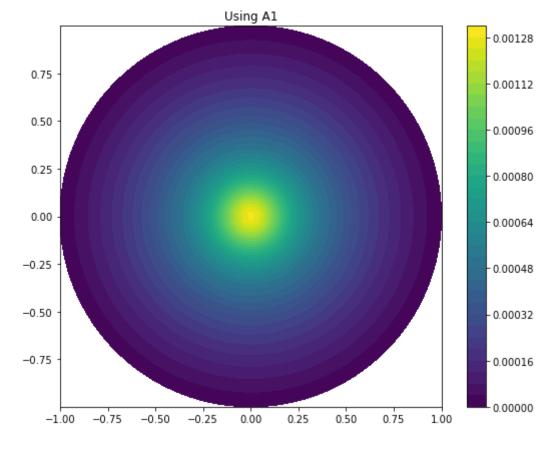
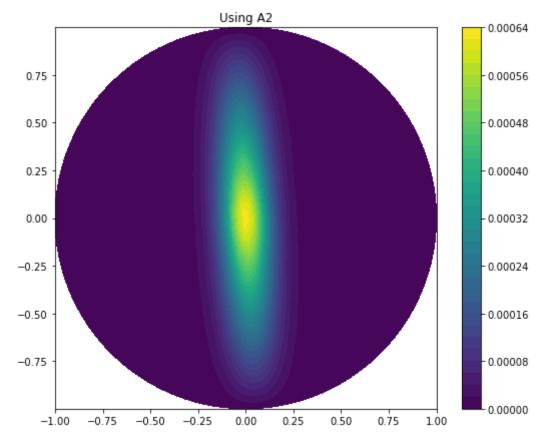
## Question 3 (Part b): Poisson problem over a circular domain

```
In [72]:
          #Initialization
          import dolfin as dl
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import numpy as np
          import mshr
          import logging
          logging.getLogger('FFC').setLevel(logging.WARNING)
          logging.getLogger('UFL').setLevel(logging.WARNING)
          dl.set_log_active(False)
In [73]:
          #1. Mesh generation
          #mesh = mshr.generate_mesh(mshr.Circle(dl.Point(0.,0.),1.),40) #Not working
          mesh = dl.Mesh("circle.xml")
In [74]:
          #2. Defining the finite element space
          Vh= dl.FunctionSpace(mesh, "CG", 2)
          u = dl.TrialFunction(Vh)
          v test = dl.TestFunction(Vh)
In [75]:
          #3. Defining the functions
          f = dl.Expression("exp(-100*(pow(x[0],2)+pow(x[1],2)))",degree=4)
          A1= dl.Constant(((10.0, 0.0),(0.0, 10.0)))
          A2= dl.Constant(((1.0, -5.0),(-5.0,100.0)))
In [76]:
          #4. Making the stiffness and rhs functional forms
          stiffness_form_A1 = dl.inner(A1*dl.grad(u), dl.grad(v_test)) * dl.dx
          stiffness form A2 = dl.inner(A2*dl.grad(u), dl.grad(v test)) * dl.dx
          rhs form
                            = f * v test * dl.dx
In [77]:
          #5. Implementing the boundary conditions
          def boundary(x, on boundary):
              return on boundary
          u0 = dl.Constant(0.)
          bc = dl.DirichletBC(Vh, u0, boundary)
In [78]:
          #6. Assemble matrices and solve the system
          u1 = dl.Function(Vh) #solution initialization for A1
          u2 = dl.Function(Vh) #solution initialization for A2
          dl.solve(stiffness form Al==rhs form,ul,bc)
          dl.solve(stiffness form A2==rhs form,u2,bc)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(9,7))
In [82]:
          plot1 = dl.plot(u1)
          plt.title("Using A1")
          plt.colorbar(plot1)
          plt.savefig("Q3b_A1.png")
          plt.figure(figsize=(9,7))
          plot2 = dl.plot(u2)
          plt.title("Using A2")
          plt.colorbar(plot2)
          plt.savefig("Q3b_A2.png")
          plt.show()
```



11/7/21, 7:33 PM HW3\_Q3b



## Comparison of the results

The conductivity tensor  $A_1$  is isotropic and therefore the solution is radially symmetric. However,  $A_2$  is anisotropic tensor which has 100 times more conductivity in y direction than x. Also, due to off-diagonal terms, the ellipse is not entirely vertical.