

Application of the SOR Technique to the Solution of Electrostatic Problems by Finite Difference Methods

Consider the two dimensional rectangular region shown in the figure. The SOR technique requires that we execute the following equation recursively, starting from a guess:

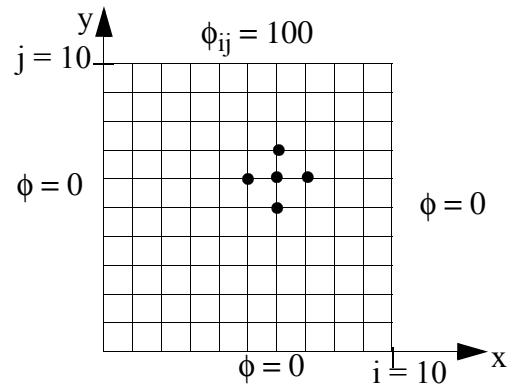
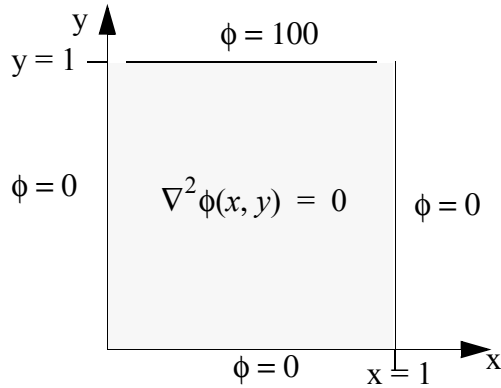
$$\phi_{i,j}^{(n+1)} = \omega \left[\frac{1}{4} (\phi_{i-1,j}^{(n)} + \phi_{i+1,j}^{(n)} + \phi_{i,j-1}^{(n)} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{(n)}) - \phi_{i,j}^{(n)} \right] + \phi_{i,j}^{(n)}$$

where ω is the acceleration factor. A pseudo code program to solve for the scalar potential $\phi(x,y)$ on a rectangular grid using Successive Over-Relaxation (SOR) is given below.

The relative displacement norm, ϵ , is used to stop the iterative loop. The relative displacement norm at the $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$ iteration is derived from the displacement norm δ as:

$$\delta = \sum_{i=1}^N |\phi_i^{(m+1)} - \phi_i^{(m)}| = \|\Delta\phi\| \qquad \epsilon = \frac{\delta}{\|\phi\|} = \frac{\delta}{\sum_{i=1}^N |\phi_i^{(m+1)}|}$$

where N is the total number of grid points in the two dimensional grid. A grid with $h = \Delta x = \Delta y = 0.1$ is used.



The program checks the total flux emanating from the enclosed region by numerically integrating the normal component of the electric field around the boundary. This should be equal to zero. Why?

Pseudo Code - SOR Solution of Laplace's Equation on Rectangular Region

- Dirichlet conditions all around rectangular region
 - Calculation of total flux emanating from region
- 1) **declare** $\Phi(0-10, 0-10)$ solution matrix
 - 2) **input** $\epsilon, \omega, \text{max_iter}$ relative displacement norm, acceleration factor, maximum iterations
 - 3) **for** $i = 0(1)10$ **repeat** impose Dirichlet conditions
 - 4) **set** $\Phi(i, 0) = 0.0, \Phi(i, 10) = 100.0$ bottom and top
 - 5) $\Phi(0, i) = 0.0, \Phi(10, i) = 0.0$ left and right sides
 - 6) **end**
 - 7) **for** $i = 1(1)9$ **repeat** initial guess, set all interior potential values to 1.0
 - 8) **for** $j = 1(1)9$ **repeat**
 - 9) **set** $\Phi(i, j) = 1.0$
 - 10) **end**
 - 11) **end**
 - 12) **set** $\text{iter} = 1, \text{Err_norm} = 99999$ count number of iterations
 - 13) **while** ($\text{iter} < \text{max_iter}$ **AND** $\text{Err_norm} > \epsilon$) **repeat** SOR iteration loop
 - 14) **set** $\|\Phi\| = 0, \|\delta\| = 0$ solution norm, displacement norm
 - 15) **for** $i = 1(1)9$ **repeat** loop over inner matrix
 - 16) **for** $j = 1(1)9$ **repeat**
 - 17) **set** $\text{Residual} = (\Phi(i-1, j) + \Phi(i+1, j) + \Phi(i, j+1) + \Phi(i, j-1)) / 4.0$
 - 18) $\text{Acc_residual} = \omega * (\text{Residual} - \Phi(i, j))$
 - 19) $\Phi(i, j) = \Phi(i, j) + \text{Acc_residual}$
 - 20) $\|\Phi\| = \|\Phi\| + | \Phi(i, j) |$ calculate current solution norm
 - 21) $\|\delta\| = \|\delta\| + | \text{Acc_residual} |$ calculate displacement norm
 - 22) **end**
 - 23) **end**
 - 24) **set** $\text{Err_norm} = \|\delta\| / \|\Phi\|, \text{iter} = \text{iter} + 1$ calculate relative displacement norm
 - 25) **end**
 - 26) **set** $\text{flux} = 0$ calculate total flux emanating from region
 - 27) **for** $i = 1(1)9$ **repeat**
 - 28) **set** $\text{flux} = \text{flux} + \Phi(0, i) + \Phi(i, 0) + \Phi(10, i) + \Phi(i, 10)$ outside potential
 - 29) $\text{flux} = \text{flux} - \Phi(1, i) - \Phi(i, 1) - \Phi(9, i) - \Phi(i, 9)$ inside potential
 - 30) **end**
 - 31) **output** Φ, flux