



University of Texas at El Paso
Dep. of Mathematical Sciences



Mathematical Institute
Academy of Sciences
Czech Republic

On Some Aspects of the hp -FEM for Time-Harmonic Maxwell's Equations

Tomáš Vejchodský
vejchod@math.cas.cz

Pavel Šolín
solin@utep.edu

Martin Zítka
zitka@math.utep.edu

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Time harmonic Maxwell's equations

$$\mathbf{curl} \left(\mu_r^{-1} \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E} \right) - \kappa^2 \epsilon_r \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F} \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where

- $\mathbf{curl} = (\partial/\partial x_2, -\partial/\partial x_1)^\top$
- $\mathbf{curl} \mathbf{E} = \partial E_2/\partial x_1 - \partial E_1/\partial x_2$
- $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
- $\mu_r = \mu_r(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ relative permeability
- $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r(x) \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$ relative permittivity
- $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}(x) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ phaser of the electric field intensity
- $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}(x) \in \mathbb{C}^2$
- $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$ the wave number

Time harmonic Maxwell's equations + boundary conditions

$$\operatorname{curl} \left(\mu_r^{-1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} \right) - \kappa^2 \epsilon_r \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F} \quad \text{in } \Omega$$

Perfect conducting boundary conditions:

$$\mathbf{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} = 0, \quad \text{on } \Gamma_P.$$

Impedance boundary conditions:

$$\mu_r^{-1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} - i\kappa\lambda \mathbf{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{g} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} \quad \text{on } \Gamma_I.$$

Here,

- $\boldsymbol{\tau} = (-\nu_2, \nu_1)^\top$ positively oriented unit tangent vector
- $\lambda = \lambda(x) > 0$ impedance
- $\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{g}(x) \in \mathbb{C}^2$

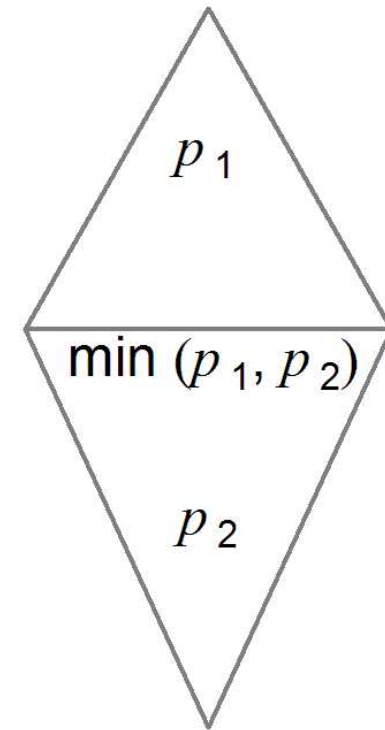
Weak and FEM formulations

$$V = \{\mathbf{E} \in \mathbf{H}(\text{curl}, \Omega) : \nu \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_P\}$$

$$\mathbf{E} \in V : \boxed{a(\mathbf{E}, \Phi) = \mathcal{F}(\Phi)} \quad \forall \Phi \in V$$

$$V_h = \left\{ \mathbf{E}_h \in V : \mathbf{E}_h|_{K_j} \in P^{p_j}(K_j) \text{ and } \mathbf{E}_h \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_k \text{ is continuous on each edge } e_k \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_h \in V_h : \boxed{a(\mathbf{E}_h, \Phi_h) = \mathcal{F}(\Phi_h)} \quad \forall \Phi_h \in V_h$$



$$a(\mathbf{E}, \Phi) = \left(\mu_r^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \text{curl } \Phi \right) - \kappa^2 (\epsilon_r \mathbf{E}, \Phi) - i\kappa \langle \lambda \mathbf{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}, \Phi \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\Phi) = (F, \Phi) + \langle \mathbf{g}, \Phi \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} \rangle$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{E}_h = \sum_j^N \underbrace{c_j}_{\in \mathbb{C}} \boldsymbol{\Psi}_j}$$

$\boldsymbol{\Psi}_j \dots$ hierarchic basis

Shape functions

Whitney functions:

$$\psi_0^{e1} = \frac{\lambda_3 n_2}{n_2 \cdot t_1} + \frac{\lambda_2 n_3}{n_3 \cdot t_1}$$

$$\psi_0^{e2} = \frac{\lambda_1 n_3}{n_3 \cdot t_2} + \frac{\lambda_3 n_1}{n_1 \cdot t_2}$$

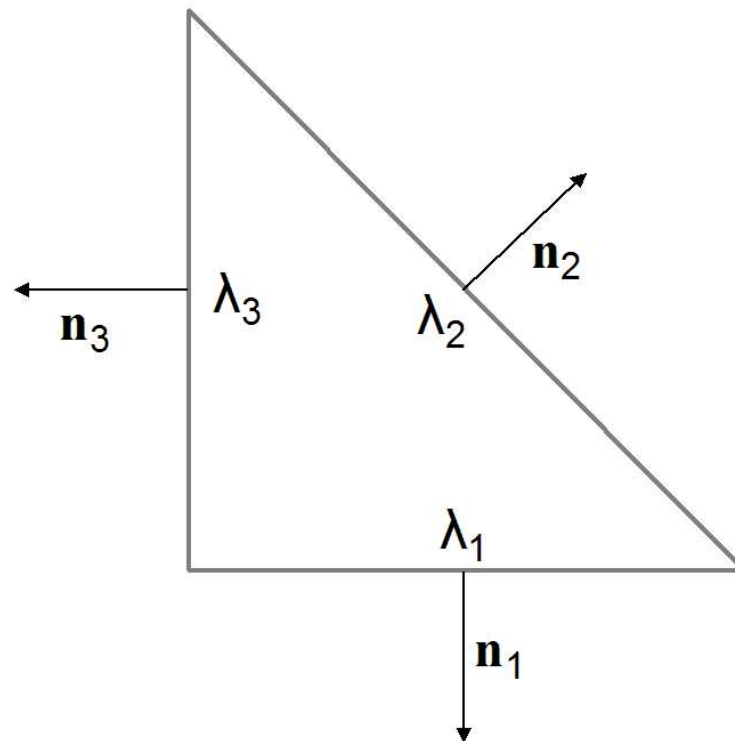
$$\psi_0^{e3} = \frac{\lambda_2 n_1}{n_1 \cdot t_3} + \frac{\lambda_1 n_2}{n_2 \cdot t_3}$$

First order functions:

$$\psi_1^{e1} = \frac{\lambda_3 n_2}{n_2 \cdot t_1} - \frac{\lambda_2 n_3}{n_3 \cdot t_1}$$

$$\psi_1^{e2} = \frac{\lambda_1 n_3}{n_3 \cdot t_2} - \frac{\lambda_3 n_1}{n_1 \cdot t_2}$$

$$\psi_1^{e3} = \frac{\lambda_2 n_1}{n_1 \cdot t_3} - \frac{\lambda_1 n_2}{n_2 \cdot t_3}$$



$$t_i = \begin{bmatrix} -n_{i,2} \\ n_{i,1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Edge functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_k^{e_1} &= \frac{2k-1}{k}L_{k-1}(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)\psi_1^{e_1} - \frac{k-1}{k}L_{k-2}(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)\psi_0^{e_1}, \\ \psi_k^{e_2} &= \frac{2k-1}{k}L_{k-1}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)\psi_1^{e_1} - \frac{k-1}{k}L_{k-2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)\psi_0^{e_1}, \\ \psi_k^{e_3} &= \frac{2k-1}{k}L_{k-1}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\psi_1^{e_1} - \frac{k-1}{k}L_{k-2}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\psi_0^{e_1}, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots\end{aligned}$$

Edge based bubble functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_k^{b,e_1} &= \lambda_3\lambda_2L_{k-2}(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)\mathbf{n}_1, \\ \psi_k^{b,e_2} &= \lambda_1\lambda_3L_{k-2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)\mathbf{n}_2, \\ \psi_k^{b,e_3} &= \lambda_2\lambda_1L_{k-2}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\mathbf{n}_3, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots\end{aligned}$$

Genuine bubble functions:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{n_1,n_2}^{b,1} &= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3L_{n_1-1}(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)L_{n_2-1}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \psi_{n_1,n_2}^{b,2} &= \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3L_{n_1-1}(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)L_{n_2-1}(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 1 \leq n_1, n_2\end{aligned}$$

ELSYS_2D – *hp*-FEM solver

H^1

- H^1
conforming elements
- elliptic problems
- linear – nonlinear
- systems

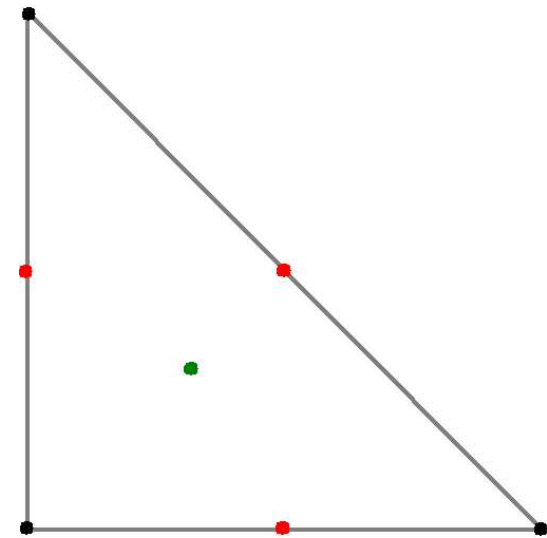
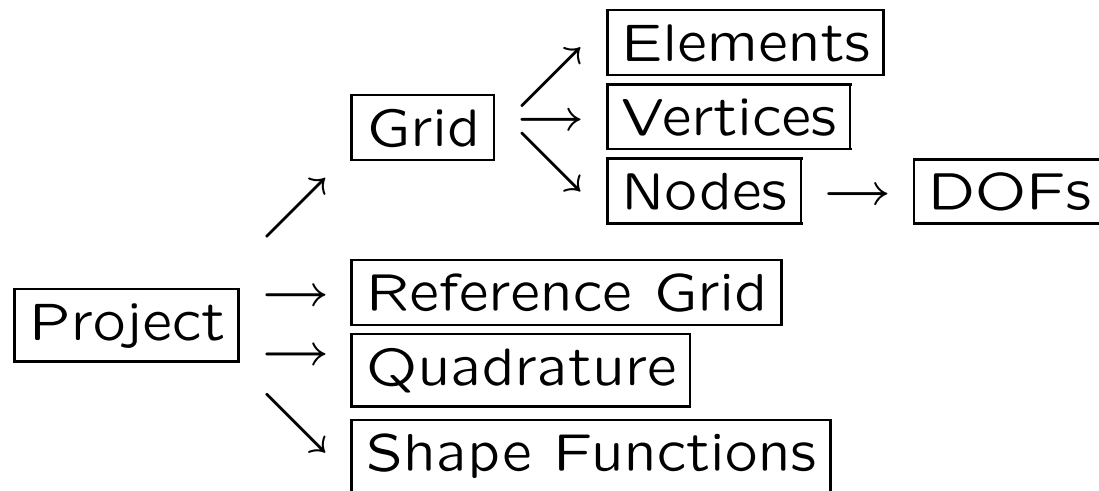
$\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})$

- $\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})$
conforming elements
- time harmonic
Maxwell's equations

$\mathbf{H}(\text{div})$

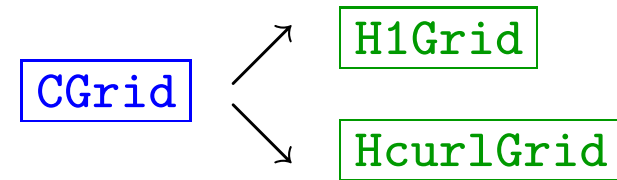
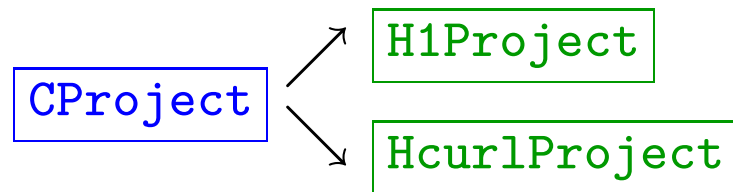
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Structure of the C++ object oriented code



Modularity of the code

common core × equation dependent modules



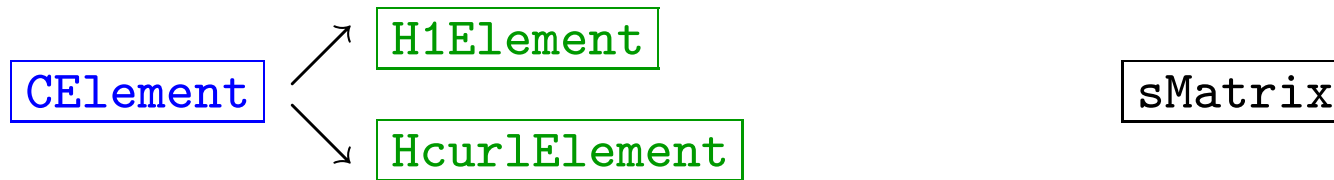
File names
CPU time
Input
Output
Quadrature

Assembling
Solving
Output
Error computation

Elements
Vertices
Nodes
Read Grid file
Preprocessing
Refinement

Boundary cond.
DOFs Allocation

Modularity of the code

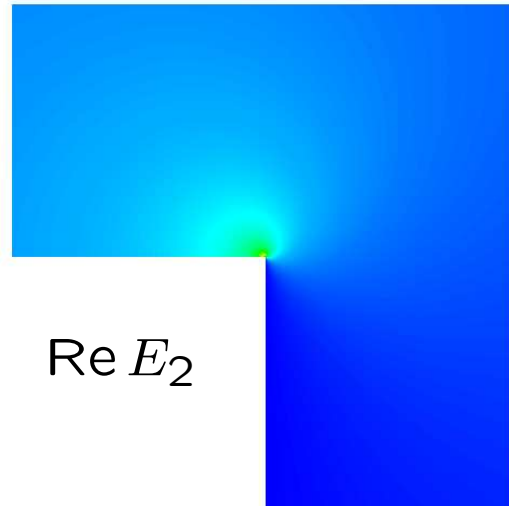
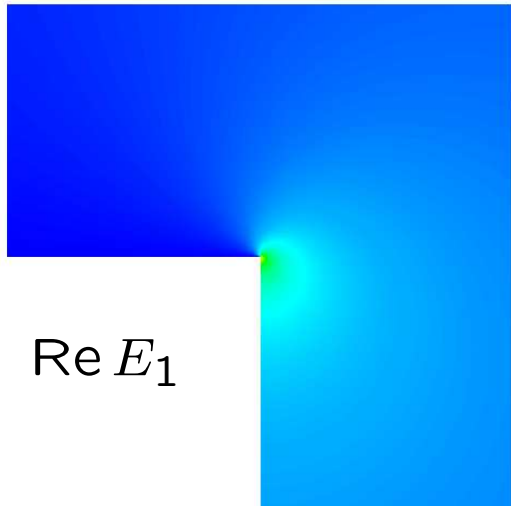
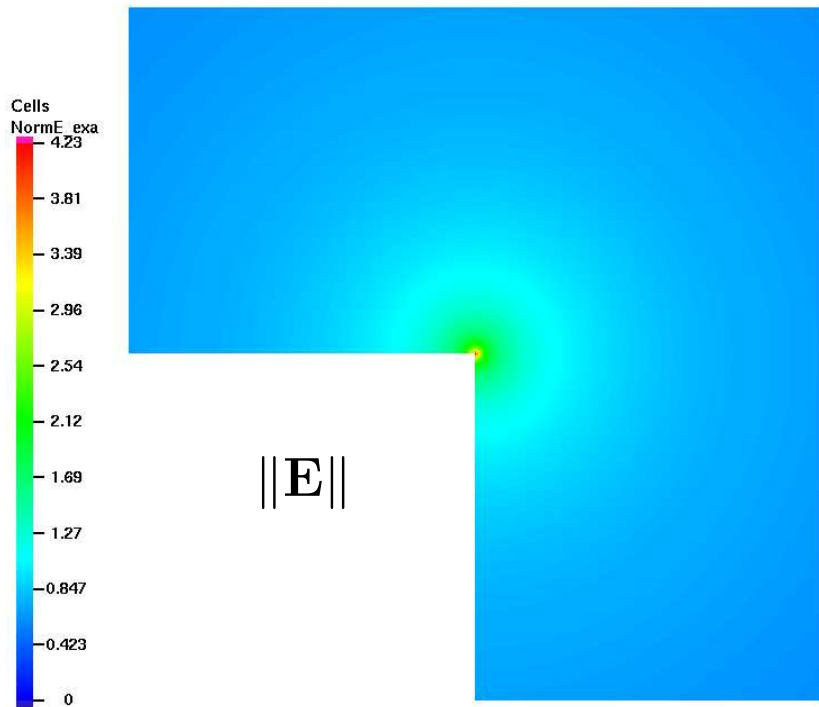


Vertices
Neighbours
Transformation
Edge orientations

Nodes – DOFs
Solution

Sparse matrices
Iterative solvers
Interface for:
– Trilinos
– PETSc
– UMFPACK

Example 1



$$u = r^{\frac{2}{3}} \sin\left(\frac{2}{3}\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \nabla u$$

$$\mathbf{E} = \frac{2}{3}r^{-\frac{1}{3}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\theta}{3}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\theta}{3}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = -\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mu_r = 1$$

$$\epsilon_r = I$$

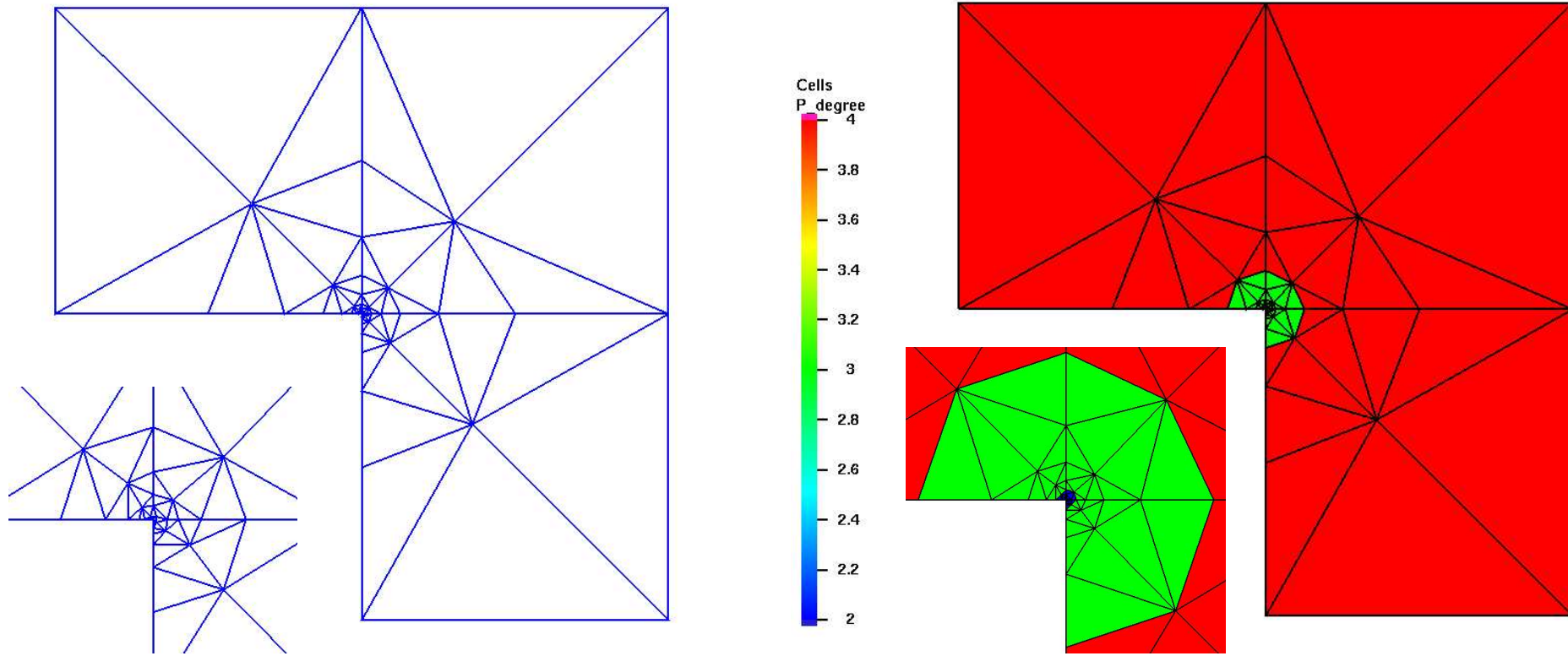
$$\kappa = 1$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \dots$$

Example 1

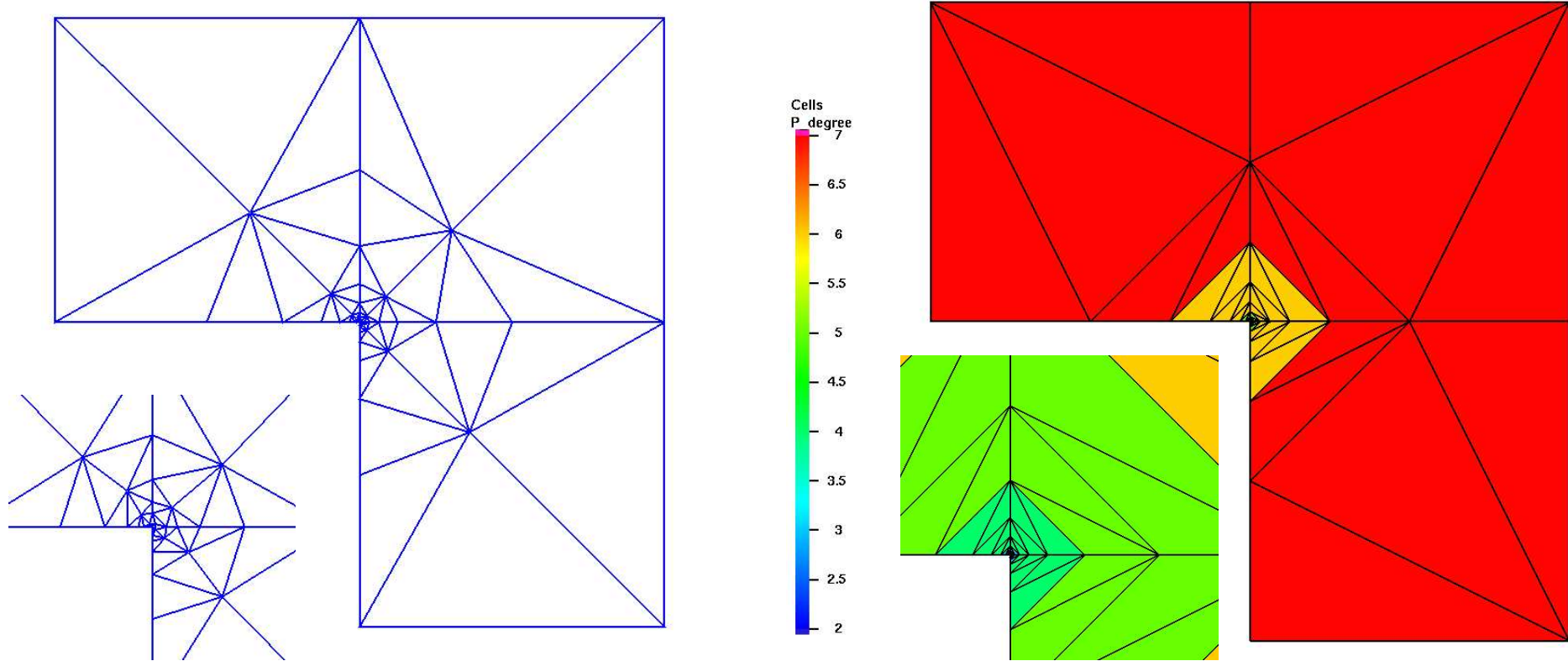
	DOFs	CPU time	$\ \text{Err}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})} / \ \mathbf{E}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})}$
$p = 0$	2 758 400	11 min 26 s	0.156 %
hp	2 732	0.55 s	0.138 %
Improvement	1 010 \times	1 247 \times	



refinement 100

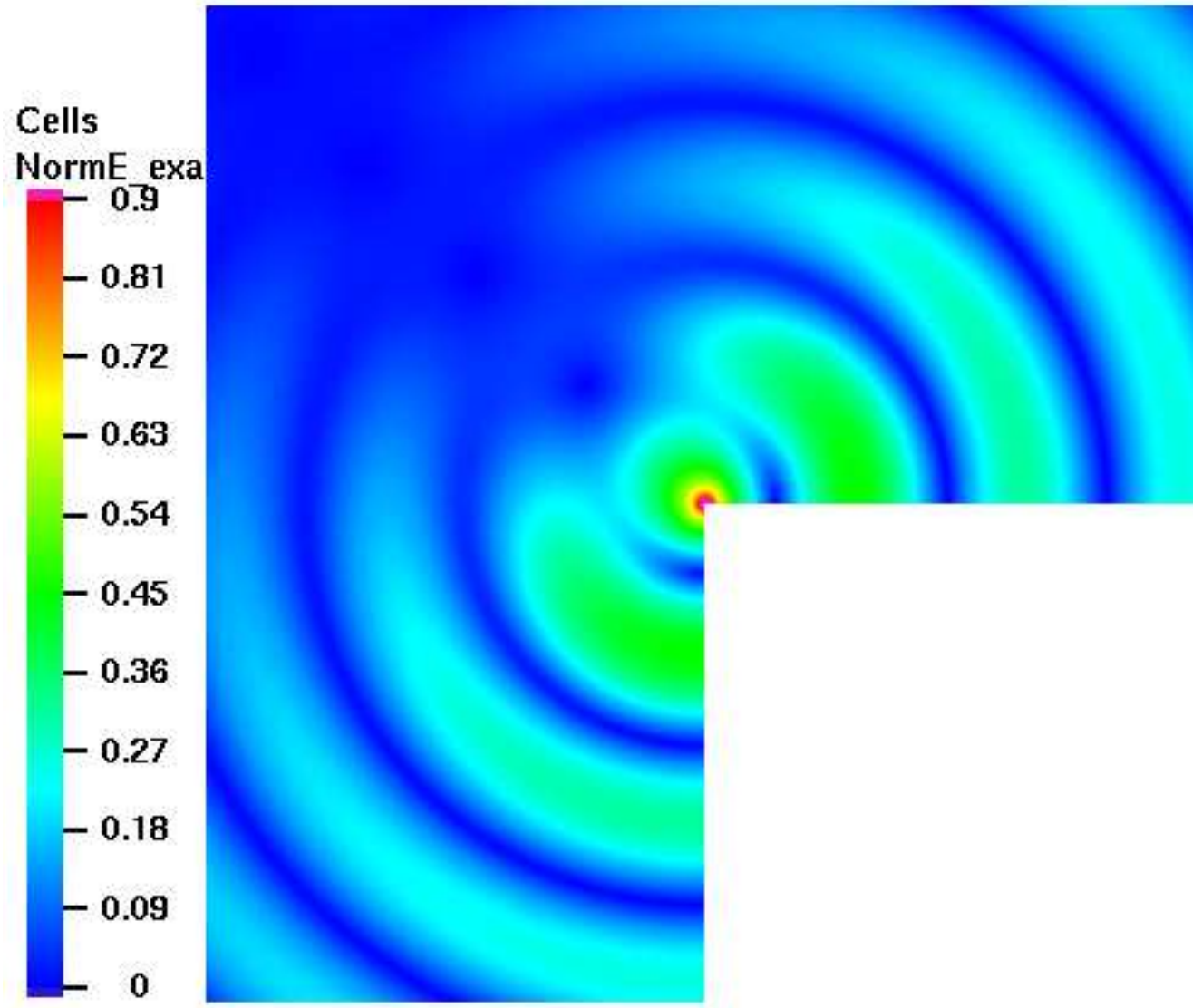
Example 1

	DOFs	CPU time	$\ \text{Err}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})} / \ \mathbf{E}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})}$
$p = 1$	266 464	4 min 18 s	0.02612 %
hp	5 534	2.67 s	0.02608 %
Improvement	48×	97×	



refinement 22

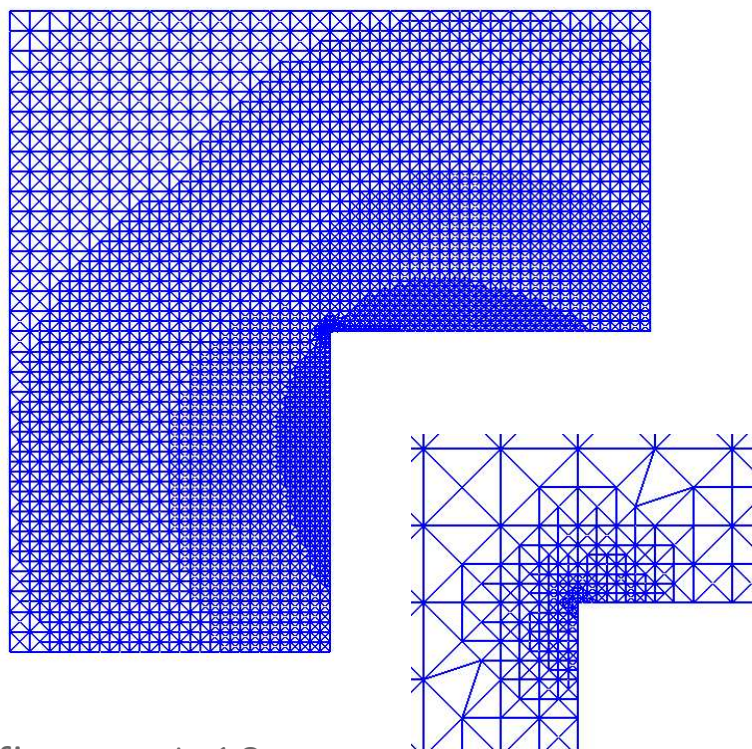
Example 2 (P. Monk, 2003)



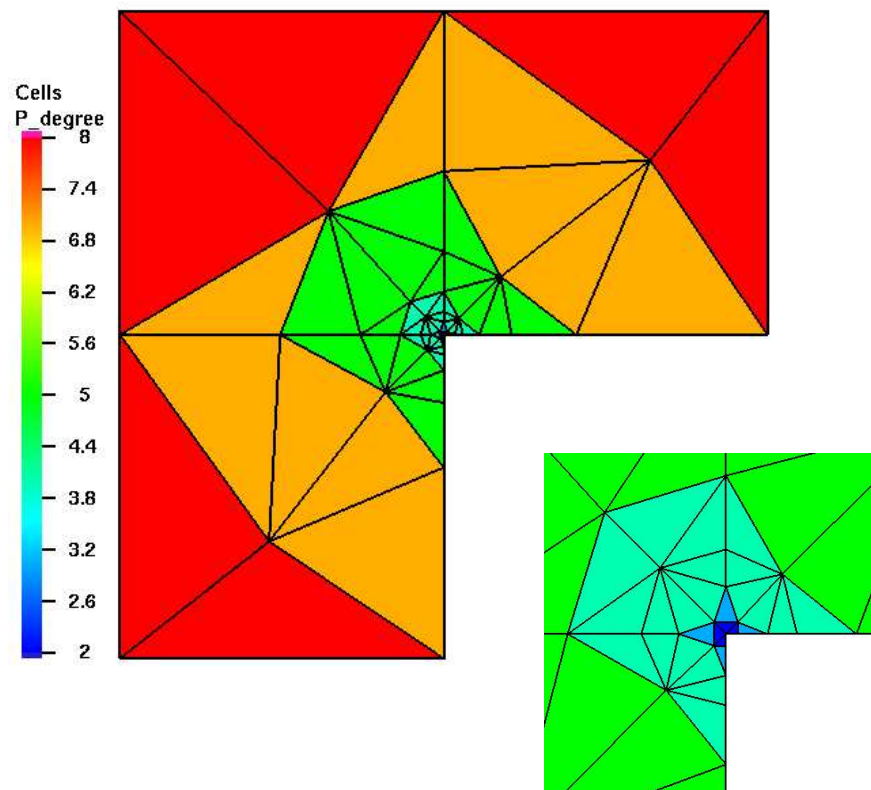
$$u = J_{\frac{2}{3}}(r) \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\theta\right)$$
$$\mathbf{E} = \text{curl } u$$
$$\mathbf{F} = 0$$
$$\mu_r = 1$$
$$\epsilon_r = I$$
$$\kappa = 1$$
$$\lambda = 1$$
$$\mathbf{g} = \dots$$

Example 2

	DOFs	CPU time	$\ \text{Err}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})} / \ \mathbf{E}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})}$
$p = 0$	2 586 540	21 min 12 s	0.645 %
hp	4 324	2.49 s	0.621 %
Improvement	$598\times$	$511\times$	

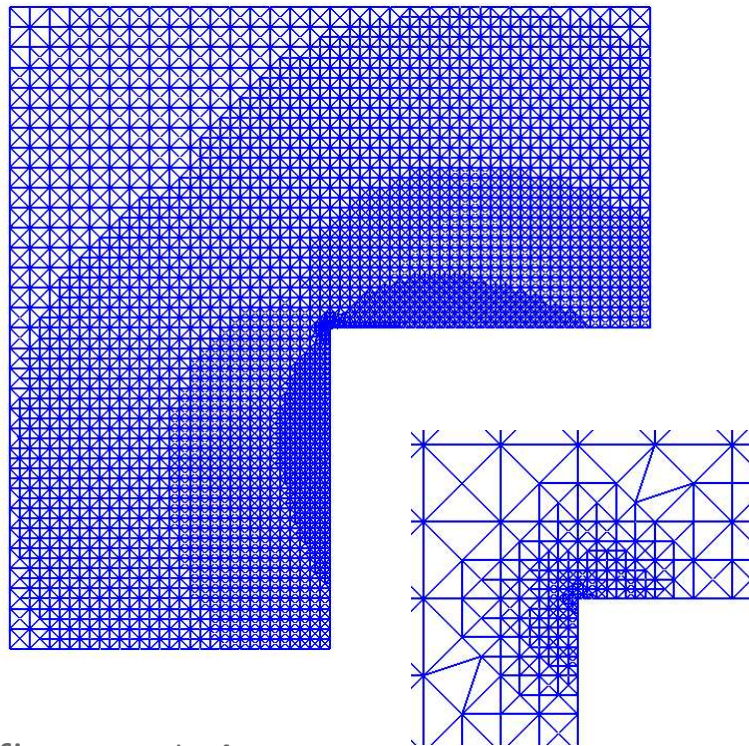


refinement 10

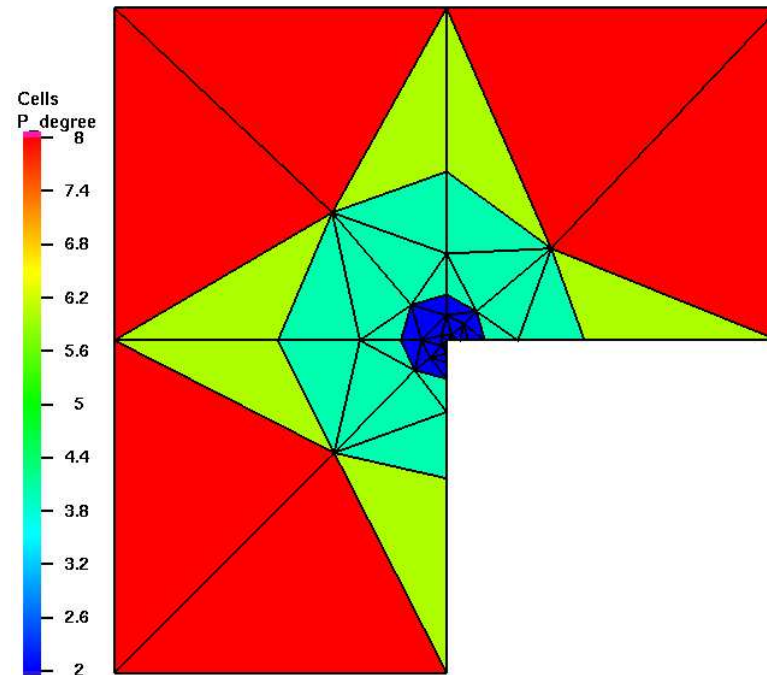


Example 2

	DOFs	CPU time	$\ \text{Err}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})} / \ \mathbf{E}\ _{\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})}$
$p = 1$	827 664	7 min 3 s	1.068 %
hp	2 624	1.51 s	0.966 %
Improvement	315×	280×	



refinement 4



Outlook

- H^1 and $\mathbf{H}(\text{curl})$ conforming elements in 3D
- parallelization
- a posteriori error estimates
- automatic hp -adaptivity
- orthonormalization of the bubble functions
(investigation of the non-affine hierarchic elements)
-



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Thank you for your attention.

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