POLITECNICO DI TORINO Repository ISTITUZIONALE

New Higher Order Two-dimensional Singular Elements for FEM and MOM Applications

Original

New Higher Order Two-dimensional Singular Elements for FEM and MOM Applications / Graglia, Roberto; Lombardi, Guido. - STAMPA. - unico:(2003), pp. 87-89. (Intervento presentato al convegno International Conference on Electromagnetics in Advanced Applications (ICEAA) tenutosi a Torino, Italy nel September 8-12, 2003).

Availability: This version is available at: 11583/1413205 since: 2016-11-30T09:38:12Z

Publisher: Politecnico di Torino

Published DOI:

Terms of use:

This article is made available under terms and conditions as specified in the corresponding bibliographic description in the repository

Publisher copyright

(Article begins on next page)

New Higher Order Two-dimensional Singular Elements for FEM and MOM Applications

Roberto D. Graglia, and Guido Lombardi *

Abstract — A procedure to obtain in a unified and consistent manner singular vector bases complete to arbitrarily high order has been obtained for curved triangular and quadrilateral elements. These vector basis functions are fully compatible with the standard, high-order regular vector functions used in adjacent elements. The curl (divergence) conforming singular functions guarantee tangential (normal) continuity along the edges of the elements allowing for the discontinuity of normal (tangential) components, adequate modelling of the curl (divergence), and removal of spurious modes (solutions).

1 Introduction.

Numberless structures of practical engineering interest contain conducting or penetrable edges and, in the vicinity of these edges, the surface charge [1]-[3] and the field behavior can be singular [3]-[6]. The best approach to numerically model this complex local behavior is to introduce and use singular functions able to precisely model the singular edge behavior of fields and currents. As far as the FEM treatment of edge singularities is concerned, important contributions to the development of scalar and vector expansion functions incorporating the singular behavior are provided in [7]-[14], whereas the continuous interest in incorporating edge conditions in MoM solutions dates back to the mid seventies of last century [15], with more recent contributions available in [16]-[18].

New curl- and divergence-conforming singular, high-order vector bases on curved two-dimensional domains will be discussed at the Conference. The bases are directly defined in the parent domain without introducing any intermediate reference frame, differently to what has been done by other authors [7, 12, 13]. Our bases incorporate the edge conditions and are able to approximate the unknown fields in the neighborhood of the edge of a wedge for any order of the singularity coefficient ν , that is supposed given and known *a priori*. The wedge can be penetrable in the curl-conforming case, while it is supposed impenetrable (metallic) in the divergence conforming case. Our curl (divergence) conforming singular bases are compatible with standard high-order interpolatory vector

functions [19] in adjacent elements and guarantee tangential (normal) continuity along the edges of the elements allowing for the discontinuity of normal (tangential) components, adequate modelling of the curl (divergence), and removal of spurious modes (solutions).

A thorough investigation of the previous literature has shown that the fundamental question to be raised before deriving singular vector bases regards the number of basis functions that define the *lowest-order* singular bases. For example, the six triangular basis functions given in [12] are compatible with regular first-order curl-conforming elements adjacent to the edge opposite to the sharpedge vertex. In this case, however, zeroth-order regular elements cannot be made adjacent to singular elements. On the contrary, [13] introduces eight basis functions to define a singular triangular element compatible to adjacent first order elements. Once again, zeroth-order regular elements cannot be made adjacent to this singular element. For triangular elements, the lowest number of curlconforming functions required to achieve completeness and singular conformity to adjacent first-order elements could be proved to be equal to eleven, whereas six vector functions are at least necessary for completeness and singular conformity to adjacent curl-conforming zeroth-order elements.

2 Curl conforming functions.

We investigated several ways to derive *singular* and *complete* lowest-order vector bases. We define singular curl-conforming bases to be of the *lowest-order* when the following properties are fulfilled:

- 1. the basis set is complete just to the regular zeroth order, and the curl of the bases is also complete to regular zeroth order;
- 2. the element is fully compatible to adjacent zeroth-order regular elements attached to its non-singular edges, and to adjacent singular elements of the same order attached to the other edges;
- the basis functions can model the static, ρ^{ν-1} singular behavior of the transverse field in the neighborhood of the sharp-edge (first term of Meixner's series [4]);

^{*}The authors are with the Dipartimento di Elettronica, Politecnico di Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Torino, Italy (emails: roberto.graglia@polito.it, guido.lombardi@polito.it).

4. the basis functions are able to model a nonsingular field with curl that vanishes at the edge of the wedge as ρ^{ν} ($\nu \neq 1$ and not integer).

3 Divergence conforming functions.

Singular divergence conforming functions are useful to model the surface current distribution on impenetrable wedges. The wedge faces in the neighborhood of the edge profile should be meshed by using edge singularity quadrilaterals and/or two types of singularity triangles: the edge (e) and the vertex (v) singularity triangle, with local edge numbering schemes shown in Figure 1. One has no interest in considering vertex singularity quadrilaterals since the only element-filler required to mesh in the neighborhood of the edge profile is the vertex singularity triangle.

The local edge-numbering scheme sketched in Figure 1 has been chosen so to associate the $i \pm 1$ labels to the element edges departing from the edge profile.

Singular divergence conforming bases are defined to be of the *lowest-order* when the following properties are fulfilled:

- 1. the basis set is complete just to the regular zeroth order and the divergence of the bases is also complete to regular zeroth order;
- 2. the element is fully compatible to adjacent zeroth-order regular elements attached to its non-singular edges, and to adjacent singular elements of the same order attached to the other edges;
- 3. the basis functions can model the $\rho^{\nu-1}$ singular behavior of the current and charge density *in*



Figure 1: a) Local edge-numbering scheme used for edge singularity quadrilaterals and edge (e) and vertex (v) singularity triangles. Notice that the element edges $i \pm 1$ always depart from the edge profile. b) Although two edge singularity triangles can have an edge in common, the basis functions cannot model a corner singularity.

the neighborhood of the sharp-edge, where $\rho \propto \chi$ is the distance from the sharp-edge profile;

4. the basis functions can model the normal component of the sharp-edge current density that vanishes at the sharp-edge as ρ^{ν} ($\nu \neq 1$ and not integer).

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) under the FIRB grant RBAU01M9PF: "Vector expansion functions for singular fields".

References

- S. Kato and M. Kobayashi, "Magnetic charge densities around edges of circu1ar cylinders," *IEEE Trans. Magn.*, vol. 32, pp. 1880-1887, May 1996.
- [2] K. Ozaki, M. Kobayashi, and G. Rowlands, "Surface magnetic charge distribution of a long, thin cylinder and its edge singularity," *IEEE Trans. Magn.*, vol. 34, no. 4, Part 2, pp. 2185-2191, July 1998.
- [3] J. Van Bladel, Singular Electromagnetic Fields and Sources. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991.
- [4] J. Meixner, "The behavior of electromagnetic fields at edges," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propa*gat., vol. AP-20, no. 4, pp. 442-446, July 1972.
- [5] J. Van Bladel, "Field singularities at metaldielectric wedges," *IEEE Trans. Antennas and Propag.*, vol. AP-33, pp. 450-455, Apr. 1985.
- [6] B. Khayatian, Y. Rahmat-Samii, and P.Ya. Ufimtsev, "On the question of the imposition of the singular edge current behavior," *IEEE AP-S Int. Symp.*, vol. 3, pp. 1558-1561, 2000.
- [7] M. Stern, and E.B. Becker "A conforming crack tip element with quadratic variation in the singular fields," *Int. J. Numer. Methods Eng.*, vol. 12, pp. 279-288, 1978.
- [8] J.P. Webb, "Finite element analysis of dispersion in waveguides with sharp metal edges," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory and Tech.*, vol. 36, n. 12, pp. 1819-1824, Dec. 1988.
- [9] R. Miniowitz, and J.P. Webb, "Covariantprojection quadrilateral elements for the analysis of waveguides with sharp edges," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory and Tech.*, vol. 39, n. 3, pp. 501-505, March 1991.

- [10] J.M. Gil, and J. Zapata, "Efficient singular element for finite element analysis of quasi-TEM transmission lines and waveguides with sharp metal edges," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory* and Tech., vol. 42, n. 1, pp. 92-98, Jan. 1994.
- [11] J.M. Gil and J. Zapata, "A new scalar transition finite element for accurate analysis of waveguides with field singularities," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 43, pp. 1978-1982, Aug. 1995.
- [12] J.M. Gil, and J.P. Webb, "A new edge element for the modeling of field singularities in transmission lines and waveguides," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory and Tech.*, vol. 45, n. 12, Part 1, pp. 2125-2130, Dec. 1997.
- [13] Z. Pantic-Tanner, J.S. Savage, D.R. Tanner, and A.F. Peterson, "Two-dimensional singular vector elements for finite-element analysis," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 46, pp. 178-184, Feb. 1998.
- [14] J.S. Juntunen, and T.D. Tsiboukis, "On the FEM treatment of wedge singularities in waveguide problems," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory and Tech.*, vol. 48, n. 6, pp. 1030-1037, June 2000.

- [15] D.R. Wilton and S. Govind, "Incorporation of edge conditions in moment method solutions," *IEEE Trans. Antenna and Propagat.*, vol. 25, pp. 845-850, 1977.
- [16] J. Sercu, N. Fache, F. Libbrecht, and D. De Zutter, "Full-wave space-domain analysis of open microstrip discontinuities including the singular current-edge behavior," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory and Tech.*, vol. 41, n. 9, pp. 1581-1588, Sept. 1993.
- [17] T. Andersson, "Moment-method calculations on apertures using basis singular functions," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, vol. 41, n. 12, pp. 1709-1716, Dec. 1993.
- [18] W.J. Brown and D.R. Wilton, "Singular basis functions and curvilinear triangles in the solution of the electric field integral equation," *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, vol. 47, n. 2, pp. 347-353, Feb. 1999.
- [19] R.D. Graglia, D.R. Wilton and A.F. Peterson, "Higher order interpolatory vector bases for computational electromagnetics," special issue on "Advanced Numerical Techniques in Electromagnetics" *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat.*, vol. 45, no. 3, pp. 329–342, Mar. 1997.