

**PACKAGE ID** - 000167CY00100 ICCG2

**KWIC TITLE** - 2d PDE Linear Symmetric Matrix Solver

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**LIMITATION CODE** - UNL                    **AUDIENCE CODE** - UNL

**COMPLETION DATE** - 10/01/1983    **PUBLICATION DATE** - 02/01/1983

**DESCRIPTION** - ICCG2 (Incomplete Cholesky factorized Conjugate Gradient algorithm for 2d symmetric problems) was developed to solve a linear symmetric matrix system arising from a 9-point discretization of two-dimensional elliptic and parabolic partial differential equations found in plasma physics applications, such as resistive MHD, spatial diffusive transport, and phase space transport (Fokker-Planck equation) problems. These problems share the common feature of being stiff and requiring implicit solution techniques. When these parabolic or elliptic PDE's are discretized with finite-difference or finite-element methods, the resulting matrix system is frequently of block-tridiagonal form. To use ICCG2, the discretization of the two-dimensional partial differential equation and its boundary conditions must result in a block-tridiagonal supermatrix composed of elementary tridiagonal matrices. The incomplete Cholesky conjugate gradient algorithm is used to solve the linear symmetric matrix equation. Loops are arranged to vectorize on the Cray1 with the CFT compiler, wherever possible. Recursive loops, which cannot be vectorized, are written for optimum scalar speed. For matrices lacking symmetry, ILUCG2 should be used. Similar methods in three dimensions are available in ICCG3 and ILUCG3. A general source containing extensions and macros, which must be processed by a pre-compiler to obtain the standard FORTRAN source, is provided along with the standard FORTRAN source because it is believed to be more readable. The pre-compiler is not included, but pre-compilation may be performed by a text editor as described in the UCRL-88746 Preprint.

**PACKAGE CONTENTS** - NESC Note; Software Abstract; UCRL-88744 PREPRINT;

**SOURCE CODE INCLUDED?** - Yes

**MEDIA QUANTITY** - 1 CD Rom

**COMPUTER** - CRAY1

**OPERATING SYSTEMS** - CTSS

**PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES** - FORTRAN

**SOURCE CODE AVAILABLE (Y/N)** - Y

**HARDWARE REQS** - At least 14\*mn, where mn is the number of linear equations.

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**HARDWARE REQS - (CONT)**

**REFERENCES** - D.V. Anderson and A.I. Shestakov, ICCG2: Subprograms for the Solution of a Linear Symmetric Matrix Equation Arising from a 9-Point Discretization, Computer Physics Communications, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 37-42, 1983, also available as UCRL-88744 Preprint, February 1983; D.V. Anderson, ICCG3: Subprograms for the Solution of a Linear Symmetric Matrix Equation Arising from a 7, 15, 19 or 27 Point 3D Discretization, Computer Physics Communications, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 51-57, 1983, also available as UCRL-88746 Preprint, February 1983.

**ABSTRACT STATUS** - Abstract first distributed July 1983. Cray1 version submitted May 1983, replaced October 1983.

**SUBJECT CLASS CODE** - XP

**KEYWORDS** -

I CODES  
PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS  
NUMERICAL SOLUTION  
ELLIPTICAL CONFIGURATION  
MATRICES  
FORTRAN  
ALGORITHMS  
PLASMA  
CHARGED-PARTICLE TRANSPORT  
COMPUTER PROGRAM DOCUMENTATION  
FOKKER-PLANCK EQUATION

**EDB SUBJECT CATEGORIES** -  
990200 700330

**SPONSOR** - DOE/ER

**PACKAGE TYPE** - SCREENED