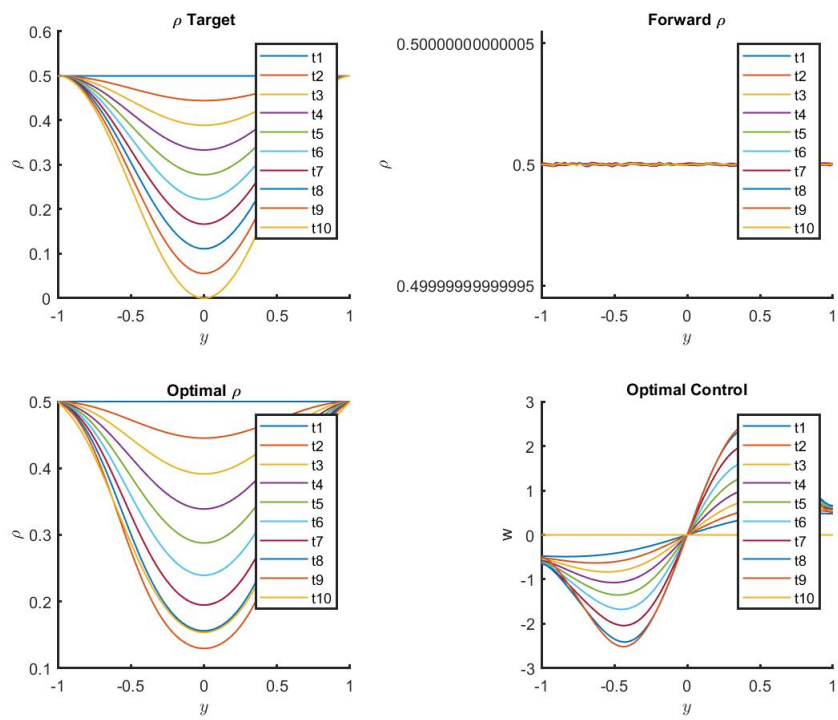


Figure 7: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Symmetric Example,  $\gamma = 0$ .

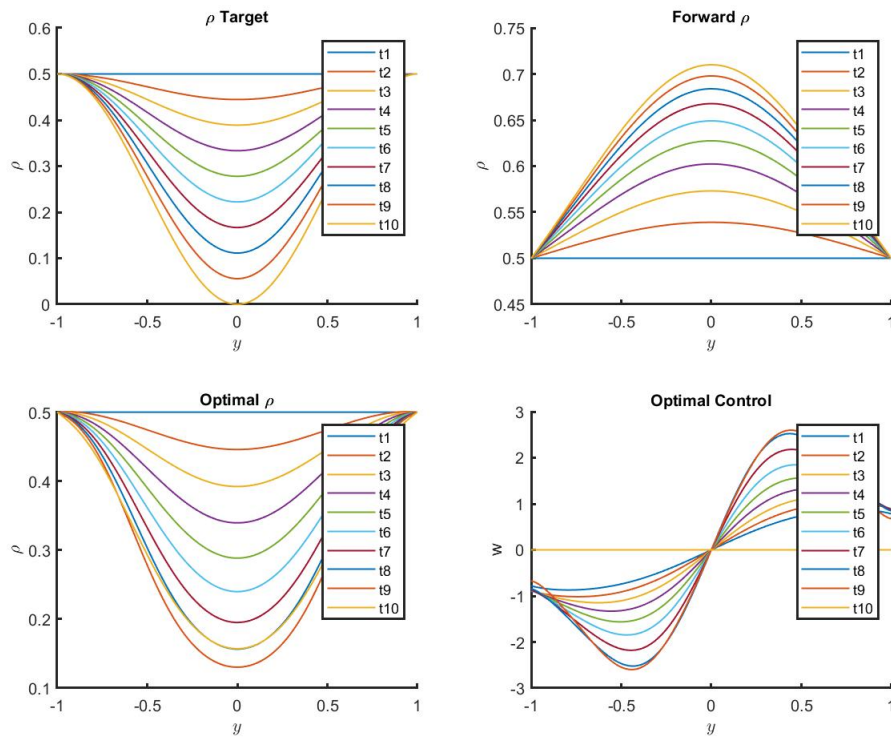


Figure 8: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Symmetric Example,  $\gamma = -1$ .



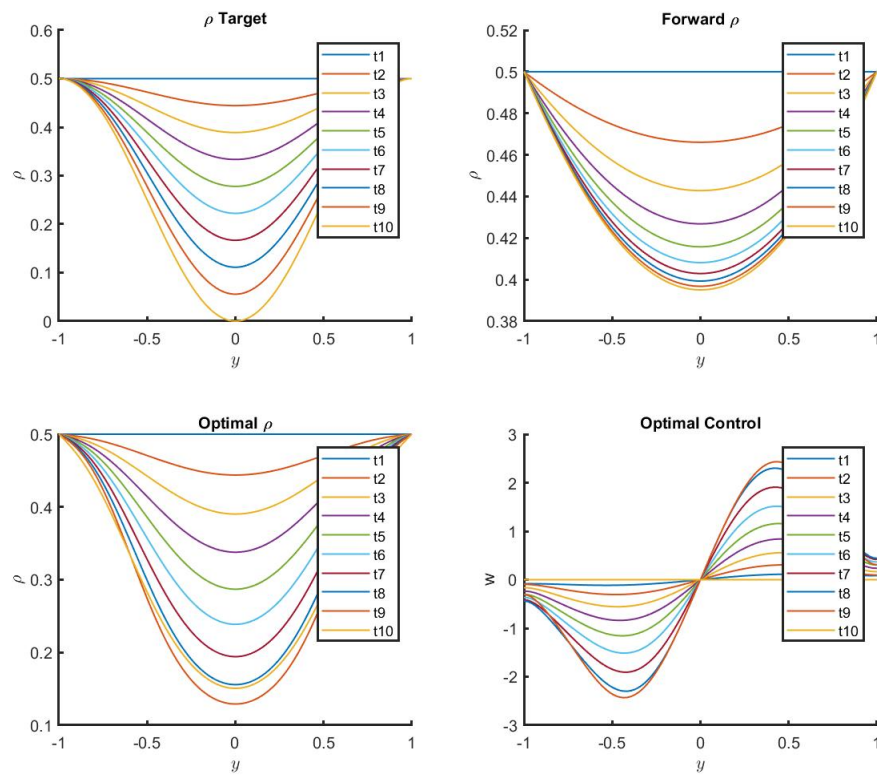


Figure 9: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Symmetric Example,  $\gamma = 1$ .

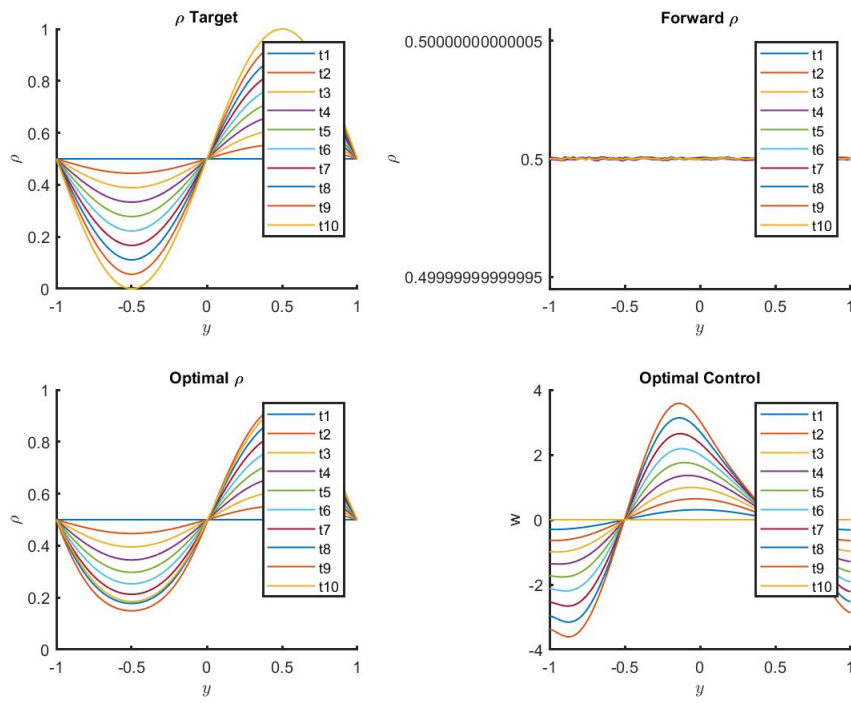


Figure 10: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Asymmetric Example,  $\gamma = 0$ .

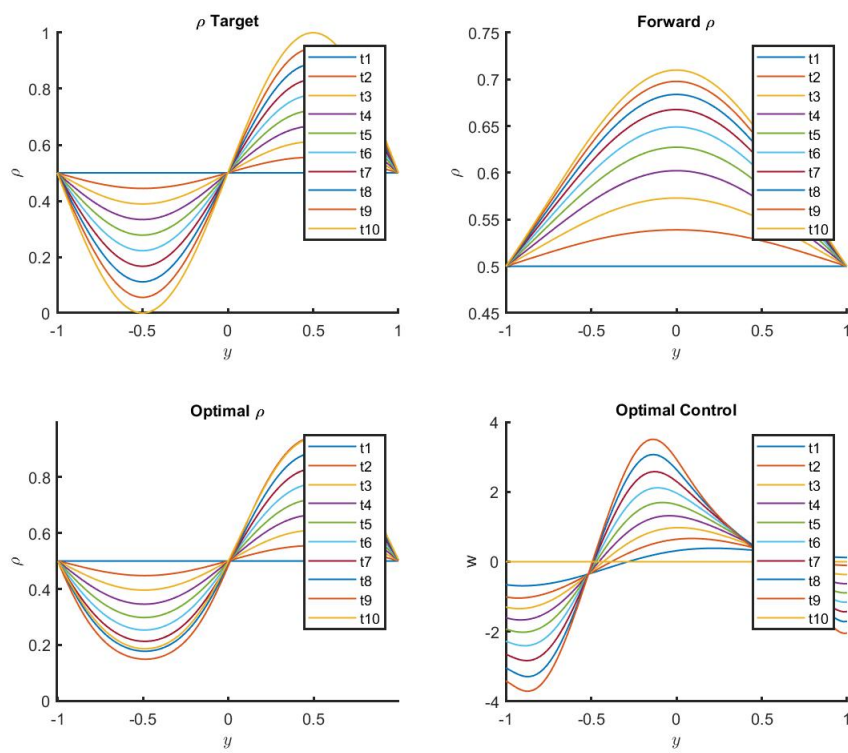


Figure 11: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Asymmetric Example,  $\gamma = -1$ .

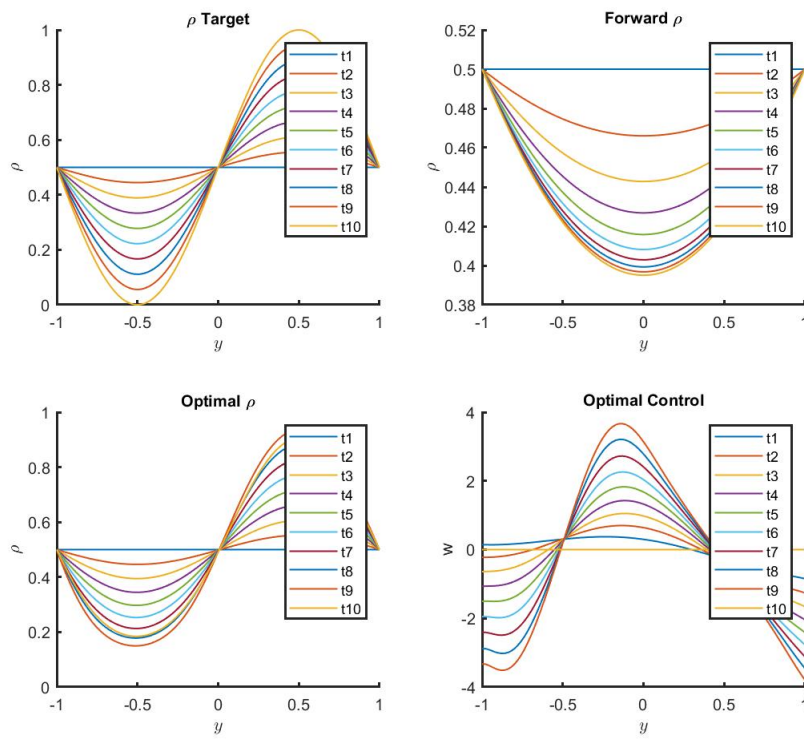


Figure 12: Results for Dirichlet Flow, Asymmetric Example,  $\gamma = -1$ .