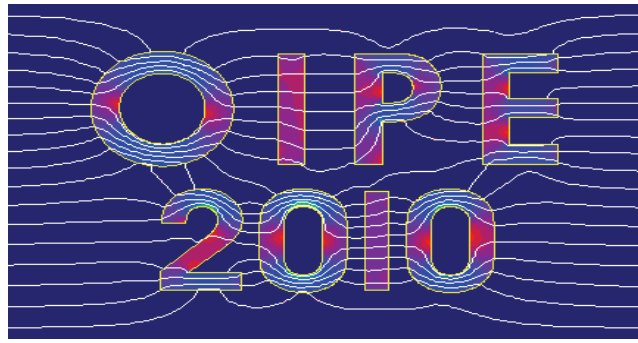




11th WORKSHOP ON OPTIMIZATION AND INVERSE PROBLEMS IN ELECTROMAGNETISM

PROCEEDINGS



14-18 September 2010, Sofia, Bulgaria



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOFIA

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WELCOME TO SOFIA



Dear Authors and Participants,

it is our great honor and pleasure to welcome you to Sofia, where OIPE 2010, 11th International Workshop on Optimization and Inverse Problems in Electromagnetism will be held from 14 to 18 September 2010.

The OIPE Workshops has gained a high reputation since its establishment more than twenty years ago. We are glad that for the first time the workshop is coming to Bulgaria and to the Balkan region. We do hope that widening the geographical area of OIPE workshop will contribute to its success and development.

The common denominators of all OIPE workshops, Optimization and Inverse Problems, are cross sectional topics with high relevance in many fields of engineering and other sciences. Thus, the OIPE workshops are very multidisciplinary with respect to the covered topics and the contributing scientists. This is in contrast to many other workshops or conferences, which concentrate on specific applications or subfields of science. It not only makes the OIPE series unique but also brings together and promotes interaction between scientists from various backgrounds and from all around the world. We beleive that OIPE 2010 will substantially contribute to the exchange of new ideas and new views in this field.

International PhD Seminar is also a part of OIPE 2010. The seminar is entitled "Computational electromagnetics and optimization in electrical engineering" and is held just before OIPE 2010. The seminar features invited lectures by leading scientists and presentations by PhD students. The financial support from DAAD allowed also participants in the seminar to be able to attend the OIPE 2010 workshop. Thus the young people will be able to participate in the sessions of OIPE 2010 and to get in contact with leading experts in the area of optimization and inverse problems.

For this year's edition of OIPE Workshop we received 83 digests in total, of which 72 were accepted for presentation. Three keynote speakers were also invited to present their recent achievements.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation of the hard work done by the International Editorial Board. We have also to thank the Local Steering Committee for their efforts for the preparation of OIPE 2010.

We wish you a successful workshop and a pleasant stay in Sofia!

Sofia, September 2010

Prof. Ivan Yatchev
OIPE 2010 Chairman

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General Programme

Day	Hour	Event
Tuesday 14 September	16:30 - 19:00	Registration
	19:00 - 21:00	Welcome reception
Wednesday 15 September	9:00 - 9:30	Opening Session
	9:30 - 11:00	Oral Session O1
	11:00 - 11:30	Coffee Break
	11:30 - 13:00	Oral Session O2
	13:00 - 14:30	Lunch
	14:30 - 16:00	Oral Session O3
	16:00 - 16:30	Coffee Break
	16:30 - 18:00	Poster Session P1
	18:30 - 20:00	Dinner
Thursday 16 September	9:00 - 10:30	Oral Session O4
	10:30 - 11:00	Coffee Break
	11:00 - 12:30	Oral Session O5
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 15:30	Poster Session P2
	15:30 - 16:00	Coffee Break
	16:00 - 18:30	ISC Meeting
	18:30 - 20:00	Dinner
Friday 17 September	9:00 - 10:30	Oral Session O6
	10:30 - 11:00	Coffee Break
	11:00 - 12:30	Oral Session O7
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch
	14:00 - 15:00	Oral Session O8
	15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break
	15:30 - 16:00	Closing Session
	19:00 - 23:00	Gala Dinner
Saturday 18 September	9:00 - 17:00	Excursion to Rila Monastery

OPTIMIZED TRANSIENT ANALYSIS USING GB-BEM

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Abstract. Transient analysis of the thin wire structures via indirect scheme of the Galerking - Bubnov Boundary Element Method (GB-BEM) is performed using simple optimization techniques for frequency to time domain transformation. The common method of uniform frequency domain sampling combined with Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is replaced by adaptive frequency domain sampling, combined with simple approximate analytical inverse Fourier transform. The present adaptive sampling method is especially effective for highly resonant geometries where order of magnitude improvements in calculation time can be achieved, when compared with simple uniform sampling. For geometries where high number of frequency samples would be required in inverse FFT, simple approximate analytical inverse Fourier transform, using much lower number of samples obtained during adaptive sampling step, is used thus further improving the overall computational efficiency of the algorithm.

Keywords: adaptive sampling, Fourier transform, GB-BEM, thin wires, time-domain analysis

INTRODUCTION

While indirect time-domain methods are typically much easier to implement then direct time-domain methods, they do require calculation to be repeated sufficient number of times in order to obtain adequately accurate results. For geometries witch impulse response spans across larger frequency spectrum, or that are highly resonant, indirect methods are significantly less efficient then direct time domain methods, which require only one calculation, irrespective of the observed geometry. However, since frequency domain methods, which form the basis of indirect time domain calculation, typically don't suffer from stability issues (one of the most serious problems for the direct time-domain methods), and are easier to formulate and implement, they are generally much often used then direct time-domain methods [3]- [5]. By using the well tested frequency domain code (in this case the *Thin Wire Numerical Solver* (TWiNS) [6]) as a basis for indirect time-domain analysis in combination with FFT, a reliable benchmark time-domain results can be achieved [1].

However, the efficiency concerns can lead to considerable problems for geometries where a larger number of frequency-domain results are to be calculated. In a straightforward application of the indirect method, the number of data samples used in FFT is the same as number of frequencies that are calculated via TWiNS, i.e. the number of samples used to construct transfer function of the system. The approximate transfer function obtained this way can then be resampled for use in inverse FFT by interpolation. If appropriate adaptive sampling is used in selection of the frequencies to be calculated, the final time-domain results can have only marginal accuracy decrease, while at the same time keeping the overall calculation time significantly less then with simple uniform sampling [2].

Taking the basic idea a step further, the usage of high enough number of points in FFT can be circumvented altogether and the unknown current in the frequency domain can be approximated as a series of known functions spanned by the points determined during the adaptive sampling step. This way, a significantly smaller number of samples are used to calculate the time domain inverse of the frequency domain current by subjecting the approximate function to the analytical inverse Fourier transform. This method also has the additional advantage that the complete inversion doesn't have to be repeated for the each iteration, but only for additional segments determined by the adaptive sampling algorithm.

INDIRECT TIME-DOMAIN ANALYSIS USING GB-BEM

The procedure of calculating time-domain results via indirect method based on GB-BEM can be divided in several steps. First, the transfer function of the analyzed geometry $H(f)$ is obtained by executing TWiNS code sufficient number of times so that $H(f)$ curve is accurate enough. If excitation with magnitude 1 and phase 0 is used for all frequencies, the obtained frequency domain current results represent the impulse response of the system. Then, time-dependant voltage source $V(t)$ is sampled and FFT is performed, resulting in a frequency spectrum of the excitation $V(f)$. Next, excitation frequency spectrum and structure transfer function are multiplied in the frequency domain thus obtaining frequency-domain current distribution on the observation point at the analyzed structure $I(f)$. Finally, $I(t)$ is calculated from $I(f)$ via FFT.

Straightforward way to perform time-domain analysis via some frequency-domain method, such as GB-BEM, is to simply calculate set of values at uniformly distributed frequencies up to some maximum frequency. However, for geometries characterized by highly pronounced narrow peaks in a transfer function this simple

method requires very high number of samples so that the narrow peaks are sampled with sufficient accuracy, thus leading to the obvious degradation in computational efficiency.

EXPANSION WITH ADAPTIVE SAMPLING ALGORITHM

The basic idea is to use higher sampling density only in areas of transfer function that have higher impact on accuracy of final results, thus reducing overall number of frequency domain samples that are to be calculated. The uniform frequency domain sampling is used only as a initial step, forming an initial set of frequencies F_0 . Executing frequency domain code [6] on each of the frequencies in set F_0 yields a respective result vector H_0 . Based on these values, a new set of frequencies F^N is estimated, and the calculation is repeated again, yielding a new result vector H_m . The frequencies in F^N are chosen to have the greatest impact on the accuracy of the results. By repeating the process, the results are gradually refined with each new iteration. The core of the algorithm is determining the set of frequencies in F^N . During this step, each of the N_{m-1} pairs (f_i, h_i) , from F_{m-1} , H_{m-1} are assigned error estimate value e_i , thus forming interpolation error estimation vector E :

$$(1) \quad E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{N_{m-1}}\}.$$

The error estimation for i-th member of the previous iteration result vector H_{m-1} is

$$(2) \quad e_i = \left| h_i + \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{f_i - f_{i-1}} (|h_i| - |h_{i-1}|) - |h_{i+1}| \right|.$$

After the errors for each pair (f_i, h_i) are estimated, only frequencies with estimated error e_i greater then some minimum value $e_{\min}$ are taken in consideration in forming a set of new frequencies F^N . The value of $e_{\min}$ can be determined using standard deviation of all estimated errors.

INVERSE FOURIER TRANSFORM OF THE APPROXIMATE FUNCTION

Instead of using inverse FFT and resampling the transfer function to obtain time domain results, a simple method, that requires only samples acquired during adaptive sampling estimation in previous step, can be used. The basic idea is to use simple linear interpolation to approximate the segment of the unknown $I(f)$ function as analytical function fully described by the two neighboring samples. This segment is subjected to the analytical inverse Fourier transform, resulting in a simple closed-form expression. The sum of these expressions for all the segments for a given time instant t represent the unknown transient current value $I(t)$. In following iteration, only values for newly added segments have to be evaluated to obtain $I(t)$.

CONCLUSIONS

An expansion of the indirect time-domain method based on TWiNS with the simple adaptive sampling algorithm is presented in this work. This expansion significantly improves the computation time of the overall method in case a highly resonant structure is analyzed. Adaptive sampling algorithm uses recursive method where transfer function curve is gradually refined with each iteration, based on a simple heuristic error estimate function. The results indicate up to an order of magnitude improvements in total computation time.

Further improvements in the computational efficiency are obtained by avoiding the repetitive usage of FFT with potentially large number of samples in the each iteration. Instead, a simple analytical approximation based on the small number of non-uniformly spaced frequency domain samples to obtain the time domain response of the geometry is used.

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AUTHORS' INDEX

A

ABDALLH Ahmed 15
 ALEKSIĆ Slavoljub 21,65
 ÁLVAREZ Diego 19
 ANDREI Iulian 90
 ANTONIJEVIC Sinisa 130
 AMBRISI Angelo 33
 AMDOUNI Imen 59
 AMRAOUI Lilia El 59
 AYASSO Hacheme 11
 AYED Ramzi Ben 80,82

B

BAEK Myung Ki 112
 BANASIAK Robert 63
 BAUMGARTEN Daniel 92,108
 BENREJEB Mohamed 59
 BERBECEA Alexandru 72,82,102
 BLOME Mark 151
 BOLLMANN Steffen 92
 BONISOLI Elvio 98
 BRANDISKY Kostadin 63
 BRAUER Hartmut 41
 BRISSET Stéphane 72,80,82,153
 BROCHET Pascal 59,72,102,136
 BROSCAREANU Dumitru 23
 BRU Eric 43
 BRUN P. 55

C

CACIULAN Emanuela
 CANOVA Aldo 96
 CANTEGREL Martin 72,153
 CAMINITI Ida 17
 CARAYON J.-P. 143
 CARCANGIU Sara 67,69
 CARPES Walter 130,132
 CAUFFET Gilles 13,53
 CHADEBEC Olivier 13
 CHAI Jangbom 112
 CHOI Yoon Seok 112
 CIUPRINA Gabriela 5
 CIVIDJIAN Grigore 23
 COCO Salvatore 47
 COULOMB Jean-Louis 13,55,139
 CREBIER Jean-Christophe 55,57,145
 CREVECOEUR Guillaume 15,31,37
 CVETKOVIC Zlata 100

D

DAN Daniel 90
 DE ANDRADE André 43
 DEDULLE JM. 53
 DELINCHANT Benoît 139
 DI BARBA Paolo 71,76,104
 DI RIENZO Luca 116
 DILETTOSO Emanuele 67
 DINH Christoph 92
 DOLAPCHIEV Ivaylo 63
 DORIC Vicko 130
 DORN Oliver 19
 DU PELOUX Bertrand 139
 DUCHENE Bernard 11
 DUPRÉ Luc 15,31,37

E

EFENDIEV Rakib 128
 EICHARDT Roland 92,108

F

FANNI Alessandra 6,69
 FERRAIOLI Fabrizio 17
 FOGGIA Guillaume 49,51
 FORMISANO Alessandro 17,33
 FRIEDRICH Guy 84
 FRESCHI Fabio 96,98

G

GADJEVA Elissaveta 147
 GADZHEV Nikolay 147
 GERBAUD Laurent 45,55,57,143,145
 GIACCONE Luca 96,98
 GILLON Frédéric 59,72,82,102,153
 GONG Jinlin 102
 GRATKOWSKI Stanislaw 27,29
 GRECONICI Marian 141
 GUEORGIEV Vultchan 149
 GUERRISI Alessandra 96
 GUIBERT Arnaud 13

H

HADJSAID Nouredine 49
 HAUEISEN Jens 92,108
 HINOV Krastyo 149
 HORVÁTH Miklós 120

I

IATCHEVA Ilona 86,110
 ILIĆ Saša 21
 IOAN Daniel 5
 IRISHINA Natalia 19

J

JAAFAR Amine 61,106
 JACOMINO Mireille 155
 JAVOR Vesna 88

K

KIM Enoch 112
 KIM Mina 112
 KIM Young Sun 39,112
 KOEHLER Ulrich 41
 KREUTZBRUCK Marc 151
 KUNOV Georgi 110

L

LAHAYE Domenico 7,78
 LACOMBE J. 53
 LANDO Jean-Louis 124
 LANGE Jean-François 45
 LATTARULO Francesco 122
 LAUDANI Antonino 47
 LAZAR Alexandru 5
 LEMOINE Didier 84
 Li Dongwei 116
 LI Min 25
 LIAN Li-Ting 126
 LIU Sheng-Dao 126
 LOWTHER David 25

M

MADESCU Gheorghe 141
 MARINOVA Iliana 35,118
 MARTONE Raffaele 17,33
 MAGELE Christian 1
 MAMELI Marco 78
 MATEEV Valentin 35,114,118
 METHODIEV Mario 110
 MOGNASCHI Maria Evelina 104
 MOHAMMAD-DJAFARI Ali 11
 MONTISCI Augusto 67,69
 MOSCOSO Miguel 19
 MLADENOVIC Ana 100
 MULCKHUYSE Wouter 7

N

NGUYEN Trung Thanh 9
 NGUYEN XUAN Hoa 55,57,145
 NGUYEN-HUU Hieu 45,124

P

PALKA Ryszard 104
PARK Il Han 39,112
PARODI Mauro 74
PERIC Mirjana 65,100
PETKOVIC Bojana 108
PHAM QUANG Phuong 139
PLATAS J. 53
PLOIX Stephane 155
POLJAK Dragan 130
PULCINI Giuseppe 3
PUTEK Piotr 37

R

RAIČEVIĆ Nebojša 21
RANNOU Corinne 13
REIMUND Verena 151
REPETTO Maurizio 96,98
RETIERE Nicolas 124
RIGANTI FULGINEI Francesco 3,47,74
ROBOAM Xavier 43,61,106,124
ROMANO Daniele 78
ROUDET James 45
ROUGER Nicolas 57,145
RUDNICKI Marek 149

S

SAADAOUI Ramzi 59
SALVINI Alessandro 3,47,74
SANKOWSKI Dominik 63
SANTOS Guilherme 130,132
SARENI Bruno 43,61,106,124
SAUVAGE E. 53
SAVINI Antonio 76,104
SCHANEN J.-L. 143
SESANGA N'TSHUIKA Bill 51
SINI Mourad 9
SLODIČKA Marian 37
STANCHEVA Rumena 86,110
STOJANOVIĆ Vidosav 94
SZYMANIK Barbara 29

T

TASIC Dragan 65
TORNINCASA Stefano 98
TOURE B. 143
TRAHMS Lutz 108
TRAN Duc Hoan 43

U

USAI Mariangela 69

V

VAN KEER Roger 37
VESA Daniela 141
VIVIER Stephane 84

W

WANG Jianhua 116
WARKOZEK Ghaith 155
WIELE Ben Van de 37
WIEKHORST Frank 108
WURTZ Frédéric 49,51,124,155

X

XIAO Chang-Han 126

Y

YANG Ming-Ming 126
YATCHEV Ivan 149

Z

ZHANG Zichi 116
ZHOU Guo-Hua 126
ZIOLKOWSKI Marek 41
ZIOLKOWSKI Marcin 27
ŽIVALJEVIĆ Dragana 94