

The problem investigated in the
HPC course:

Parallel resolution of a Poisson equation

Poisson equation

The Poisson equation reads: $\Delta u = f$

Also written as: $\nabla^2 u = f$

In 2D, the it is written out component-wise as follows:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u(x, y) = f(x, y)$$

It has a unique solution, e.g. with Dirichlet boundaries:

$u(x, y) = b(x, y)$ on the boundary $\partial\Omega$



Poisson equation

$$\Delta u = f$$

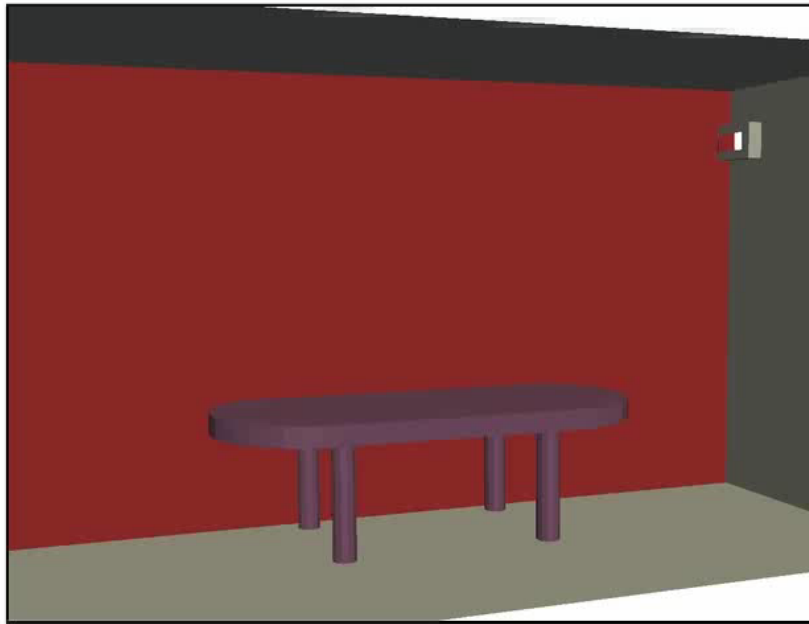
The Poisson equation describes

- The distribution of heat in a conductive solid.
- The distribution of pressure in an incompressible fluid.
- The distribution chemical species in a diffusion process.

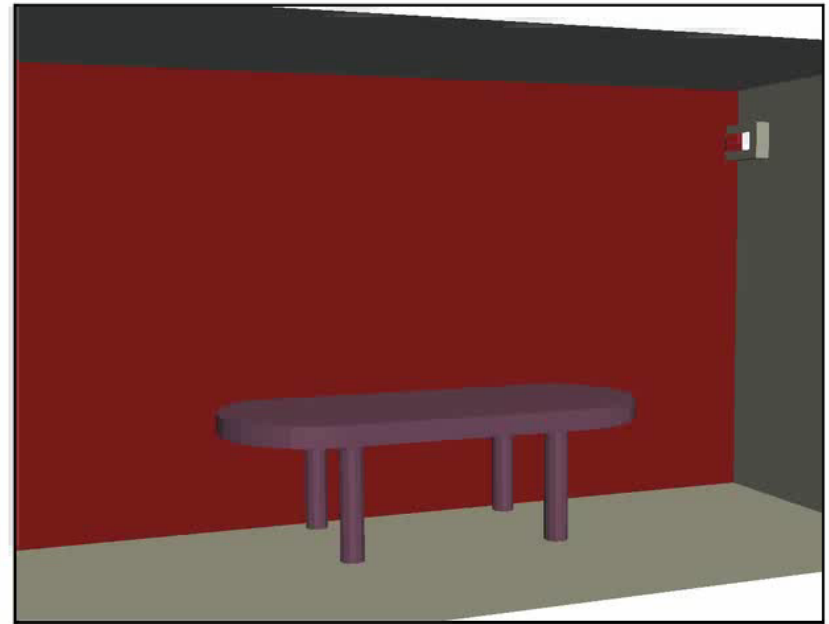
Example: heat transport

Air-conditioner in a meeting room

 palabos.org



Fixed air-conditioner



Sweeping air-conditioner

Numerical solution: finite differences

We approximate the Laplacian by centered finite differences:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, y) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} u(x, y) - f(x, y) = 0$$

$\frac{u(x+h, y) + u(x-h, y) - 2 * u(x, y)}{h^2}$ $\frac{u(x, y+h) + u(x, y-h) - 2 * u(x, y)}{h^2}$

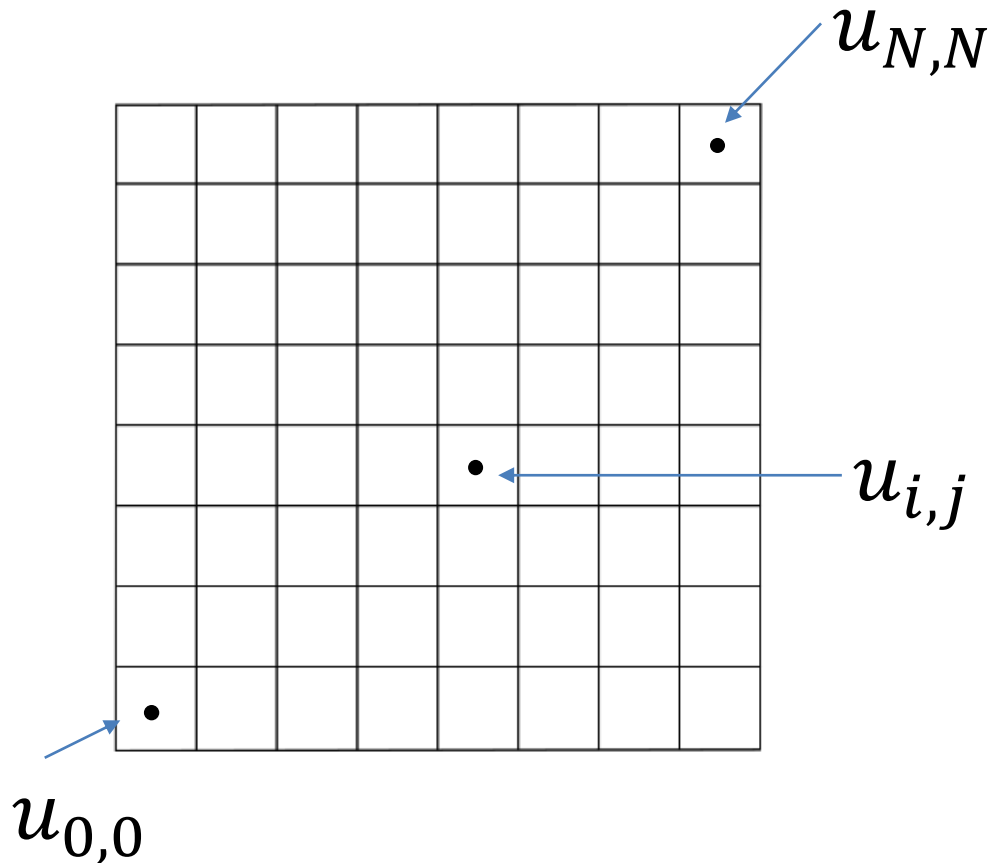
Leads to the linear system:

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} (u(x+h, y) + u(x-h, y) + u(x, y+h) + u(x, y-h) - h^2 f(x, y))$$

where $h = \frac{1}{N}$ Is the discrete grid spacing.

Discrete representation of space

We use a homogeneous discretization of space: a matrix



$$u(x, y) \equiv u_{i,j}$$



Iterative solution: Jacobi iterations

The system

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} (u(x + h, y) + u(x - h, y) + u(x, y + h) + u(x, y - h) - h^2 f(x, y))$$

Becomes

$$u_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4} (u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} + u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} - h^2 f_{i,j})$$

Which can be solved iteratively, for successive iterations k :

$$u_{i,j}^{k+1} = \frac{1}{4} (u_{i+1,j}^k + u_{i-1,j}^k + u_{i,j+1}^k + u_{i,j-1}^k - h^2 f_{i,j})$$



Your turn...