

## Chapter 1

# Demo problem: Solution of a "free-boundary" Poisson problem in an "elastic" domain revisited – this time with AlgebraicElements

Detailed documentation to be written. Here's a plot of the result and the already fairly well documented driver code...

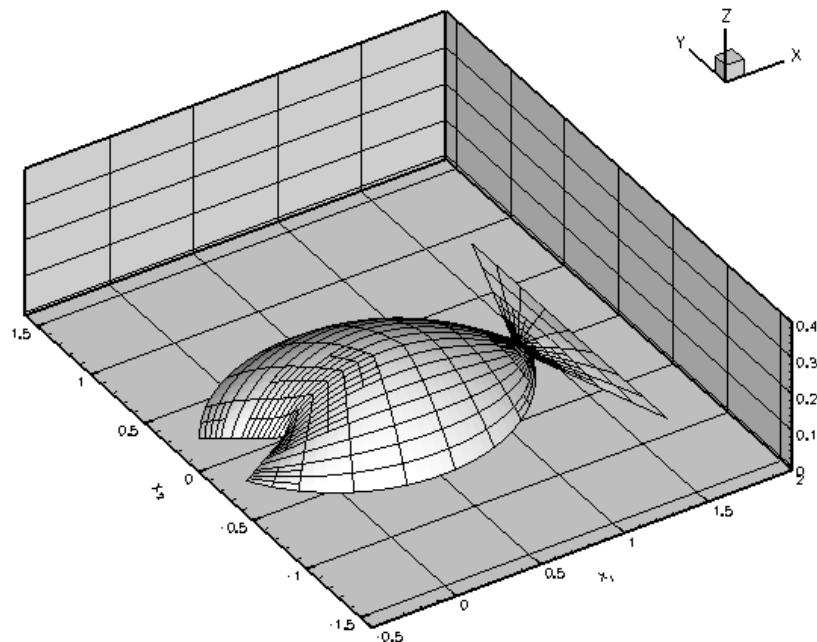
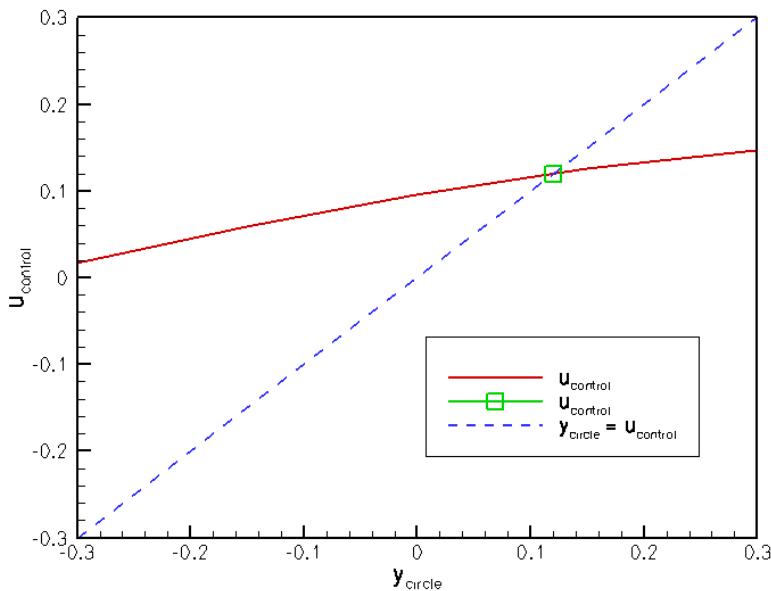


Figure 1.1 Adaptive solution of Poisson's equation in a fish-shaped domain for various 'widths' of the domain.



**Figure 1.2 Solution of Poisson's equation at a control node as a function of the 'width' of the domain.**

```
//LIC// =====
//LIC// This file forms part of oomph-lib, the object-oriented,
//LIC// multi-physics finite-element library, available
//LIC// at http://www.oomph-lib.org.
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//LIC//=====
// Driver for solution of "free boundary" 2D Poisson equation in
// fish-shaped domain with adaptivity

// Generic oomph-lib headers
#include "generic.h"

// The Poisson equations
#include "poisson.h"

// The fish mesh
#include "meshes/fish_mesh.h"

// Circle as generalised element:
#include "circle_as_generalised_element.h"

using namespace std;
using namespace oomph;

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

//=====
// Namespace for const source term in Poisson equation
```

```

//=====================================================================
namespace ConstSourceForPoisson
{
    /// Strength of source function: default value 1.0
    double Strength=1.0;

    /// Const source function
    void get_source(const Vector<double>& x, double& source)
    {
        source = -Strength*(1.0+x[0]*x[1]);
    }
}

//=====================================================================
//=====================================================================
// Refinable Poisson problem in deformable fish-shaped domain.
// Template parameter identify the elements.
//=====================================================================
template<class ELEMENT>
class RefinableFishPoissonProblem : public Problem
{
public:

    /// Constructor: Bool flag specifies if position of fish back is
    /// prescribed or computed from the coupled problem. String specifies
    /// output directory.
    RefinableFishPoissonProblem(
        const bool& fix_position, const string& directory_name,
        const unsigned& i_case);

    /// Destructor
    virtual ~RefinableFishPoissonProblem();

    /// Update after Newton step: Update mesh in response to
    /// possible changes in the wall shape
    void actions_before_newton_convergence_check()
    {
        fish_mesh_pt() ->node_update();
    }

    /// Update the problem specs after solve (empty)
    void actions_after_newton_solve(){}

    /// Update the problem specs before solve: Update mesh
    void actions_before_newton_solve()
    {
        fish_mesh_pt() ->node_update();
    }

    //Access function for the fish mesh
    AlgebraicRefinableFishMesh<ELEMENT>* fish_mesh_pt()
    {
        return Fish_mesh_pt;
    }

    /// Return value of the "load" on the elastically supported ring
    double& load()
    {
        return *Load_pt->value_pt(0);
    }

    /// Return value of the vertical displacement of the ring that
    /// represents the fish's back
    double& y_c()
    {
        return static_cast<ElasticallySupportedRingElement*>(fish_mesh_pt() ->
            fish_back_pt()) ->y_c();
    }

    /// Doc the solution
    void doc_solution();

    /// Access to DocInfo object
    DocInfo& doc_info() {return Doc_info;}

private:
    /// Helper fct to set method for evaluation of shape derivs
    void set_shape_deriv_method();
}

```

## Demo problem: Solution of a "free-boundary" Poisson problem in an "elastic" domain revisited – this time with AlgebraicElements

---

```
{  
    bool done=false;  
  
    //Loop over elements and set pointers to source function  
    unsigned n_element = fish_mesh_pt()->n_element();  
    for(unsigned i=0;i<n_element;i++)  
    {  
        // Upcast from FiniteElement to the present element  
        ELEMENT *el_pt = dynamic_cast<ELEMENT*>(fish_mesh_pt()->element_pt(i));  
  
        // Direct FD  
        if (Case_id==0)  
        {  
            el_pt->evaluate_shape_derivs_by_direct_fd();  
            if (!done) std::cout << "\n\n [CR residuals] Direct FD" << std::endl;  
        }  
        // Chain rule with/without FD  
        else if ( (Case_id==1) || (Case_id==2) )  
        {  
            // It's broken but let's call it anyway to keep self-test alive  
            bool i_know_what_i_am_doing=true;  
            el_pt->evaluate_shape_derivs_by_chain_rule(i_know_what_i_am_doing);  
            if (Case_id==1)  
            {  
                el_pt->enable_always_evaluate_dresidual_dnodal_coordinates_by_fd();  
                if (!done) std::cout << "\n\n [CR residuals] Chain rule and FD"  
                                << std::endl;  
            }  
            else  
            {  
                el_pt->disable_always_evaluate_dresidual_dnodal_coordinates_by_fd();  
                if (!done) std::cout << "\n\n [CR residuals] Chain rule and analytic"  
                                << std::endl;  
            }  
        }  
        // Fastest with/without FD  
        else if ( (Case_id==3) || (Case_id==4) )  
        {  
            // It's broken but let's call it anyway to keep self-test alive  
            bool i_know_what_i_am_doing=true;  
            el_pt->evaluate_shape_derivs_by_fastest_method(i_know_what_i_am_doing);  
            if (Case_id==3)  
            {  
                el_pt->enable_always_evaluate_dresidual_dnodal_coordinates_by_fd();  
                if (!done) std::cout << "\n\n [CR residuals] Fastest and FD"  
                                << std::endl;  
            }  
            else  
            {  
                el_pt->disable_always_evaluate_dresidual_dnodal_coordinates_by_fd();  
                if (!done) std::cout << "\n\n [CR residuals] Fastest and analytic"  
                                << std::endl;  
            }  
        }  
        done=true;  
    }  
  
    /// Node at which the solution of the Poisson equation is documented  
    Node* Doc_node_pt;  
  
    /// Trace file  
    ofstream Trace_file;  
  
    /// Pointer to fish mesh  
    AlgebraicRefineableFishMesh<ELEMENT>* Fish_mesh_pt;  
  
    /// Pointer to single-element mesh that stores the GeneralisedElement  
    /// that represents the fish back  
    Mesh* Fish_back_mesh_pt;  
  
    /// Pointer to data item that stores the "load" on the fish back  
    Data* Load_pt;  
  
    /// Is the position of the fish back prescribed?  
    bool Fix_position;  
  
    /// Doc info object  
    DocInfo Doc_info;  
  
    /// Case id
```

```

unsigned Case_id;
};

//=====================================================================
/// Constructor for adaptive Poisson problem in deformable fish-shaped
/// domain. Pass flag if position of fish back is fixed, and the output
/// directory.
//=====================================================================
template<class ELEMENT>
RefineableFishPoissonProblem<ELEMENT>::RefineableFishPoissonProblem(
    const bool& fix_position, const string& directory_name,
    const unsigned& i_case) : Fix_position(fix_position), Case_id(i_case)
{

    // Set output directory
    Doc_info.set_directory(directory_name);
    // Initialise step number
    Doc_info.number()=0;
    // Open trace file
    char filename[100];
    sprintf(filename, sizeof(filename), "%s/trace.dat", directory_name.c_str());
    Trace_file.open(filename);

    Trace_file
        << "VARIABLES=\"load\", \"y<sub>circle</sub>\", \"u<sub>control</sub>\""
        << std::endl;

    // Set coordinates and radius for the circle that will become the fish back
    double x_c=0.5;
    double y_c=0.0;
    double r_back=1.0;

    // Build geometric element that will become the fish back
    GeomObject* fish_back_pt=new ElasticallySupportedRingElement(x_c,y_c,r_back);

    // Build fish mesh with geometric object that specifies the fish back
    Fish_mesh_pt=new AlgebraicRefineableFishMesh<ELEMENT>(fish_back_pt);

    // Add the fish mesh to the problem's collection of submeshes:
    add_sub_mesh(Fish_mesh_pt);

    // Build mesh that will store only the geometric wall element
    Fish_back_mesh_pt=new Mesh;

    // So far, the mesh is completely empty. Let's add the
    // one (and only!) GeneralisedElement which represents the shape
    // of the fish's back to it:
    Fish_back_mesh_pt->add_element_pt(dynamic_cast<GeneralisedElement*>(
        Fish_mesh_pt->fish_back_pt()));

    // Add the fish back mesh to the problem's collection of submeshes:
    add_sub_mesh(Fish_back_mesh_pt);

    // Now build global mesh from the submeshes
    build_global_mesh();

    // Create/set error estimator
    fish_mesh_pt()->spatial_error_estimator_pt()=new Z2ErrorEstimator;

    // Choose a node at which the solution is documented: Choose
    // the central node that is shared by all four elements in
    // the base mesh because it exists at all refinement levels.
    // How many nodes does element 0 have?
    unsigned nnod=fish_mesh_pt()->finite_element_pt(0)->nnode();

    // The central node is the last node in element 0:
    Doc_node_pt=fish_mesh_pt()->finite_element_pt(0)->node_pt(nnod-1);

    // Doc
    cout << std::endl << "Control node is located at: "
        << Doc_node_pt->x(0) << " " << Doc_node_pt->x(1)
        << std::endl << std::endl;

    // Position of fish back is prescribed
    if (Fix_position)
    {
        // Create the load data object
        Load_pt=new Data(1);

        // Pin the prescribed load
}

```

## Demo problem: Solution of a "free-boundary" Poisson problem in an "elastic" domain revisited – this time with AlgebraicElements

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```
Load_pt->pin(0);

// Pin the vertical displacement
dynamic_cast<ElasticallySupportedRingElement*>(
    Fish_mesh_pt->fish_back_pt())->pin_yc();
}

// Coupled problem: The position of the fish back is determined
// via the solution of the Poisson equation: The solution at
// the control node acts as the load for the displacement of the
// fish back
else
{
    // Use the solution (value 0) at the control node as the load
    // that acts on the ring. [Note: Node == Data by inheritance]
    Load_pt=Doc_node_pt;
}

// Set the pointer to the Data object that specifies the
// load on the fish's back
dynamic_cast<ElasticallySupportedRingElement*>(Fish_mesh_pt->fish_back_pt())->
set_load_pt(Load_pt);

// Set the boundary conditions for this problem: All nodes are
// free by default -- just pin the ones that have Dirichlet conditions
// here.
unsigned num_bound = fish_mesh_pt()->nboundary();
for(unsigned ibound=0;ibound<num_bound;ibound++)
{
    unsigned num_nod= fish_mesh_pt()->nboundary_node(ibound);
    for (unsigned inod=0;inod<num_nod;inod++)
    {
        fish_mesh_pt()->boundary_node_pt(ibound,inod)->pin(0);
    }
}

// Set homogeneous boundary conditions on all boundaries
for(unsigned ibound=0;ibound<num_bound;ibound++)
{
    // Loop over the nodes on boundary
    unsigned num_nod=fish_mesh_pt()->nboundary_node(ibound);
    for (unsigned inod=0;inod<num_nod;inod++)
    {
        fish_mesh_pt()->boundary_node_pt(ibound,inod)->set_value(0,0.0);
    }
}

/// Loop over elements and set pointers to source function
unsigned n_element = fish_mesh_pt()->nelement();
for(unsigned i=0;i<n_element;i++)
{
    // Upcast from FiniteElement to the present element
    ELEMENT *el_pt = dynamic_cast<ELEMENT*>(fish_mesh_pt()->element_pt(i));

    //Set the source function pointer
    el_pt->source_fct_pt() = &ConstSourceForPoisson::get_source;
}

// Set shape derivative method
set_shape_deriv_method();

// Do equation numbering
cout <<"Number of equations: " << assign_eqn_numbers() << std::endl;
}

//================================================================
/// Destructor for Poisson problem in deformable fish-shaped domain.
//================================================================
template<class ELEMENT>
RefineableFishPoissonProblem<ELEMENT>::~RefineableFishPoissonProblem()
{
    // Close trace file
    Trace_file.close();
}

//================================================================
/// Doc the solution in tecplot format.
//================================================================
template<class ELEMENT>
```

```

void RefineableFishPoissonProblem<ELEMENT>::doc_solution()
{
    ofstream some_file;
    char filename[100];

    // Number of plot points in each coordinate direction.
    unsigned npts;
    npts=5;

    // Output solution
    if (Case_id!=0)
    {
        snprintf(filename, sizeof(filename), "%s/soln_%i_%i.dat", Doc_info.directory().c_str(),
                 Case_id, Doc_info.number());
    }
    else
    {
        snprintf(filename, sizeof(filename), "%s/soln%i.dat", Doc_info.directory().c_str(),
                 Doc_info.number());
    }
    some_file.open(filename);
    fish_mesh_pt() ->output(some_file,npts);
    some_file.close();

    // Write "load", vertical position of the fish back, and solution at
    // control node to trace file
    Trace_file
    << static_cast<ElasticallySupportedRingElement*>(fish_mesh_pt() ->
        fish_back_pt()) ->load()
    << " "
    << static_cast<ElasticallySupportedRingElement*>(fish_mesh_pt() ->
        fish_back_pt()) ->y_c()
    << " " << Doc_node_pt->value(0) << std::endl;
}

```

```

//=====
// Demonstrate how to solve 2D Poisson problem in deformable
// fish-shaped domain with mesh adaptation.
//=====

template<class ELEMENT>
void demo_fish_poisson(const string& directory_name)
{
    // Set up the problem with prescribed displacement of fish back
    bool fix_position=true;
    RefineableFishPoissonProblem<ELEMENT> problem(fix_position,directory_name,0);

    // Doc refinement targets
    problem.fish_mesh_pt() -> doc_adaptivity_targets(cout);

    // Do some uniform mesh refinement first
    //-----
    problem.refine_uniformly();
    problem.refine_uniformly();

    // Initial value for the vertical displacement of the fish's back
    problem.y_c()=-0.3;

    // Loop for different fish shapes
    //-----

    // Number of steps
    unsigned nstep=5;

    // Increment in displacement
    double dyc=0.6/double(nstep-1);

    // Valiation: Just do one step
    if (CommandLineArgs::Argc>1) nstep=1;
    for (unsigned istep=0;istep<nstep;istep++)
    {
        // Solve/doc

```

## Demo problem: Solution of a "free-boundary" Poisson problem in an "elastic" domain revisited – this time with AlgebraicElements

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```
unsigned max_solve=2;
problem.newton_solve(max_solve);
problem.doc_solution();

//Increment counter for solutions
problem.doc_info().number()++;

// Change vertical displacement
problem.y_c()+=dyc;
}

//=====
/// Demonstrate how to solve "elastic" 2D Poisson problem in deformable
/// fish-shaped domain with mesh adaptation.
//=====
template<class ELEMENT>
void demo_elastic_fish_poisson(const string& directory_name)
{

// Loop over all cases
for (unsigned i_case=0;i_case<5;i_case++)
//unsigned i_case=1;
{
    std::cout << "[CR residuals] " << std::endl;
    std::cout << "[CR residuals]==>" << std::endl;
    std::cout << "[CR residuals] " << std::endl;
    //Set up the problem with "elastic" fish back
    bool fix_position=false;
    RefineableFishPoissonProblem<ELEMENT> problem(fix_position,
                                                    directory_name,
                                                    i_case);

    // Doc refinement targets
    problem.fish_mesh_pt()->doc_adaptivity_targets(cout);

    // Do some uniform mesh refinement first
    //-----
    problem.refine_uniformly();
    problem.refine_uniformly();

    // Initial value for load on fish back
    problem.load()=0.0;

    // Solve/doc
    unsigned max_solve=2;
    problem.newton_solve(max_solve);
    problem.doc_solution();
}

//=====
/// Driver for "elastic" fish poisson solver with adaptation.
/// If there are any command line arguments, we regard this as a
/// validation run and perform only a single step.
//=====
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Store command line arguments
    CommandLineArgs::setup(argc,argv);

    // Shorthand for element type
    typedef AlgebraicElement<RefineableQPoissonElement<2,3> > ELEMENT;

    // Compute solution of Poisson equation in various domains
    demo_fish_poisson<ELEMENT>("RESLT");

    // Compute "elastic" coupled solution directly
    demo_elastic_fish_poisson<ELEMENT>("RESLT_coupled");
}
```

---

## 1.1 PDF file

A [pdf version](#) of this document is available. \