Project A: 2D Poisson Equation

(APc1-2)

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# **Abstract**

Two of the most easily recognizable elliptic partial differential equations that one can encounter in the field of engineering are Poisson’s equation and its special case Laplace’s Equation. The simplicity and general relevance of these equations make them fundamental equations in most engineering applications. The applications of Poisson’s equation are vast; it can be used to model a variety of problems involving the potential of an unknown variable. For example, it can be used to model heat transfer problems where there are sources or sinks of heat, electromagnetic problems with given a potential field, among others. The purpose of this report is to solve the two-dimensional Poisson’s equation using linear approximations and two iterative methods, Gauss-Seidel and Successive Over Relaxation (SOR).

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# **Introduction**

One of the most famous elliptic partial differential equations is Poisson’s equation

(1)

where is the Laplacian operator

(2)

is the unknown function and is some given parameter. In a two-space dimension, Poisson’s equation then becomes

(3)

In order to solve the two-dimensional Poisson’s equation, boundary conditions must be specified over the entire boundary, i.e. over the contour of the domain of interest. Typical boundary conditions can either be of the Dirichlet type, where the function itself is assigned on the boundary, the Neumann type, where the normal derivative of the function is assigned on the boundary, or the Robin type, a combination of both. With this information given, Poisson’s equation can then be solved for.

# **Discretization**

As discussed in class, a computer cannot understand complex mathematical operations such a derivative; in fact, a computer is only capable to producing the results the user inputs. To overcome this complication, linear approximations of derivatives as well as iterative methods have been extremely helpful to solve complex problems; the main idea behind linear approximations in derivatives is to take a specified number of points as close as possible to each other to approximate the real value. Inherent in these approximations are the errors caused by such approximations but which most of the time are small enough to even pose a complication in the problem.

The discretized two-dimensional Poisson’s equation is obtained using the familiar second derivative formula in the i and j notation, i.e.

(4)

(5)

For simplicity, let us assume = .This report focuses on two iterative methods: Gauss-Seidel and Successive Over Relaxation (SOR).

## **Gauss-Seidel**

The main idea behind the Gauss-Seidel method is to use the calculated values of a “round” in the next “round” rather than waiting until the entire “round” is finished. By using the calculated values as soon as they are available increases the convergence speed, and hence a faster result. The Gauss-Seidel method is

(6)

## **Successive Over Relaxation (SOR)**

Successive over Relaxation is another such type of iterative method can helps solve Poisson’s equation. The main difference between SOR and Gauss-Seidel is that SOR converges faster since a parameter β is introduced. The SOR method is

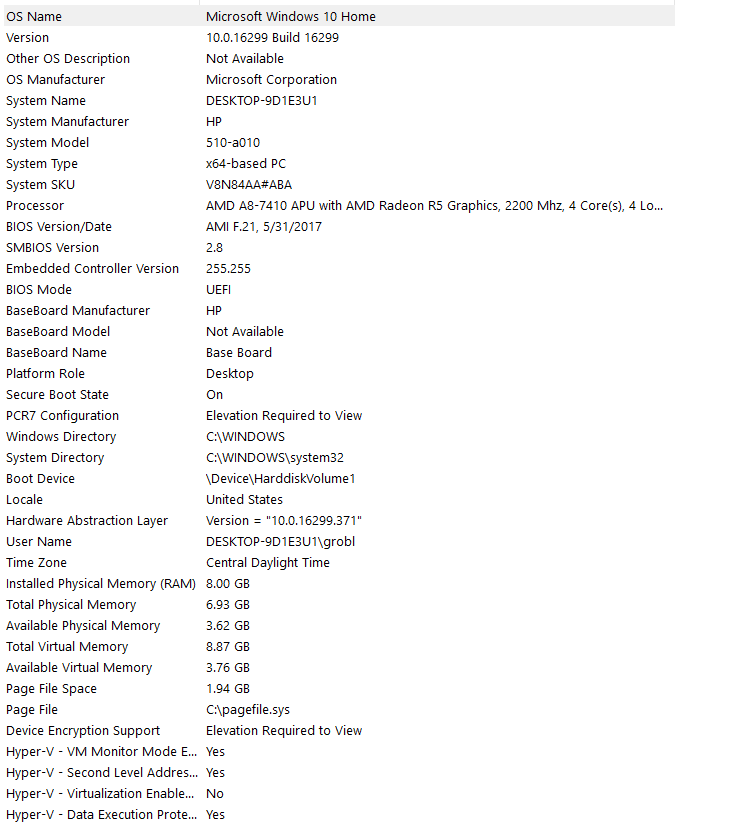
(7)

In this case the parameter β is usually chosen in the range of 1 to 2, i.e. 1 < β < 2. A common value for β is 1.5 but it can also be adjusted.

# **Numerical Method Description**

# **Technical Specifications**

The computer used to complete this assignment is the HP 510-a010. This computer has an AMD A8-7410 APU with AMD Radeon R5 Graphics processor, 2200 MHz, 4 Cores, and 4 Logical Processors. It also has an installed physical memory RAM of 8 GB and available physical memory od 6.93 GB. Figure 1 shows the complete system summary of the computer while the text file *“System Information”* found in the doc folder shows the complete system information for the computer used.



# Figure 1. System Summary for computer used

# **Two-dimensional Poisson’s equation**

The problem proposed for this project is in the form

(8)

with the domain of interest in the rectangle

, (9)

where

, (10)

and with boundary conditions

(11)

, (12)

where

(13)

The right side of the equation, the known parameter, is

(13)