

高阶复合完全匹配层的应用研究

李源, 许家栋

(西北工业大学电子信息学院, 陕西 西安 710072)

摘要 研究了应用于时域算法的一种高阶完全匹配层(Perfectly Matched Layer, PML)方法,并提出了一种复合PML研究方法。在高阶PML原理的基础上,给出了复合PML的研究思路,及其应用于显式时域有限差分方法的过程。采用高阶PML和复合PML计算了波导的反射系数,结果表明有限元计算的结果是准确而稳定的。对比计算结果,可以看出与普通PML相比,高阶PML和复合PML对隐失波和各个频段的传输波都能起到良好的吸收效果,为有限元算法的广泛应用奠定了良好的基础。

关键词 时域有限元方法;完全匹配层;复频移完全匹配层;各向异性完全匹配层

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采用数值方法求解电磁辐射问题时,基于分裂场形式的完全匹配层是一种高效的吸收边界条件。在任意频段传输波的吸收问题上取得了良好的效果,但是它无法解决隐失波的吸收问题。为了解决这一问题,人们做出了多种努力,其中复频移PML(CFS-PML)取得了良好的效果^[1-3]。虽然CFS-PML解决了隐失波的吸收问题,可它对低频传输波的吸收却大幅下降,而PML却不存在这一问题。因此,对于更普遍的问题,即隐失波和低频传输波都存在时,CFS-PML和PML都不能实现完美的吸收效果。

为了克服普通的PML和CFS-PML的缺点,采用一种高阶的PML作为的截断边界条件,它保持了两者的优点。普通PML、CFS-PML都是这种高阶PML的特殊形式,它在隐失波和传输波(包括低频传输波)的吸收性能上都取得了良好的效果^[4-5]。仿真后的数值结果表明,该方法可以有效解决传输波和隐失波问题,从而为应用于电磁波传输、散射及辐射问题提供了一种有效的网格截断方法。

1 高阶复合完全匹配层的原理

PML中的电场满足:

$$\nabla \frac{1}{\mu} (\Lambda^{-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{E}) - \omega^2 \varepsilon \Lambda \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad (1)$$

式中 Λ 是一个用来描述PML区域电导率和磁导率的对角矩阵。为了构造一个完全无反射界面, Λ 应为以下形式:

$$\Lambda(r, \omega) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_y s_z}{s_x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{s_z s_x}{s_y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_x s_y}{s_z} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

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作者简介:李源(1975-),男,浙江永康人,博士生,主要从事电磁场数值计算、天线设计研究。

E-mail: maybluelee@hotmail.com

常规 PML、CFS - PML 和二阶 PML 之间的区别在于它们的系数不同。常规 PML 的系数为:

$$s_{\xi} = 1 + \frac{\sigma_{\xi}}{\sigma_{\xi} + j\omega\epsilon_0}, \quad \xi = x, y, z \quad (3)$$

对于 CFS - PML,其系数为:

$$s_{\xi} = \kappa_{\xi} + \frac{\sigma_{\xi}}{a_{\xi} + j\omega\epsilon_0}, \quad \xi = x, y, z \quad (4)$$

而对于二阶 PML,它的系数为常规 PML 与 CFS - PML 的乘积:

$$s_{\xi} = \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_{\xi}}{\sigma_{\xi} + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \left(\kappa_{\xi} + \frac{\sigma_{\xi}}{a_{\xi} + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right), \quad \xi = x, y, z \quad (5)$$

显然常规 PML 与 CFS - PML 都可看作是二阶 PML 的特殊情况。这里要注意 Λ 是与空间及频率相关的。

为了在时域中求解式(2),对其进行拉普拉斯逆变换,得到:

$$\nabla \frac{1}{\mu} \bar{L}_3 \cdot (\bar{L}_4 \cdot \nabla \mathbf{E}) + \epsilon \bar{L}_1 (\bar{L}_2 \cdot \mathbf{E}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

式中 $\bar{L}_1, \bar{L}_2, \bar{L}_3$ 和 \bar{L}_4 分别表示频域算子 $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2, \Lambda_1^{-1}$ 和 Λ_2^{-1} 的拉普拉斯反变换。

式(6)可通过标准的时域分析方法离散为时间步进形式。首先,将电场用空间基函数展开:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{j=1}^N e_j(t) \mathbf{N}_j(\mathbf{r}) \quad (7)$$

式中: $e_j(t)$ 为待求参数; \mathbf{N}_j 为基函数。将上式代入式(6)中并将基函数 \mathbf{N}_i 代入,得到如下半离散形式:

$$[\mathbf{T}] \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \{s\} + [\mathbf{R}] \frac{d}{dt} \{s\} + [\mathbf{S}_1] \{s\} + [\mathbf{S}_2] \{t\} + [\mathbf{P}] \{u\} + [\mathbf{Q}] \{v\} = 0 \quad (8)$$

式中 $[\mathbf{T}], [\mathbf{R}], [\mathbf{S}_1], [\mathbf{S}_2], [\mathbf{P}]$ 和 $[\mathbf{Q}]$ 均为有限元素稀疏矩阵。根据上面的推导过程,即可得到在每一个时间步内均能稳定求解电场的时间推进方法^[6-8]。

高阶 PML 中的电场同样满足 Maxwell 旋度方程:

$$\nabla \mathbf{E} = -j\omega\mu\mathbf{H} \quad (9)$$

$$\nabla \mathbf{H} = j\omega\epsilon\mathbf{E} \quad (10)$$

式中: ϵ 和 μ 为与高阶 PML 相邻区域中的介质参数; s 为一张量,其表达式为:

$$s = \begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_x + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \left(\kappa_x + \frac{\sigma_x}{a_x + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \\ \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_y + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \left(\kappa_y + \frac{\sigma_y}{a_y + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \\ \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_z}{\sigma_z + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \left(\kappa_z + \frac{\sigma_z}{a_z + j\omega\epsilon_0}\right) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

传统采用的 UPML,其中 s 为:

$$s = \begin{cases} s_x = k_x + \frac{\sigma_x}{j\omega\epsilon} \\ s_y = k_y + \frac{\sigma_y}{j\omega\epsilon} \\ s_z = k_z + \frac{\sigma_z}{j\omega\epsilon} \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

可以看出它是高阶 PML 的特例。

采用和高阶 PML 类似的思想,这里给出一种复合的 PML 来减少计算量。如图 1 所示,截断计算区域的 PML 和传统的 PML 有所不同,区别是在每一层中采用的 PML 是完全不同的。选用 UPML 和 SCPML 作为复合 PML 的介质,计算结果表明 $n = 6$ 就可以取得很好的吸收效果。多层的 PML 可以采用 2 种方法,一种方式是 UPML 和 SCPML 交替,另一种方式为里面 3 层为 UPML,外面 3 层为 SCPML。计算结果对比表明这 2 种方式的吸收效果基本一致,但后者计算更为简单方便,因此采用第 2 种方法^[9-10]。

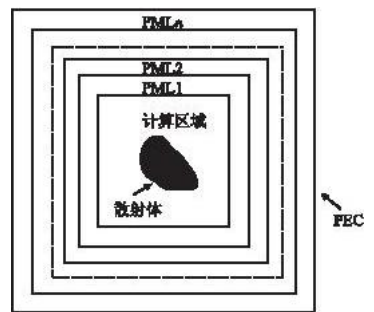


图 1 复合 PML 截断有限元网格

Fig. 1 Truncating FEM mesh using composite PM

2 数值计算与结果分析

计算矩形波导反射问题,波导的尺寸为 $3\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm}$, TE_{10} 波的截止频率为 5 GHz , 计算网格区域为 $1\ 200 \times 1\ 200$ 。采用 8 层的 PML 来截断波导。当入射波为一脉冲时,它既包含了隐失波,也包含了各个频段的传输波。波导反射系数定义为:

$$R_{dB}(f) = 20\lg \left| \frac{FT\{E_{\xi}(t) - E_{\xi}^R(t)\}}{FT\{E_{\xi_{\max}}^R(t)\}} \right| \quad (13)$$

式中: $E_{\xi}(t)$ ($\xi = x, y, z$) 是观察点的电场强度的分量; $E_{\xi}^R(t)$ 是当计算区域取 $1\ 200 \times 1\ 200$ 网格大小时计算得到的电场强度; $E_{\xi_{\max}}^R(t)$ 是计算过程中电场强度的最大值, $FT\{\}$ 是傅里叶运算符。本例中,对普通 PML, 匹配层厚度 $L = 2\text{ cm}$, $\sigma_{\max} = 1.5$; 对 CFS-PML, $\sigma_{\max} = 10$, $\alpha = 0.1$, $\kappa = 5$; 在复合 PML 中, UPML 的 $l = 3\text{ cm}$, $\sigma_{\max} = 2$, SCPML 的 $\alpha = 0.3$ 。图 2 给出了采用普通 PML、CFS-PML 以及本文中给出的复合 PML 截断网格之后得到的反射系数。

从计算结果可以看出 CFS-PML 和复合 PML 对电磁波的吸收能力明显强于普通 PML, 同时可以看出它们对隐失波的吸收效果都取得了很好的效果。

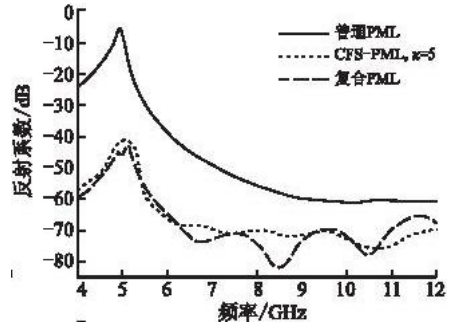


图 2 矩形波导的反射系数

Fig. 2 Reflection coefficient of rectangular waveguide

3 结束语

通过算例分析表明采用高阶 PML 和复合 PML 后,对比普通 PML 计算结果表明该匹配层用于时域有限元计算是准确而稳定的。同时可以看出,和普通 PML、CFS-PML 相比,高阶 PML 和复合 PML 对隐失波和各个频段的传输波都能起到良好的吸收效果。

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Application of High – order Composite Perfectly Matched Layer

LI Yuan, XU Jia – dong

(School of Electronic and Information, NWPU, Xi'an 710072, China)

Abstract: A high – order Perfectly Matched Layer (PML) applied to time domain finite element method (TDFEM) is obtained by proper selection of the parameter of PML. Furthermore, a composite PML composed of UPML and SCPML is derived, and the application of it to explicit TDFEM is investigated. The reflection coefficient of waveguide is calculated using the high – order PML and composite PML, the result shows that the finite element calculation result is accurate and stable. Compared with the ordinary PML, the numerical results show that the high – order PML and composite PML are highly effective in absorbing both evanescent and low – frequency waves, which will lay the good foundation for the widespread use of TDFEM.

Key words: finite element time – domain method; perfectly matched layer; complex frequency shifted PML; uniaxial medium perfectly matched layer

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An Improved Variable Structure Interacting Multiple Model Passive Tracking Algorithm

WANG Zhan – lei¹, ZHANG Jian – ye², ZHANG Peng¹, CHENG Hong – bing¹

(1. Engineering Institute, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an 710038, China; 2. Department of Scientific Research, Air Force Engineering University, Xi'an 710051, China)

Abstract: Generally, the distance information can't be obtained in maneuver target tracking under the interference environment. In order to get a more accurate tracking result, a new passive tracking algorithm is proposed. Since there is a nonlinear relation between the state variables and the measurements in passive tracking, in the algorithm firstly the least square principle is adopted to pretreatment angle measurements, then the pretreatment result is taken as an input to perform the interacting multiple model filtration. By this, the error brought by the linearization process of the nonlinear measure equation is reduced. However, the accuracy of tracking still cannot be guaranteed because of the localization brought by the fixed structure model muster in interacting multiple model algorithm. In order to enhance the ability to self – adapt to the maneuver target mode, the paper introduces a sequential likelihood ratio test to adjust the model muster, which can reduce the competition among models and ensure the accuracy of tracking. To verify the effectiveness of this algorithm, under the same experiment conditions, using two algorithms to estimate the definite flight track respectively, the simulation shows that the use of the improved algorithm can further improve the accuracy of tracking.

Key words: least square; interacting multiple model; variable structure; sequential likelihood ratio