A Schedule-Control Aided Strategy for Charging Large Number of EVs under Normal and Line Failure Scenarios

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An Improved Full-Wave Multilevel Green’s Function Interpolation Method With RBF-QR Technique for Fast Field Evaluation

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ABSTRACT An improved full-wave multilevel Green’s function interpolation method (MLGFIM) with RBF-QR technique is proposed for the fast evaluation of electromagnetic field. The difficulty in applying the interpolation approach with radial basis functions (RBFs) lies in solving the increasingly singular matrix equation with the increase of the number of interpolation points. The compromise of making the basis functions relatively less smooth was used in the previous RBF implementations to address this problem. In this paper, a new interpolation scheme, the RBF-QR technique is applied to the interpolation of Green’s function to resolve the ill-conditioning issue without such a compromise. A better conditioned basis function is generated by the QR-factorization technique, and it also solves the sensitivity of the basis function to the value of shape parameter. Moreover, a new hybrid interpolation pattern is adopted to optimize the grid pattern, e.g., reduce the number of interpolation points required and the boundary interpolation errors. The employment of the proposed RBF-QR technique in conjunction with hybrid interpolation pattern makes the efficiency of the MLGFIM greatly improved. The proposed algorithm is used for the analysis of problems involving objects, such as patch arrays, photonic bandgap structures, metasurface structures, double negative metamaterial and so on. Five numerical examples are given to validate this new algorithm, and show the accuracy and efficiency of the improved MLGFIM.

INDEX TERMS Fast integral equation solver, Green’s function interpolation, radial basis functions, ill-condition.

I. INTRODUCTION
The ability of fast evaluation of electromagnetic field in the microwave and optical components such as patch antenna arrays, metasurface structures, or photonic bandgap structures is the key to a simulation tool. These problems are often analyzed using integral equation-based computational techniques, e.g., the method of moment (MoM) [1]. However, the computational requirements for MoM are very high, so various fast numerical methods have been proposed to accelerate the computation. For instant, multilevel fast multipole algorithm (MLFMA) [2]–[4], precorrected FFT (PFFT) [5], [6], adaptive integral method [7], [8], and sparse matrix canonical grid (SMCG) [9], [10], to name a few. All of these algorithms have a computational complexity of $O(N \log N)$, because the far-field interactions are indirectly computed using some approximation methods.

Specifically, a kernel independent approach which is called the multilevel Green’s function interpolation method (MLGFIM) has been developed to solve quasi-static [11], [12] and full-wave [13], [14] electromagnetic problems. For the full-wave problems, accounting for the rapidly changing phase term of the full-wave Green’s function, it is found that the Lagrange interpolation which has been adopted in quasi-static solver is no longer valid. This problem is alleviated by applying inverse multiquadric (IMQ) radial basis functions (RBFs) [15] with
staggered Tartan grid [11]. Recently, in order to enhance the efficiency of the MLGFIM, the effect of different types of RBFs has been comprehensively compared. The results show that the accuracy and efficiency of Gaussian (GA) [16] and Bessel (BE) [17] RBFs are better than that of IMQ RBFs. In addition, a modified staggered Tartan grid, which replaces the original staggered Tartan grid [13], is also proposed in [16] to obtain a better interpolation performance for the Green’s function approximation. However, the previously used interpolation methods have difficulties in the orthogonalization of the RBFs, because an increasingly singular matrix equation needs to be solved with the increase of the number of interpolation points [13]. Making the basis functions relatively less smooth was used in the previous RBF implementations to alleviate the ill-conditioning issue. But less smooth RBFs will also lower the interpolation accuracy [18], [19].

Meanwhile, uniform grid pattern (e.g., staggered tartan grid [13] or modified staggered tartan grid [16]) restricts the number of interpolation points to some fixed numbers. The number of interpolation points cannot be chosen arbitrarily, and thus, redundant interpolation points should be employed to ensure the interpolation accuracy. Moreover, RBF implementation using a (quasi) uniform grid pattern leads to large errors near the boundaries of the interpolation region [20], and it will contaminate the solution and make the final results inaccurate. Hence, an interpolation pattern, which can flexibly choose the number of interpolation points and suppress the boundary errors, is required.

In this paper, a multilevel RBF-QR interpolation method is adopted for the Green’s function interpolation. We adopt the QR-factorization technique suggested in [18] for the implementation of RBF interpolation, in which a better conditioned interpolation basis is generated after the factorization of the coefficient matrix of GA RBFs. Given this new basis function which removes the ill-conditioning issue, an accurate interpolation result can be obtained even the RBFs are very smooth. Moreover, to further enhance the interpolation efficiency, a new hybrid interpolation pattern which combines the modified staggered Tartan grid [16] and clustered Halton points [21] is also proposed in this paper to remedy the weakness of the previously used grid patterns. By applying this hybrid pattern, the number of interpolation points can be an arbitrary number, and no redundant interpolation points are thus required. In addition, the boundary errors are greatly suppressed, because the interpolation points are denser near the boundary for this new interpolation pattern. The proposed method involving a better conditioned basis function and a new hybrid pattern will be used to enhance the efficiency of the MLGFIM. Five numerical examples will be given to validate the accuracy and show the efficiency of the improved MLGFIM.

II. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MLGFIM

For composite metallic and dielectric bodies, Poggio-Miller-Chang-Harrington-Wu-Tsai (PMCHWT) [22] integral equations are frequently used to describe this problem. After applying the Galerkin method to the integral equations, a corresponding matrix equation is generated, and each matrix element can be expressed into the scalar form as [14]:

\[
Z_{ij}^{(v)} = \alpha \int_{\Omega_j} \int_{\Omega_i} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \tau_i(\mathbf{r}) \tau_j(\mathbf{r}') \Lambda^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}')
\]

where \( \alpha \) is a constant, \( \Lambda^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \) is the interaction function between field point \( \mathbf{r} \) and source point \( \mathbf{r}' \), and \( \tau_i(\mathbf{r}) \) and \( \tau_j(\mathbf{r}') \) are related to the weighting function and the basis function.

In order to efficiently solve the matrix equation generated by the integral equations, MLGFIM is applied to accelerate the matrix-vector multiplication. With multilevel division, the under-simulated structure is divided and enclosed into groups. Instead of directly calculating interaction function, MLGFIM uses interpolation method to quickly approximate this function if these two groups are far apart. In order to illustrate the interpolation approximation of the interaction function, we consider the scenario in Fig. 1. According to [11], the interaction function \( \Lambda^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') \) between field group \( m \) and source group \( n \) can be approximated using interpolation approach as follows:

\[
\Lambda^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{p=1}^{N} \sum_{q=1}^{N} \omega_{m,p}(\mathbf{r}) \omega_{n,q}(\mathbf{r}') \Lambda^{(v)}(\mathbf{r}_{m,p}, \mathbf{r}_{n,q})
\]

where \( \omega_{m,p}(\mathbf{r}) \) and \( \omega_{n,q}(\mathbf{r}') \) are the \( p \)th and \( q \)th interpolation functions, \( \mathbf{r}_{m,p} \) and \( \mathbf{r}_{n,q} \) are the \( p \)th and \( q \)th interpolation points.

![FIGURE 1. 2-D pictorial representation of the interpolation points (white circles) and interpolated points (black circles) in the field group \( m \) and source group \( n \).](image1)

![FIGURE 2. The testing scheme in which the interpolation points are distributed in the slash group and the source point locates one group length away from the slash group.](image2)
points in field group \( m \) and source group \( n \), respectively. \( N \) is the number of interpolation points.

After substituting (2) into (1), we can implement the MLGFIM to accelerate the computation, viz.,

\[
Z_{ij}^{(v)} = \alpha \left[ \int_{d_j} d\tau \zeta(\tau) \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} \right] \left[ \tilde{A}_{mn}^{(v)} \int_{d_j} d\tau' \zeta(\tau') \phi_n(\tau') \right]
\]

(3)

where \( \phi^{(v)}_n(\tau) \) is the interpolation function matrix consisting of \( \omega_{m,i}(\tau) \) and \( \tilde{A}_{mn}^{(v)} \) is the interaction function matrix consisting of \( A_{mn}^{(v)}(\tau_{m,p}, \tau_{n,q}) \).

### III. Interpolate Green’s Function with RBF-QR Method

Consider a function \( f(\tau) \) in an influence domain that has a set of \( n \) arbitrarily distributed nodes with corresponding values \( f(\tau_i) \). Applying the basis function \( \varphi \left( \frac{\tau - \tau_i}{s} \right) \) (where \( s \) is the shape parameter), we obtain the approximation function \( f(\tau) \) as [15]:

\[
\tilde{f}(\tau) = [\varphi_1 \cdots \varphi_N] \Phi^{-1} \left[ f(\tau_1) \cdots f(\tau_N) \right]^T
\]

(4)

where \( \Phi_i(\tau) = \varphi \left( \frac{\tau - \tau_i}{s} \right) \) and the entries of matrix \( \tilde{\Phi} \) are \( \Phi_{i,j} = \varphi \left( \frac{\tau_j - \tau_1}{s} \right) \). The matrix \( \tilde{\Phi} \) becomes increasingly singular with the increase of number of interpolation points, so the inverse operation of this matrix is difficult. As we have addressed, conventional RBF interpolation alleviates the ill-conditioning problem with the compromise of the use of less smooth basis functions.

In order to deal with the ill-conditioning problem without such a compromise, RBF-QR method is applied for Green’s function interpolation. With Taylor expansion and spherical-Chelyshev expansion, the GA RBFs can be rewritten as [18]:

\[
\varphi_i = \frac{e^{-(|\tau - \tau_i|^2)}}{j_{nu}(\mu/2)} = \sum_{j=0}^{j_{nu}} \sum_{m=0}^{(2m+p)} d_{j,m} e^{|\tau - \tau_i|} T_{j,m,v}(\tau)
\]

(5)

where \( p = \text{mod}(j, 2) \) and \( j_{nu} \) is the number of terms of the truncated Taylor expansion. Other coefficients in function (5) are defined as

\[
d_{j,m} = \frac{2^{3+p+4m} j_{nu}^{2j} (j+p+2m)/2}{(j-p-2m)/2!} R_{j,m,n}^{(v)} T_{j,m,v}(\tau)
\]

(6)

where

\[
Y_{j,m}^{(v)}(\theta, \phi) = P_{j,m}^{v} \cos(\theta) \cos(\phi), \quad v = 0, \ldots, \mu
\]

(9)

\[
Y_{j,m}^{(v)}(\theta, \phi) = P_{j,m}^{v} \sin(\theta) \sin(\phi), \quad v = 1, \ldots, \mu
\]

\[
\tilde{\tau} = r \sin \theta \cos \phi + \sin \phi \phi \tilde{\phi} \cos \theta
\]

(10)

and

\[
\rho_{j,m} = (j-2m+1)/(j-2m+2)/2
\]

(11)

\[
\sigma_{j,m} = (j-2m+1/2m-p+2)/(j+2m+p+3)/2
\]

(12)

and \( y_0 = 0.5, y_v = 1(v > 0), \), \( t_0 = 0.5, j-2m = 1(j > 2m), \) \( P_{j,m}^{v} \) \( (x, t_n(x) \) and 2F3 \( (x) \) are the normalized associated Legendre function, Chebyshev polynomial of the first kind and hypergeometric function, respectively.

Considering the RBFs centered at \( N \) different points, the following relation is obtained according to the expansion (5):

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\varphi_1 \\
\varphi_2 \\
\vdots \\
\varphi_N
\end{bmatrix} =
\begin{bmatrix}
c_{0,0,0}(\tilde{\tau}_1) & c_{1,0,0}(\tilde{\tau}_1) & \cdots & c_{j_{nu}(j_{nu}-p)/2, j_{nu}(\tilde{\tau}_1)} \\
0 & c_{0,0,0}(\tilde{\tau}_2) & \cdots & c_{j_{nu}(j_{nu}-p)/2, j_{nu}(\tilde{\tau}_2)} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & c_{j_{nu}(j_{nu}-p)/2, j_{nu}(\tilde{\tau}_N)}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
d_0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
0 & d_1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & d_{j_{nu}(j_{nu}-p)/2}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
T_{0,0,0}(\tilde{\tau}) \\
T_{0,1,0}(\tilde{\tau}) \\
\vdots \\
T_{j_{nu}(j_{nu}-p)/2}(\tilde{\tau})
\end{bmatrix}
\]

(13)

or

\[
\hat{\Psi} = \tilde{C} \cdot \tilde{D} \cdot \tilde{T}(\tilde{\tau})
\]

(14)

By QR-factorizing the rectangular coefficient matrix \( \tilde{C} \), equation (14) can be expressed as:

\[
\hat{\Psi} = \tilde{Q} \cdot \tilde{R} \cdot \tilde{D} \cdot \tilde{T}(\tilde{\tau}) = \tilde{Q} \begin{bmatrix}
\tilde{R}_1 \\
\tilde{R}_2
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\tilde{D}_1 & 0 \\
0 & \tilde{D}_2
\end{bmatrix} \tilde{T}(\tilde{\tau})
\]

(15)

where \( \tilde{R}_1 \) is upper triangular and both \( \tilde{R}_1 \) and \( \tilde{D}_1 \) are \( N \times N \).

It has been proven that the expansion functions \( T_{j,m,v}(\tilde{\tau}) \) are better conditioned and insensitive to the shape of RBFs [18], changing the basis function to be more similar to the expansion functions can resolve the ill-conditioning problem. Hence, a new basis is generated as [18]:

\[
\tilde{\chi} = \tilde{D}_1^{-1} \tilde{R}_1^{-1} \tilde{Q} \tilde{H} \tilde{\Psi} = \tilde{I} \begin{bmatrix}
\tilde{D}_1^{-1} \tilde{R}_1^{-1} \tilde{R}_2 \tilde{D}_2
\end{bmatrix} \tilde{T}(\tilde{\tau})
\]

(16)

which can be viewed as the expansion functions \( \tilde{T}(\tilde{\tau}) \) plus a correction part. With this new basis, we can also obtain approximation function \( f(\tau) \) using equation (4).

To validate the effect of the RBF-QR method, the same testing scheme introduced in [13], [16], [17], [23] is used and also shown in Fig. 2. The source point is one group length away from the field group (slash) and located at the face center (black dot). It has been proven that (quasi-uniform) Halton points are appropriate for RBF interpolation, and if these quasi-uniform points are clustered towards the domain boundary, better interpolation accuracy will be
achieved [18], [20]. Thus, we distribute the interpolation points in the field group with the length of $l$ as:

$$\tilde{\alpha}_i = \frac{l}{2} \cdot \sin(\pi \cdot \alpha_i / l), \quad \alpha_i = x_i, y_i \text{ or } z_i \quad (17)$$

where $x_i$, $y_i$ and $z_i$ are the Cartesian coordinates of $i$-th Halton points [21]. The grid generated by equation (17) is clustered similarly to Chebyshev grid without being restricted to specific locations.

**FIGURE 3.** The 1-D GA RBFs using five different shape parameters.

The condition number and maximum interpolation error in the field group with different number of clustered Halton points and shape parameter $s$ are tested. The shape parameter $s$ controls the shape of basis function, as shown in Fig. 3. It is observed that as $s$ reduces, the smoothness of the GA RBF increases. When the value of $s$ reduces to a relatively small number, the GA RBF becomes almost linear near the center, and consequently eliminates the coordinate dependence. The entries in the coefficient matrix are hard to distinguish and the ill-conditioning problem occurs. So that a lot of numerical cancellation occurs when evaluating $f_a(\vec{r})$. On the other hand, if the value of $s$ is large, the derivative of basis function becomes discontinuous at the center. Thus, a large shape parameter does not give very smooth interpolates and is generally not preferred [19]. This phenomenon suggests that computations for smaller values of $\varepsilon$ can be very accurate if the conditioning problem is overcome by applying the new basis function (16).

Figs. 4(a) and (b) show the condition number and maximum interpolation error when the shape of the RBF is fixed. The condition number and maximum interpolation error when the shape of the RBF is fixed. The shape parameter is set as $s = 0.2$, which implies that a smooth basis function is used. When the edge length of the testing group $l$ is $l = 1\lambda$, the interpolation performance using RBF-QR method and conventional RBF method based on GA RBFs are compared. From Fig. 4(a), it is observed that when the number of interpolation points increases, the condition number for conventional RBF method increases accordingly and consequently generates inaccurate interpolation results. Increasing the value of shape parameter alleviates this problem and reduces the interpolation errors. But when the shape parameter increases beyond 1.8, the interpolation errors increase again due to the discontinuous derivative of the basis function. Since the better conditioned basis (16) is insensitive to the value of shape parameter, the condition number for matrix $\Phi$ for RBF-QR method remains small and changes little with the variation of shape parameter values. As a result, the interpolation accuracy using RBF-QR method is always smaller than that using conventional RBF method until the shape parameter increases to 1.8, and then the interpolation errors become the same.

**IV. APPLYING A HYBRID INTERPOLATION PATTERN**

Although the staggered Tartan grid (STG) [13], [16] performs better than clustered Halton points in the Green’s function
interpolation, the restriction of these grid patterns which has been addressed involves the use of some redundant interpolation points. Fig. 6 shows the maximum interpolation error for different group lengths when STG is applied. Since the interpolation results in the testing group are uneven in accuracy, and the part with large interpolation errors will contaminate the solution everywhere across the domain, a threshold of maximum interpolation error should be set to ensure the accuracy of MLGFIM. In this paper, the error threshold $E_{thre}$ is set as $E_{thre} = 0.01$. From Fig. 6, we find that we must use 172 staggered grid points to satisfy the error threshold when the edge length of group $l = \lambda$. Actually, to satisfy the error threshold, the number of interpolation points required is between 63 and 172. Since it is impossible to generate the number of staggered grid points between 63 and 172, some redundant interpolation points must be used.

The clustered Halton points have no such a restriction, and thus it is possible to remedy the weakness of staggered grid by combining it with clustered Halton points. The hybrid interpolation pattern, as shown in Figure 7, is generated as follows. Assume the edge length of group $l = \lambda$, it has been inferred that the actual number of interpolation points is between 63 and 172. Hence, 63 staggered grid points are first adopted to compose one part of the hybrid pattern. Subsequently, the clustered Halton points generated by (17) are gradually added to the hybrid pattern until the maximum error using the total interpolation points is below the threshold.

Apart from the above advantage, the hybrid interpolation pattern can also suppress the boundary interpolation errors. Assume the edge length of group $l$ is chosen as $l = \lambda$ and 63 staggered grid points are used for the interpolation. Fig. 8(a) shows the distribution of interpolation errors on the plane that is close to the edges of the group ($x = -0.4\lambda$). From Fig. 8(a), it is observed that the interpolation errors near the corners are very large, and that makes the interpolation at these regions inaccurate. Fig. 8(b) shows the error distribution on the same plane when hybrid pattern consisting of 63 staggered grid points and 10 clustered Halton points is applied. We find that the corner errors are suppressed after only 10 clustered Halton points are augmented.
Furthermore, the required numbers of interpolation points using the proposed method for different group lengths are given and compared with those using the previously reported methods [16] and [17], as shown in Fig. 9. The increase step of group length is set as quarter wavelength in this figure, and it is observed that the number of required interpolation points using the proposed method is always smaller than that using the previous methods.

### TABLE 1. Comparison of the interpolation accuracy between RBF-QR and conventional RBF method with BE RBFs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interpolation method</th>
<th>l (λ_d)</th>
<th>STG points</th>
<th>Halton points</th>
<th>Shape parameter ε</th>
<th>Maximum error (×10^{-3})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBF-QR</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.219</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBF with BE RBFs</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1688</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the BE RBFs have a better convergence behavior than other used basis functions [17], to further prove the effectiveness of the proposed methods, the interpolation accuracy using RBF-QR method and conventional RBF method based on BE RBFs with the same number of interpolation points are compared, as shown in Table 1. From this table, we find that the interpolation accuracy of using RBF-QR method is better than that using conventional RBF method, and the difference of maximum error between these two methods are increased with the increase of the group length.

### V. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section, three examples are given to demonstrate good performance of the proposed method. The generalized minimal residual (GMRES) iteration method with a relative error norm of $10^{-3}$ is employed for all the calculations, and the inner loop of GMRES contains 100 matrix-vector multiplications.

As the first example, the proposed algorithm is applied to solve the plane wave scattering from a 3 by 3 microstrip patch array, as shown in Fig. 10(a). The parameters of the array are as follows: $a_x = 3.66 \text{ cm}$, $a_y = 2.6 \text{ cm}$, $b_x = 1.8917 \text{ cm}$, $b_y = 2.9517 \text{ cm}$, $l_x = l_y = 5 \text{ cm}$, $h = 0.158 \text{ cm}$. The relative permittivity of the substrate is 2.17. A plane wave with center frequency of 3.7 GHz is normally incident along $-z$ axis. 12 grids per wavelength $\lambda_d$ (where $\lambda_d = \lambda_0/\sqrt{\varepsilon_r}$) are used to discretize the array and the total number of unknowns for the equivalent electric and magnetic currents is 25,988. Fig. 9(b) shows the bistatic RCS with $\theta\theta$ polarization result calculated by the proposed algorithm and the result in [16]. Very good agreement is observed between these two results which validates the proposed algorithm.

In the second case, plane wave scattering from a four-layer photonic band gap structure is analyzed, as shown in Fig. 11(a). The structure is made of layers of dielectric rods with an orderly stacking sequence. In each layer, 12 or 13 alumina rods with a refractive index of 3.1 are arranged parallel to each other, and separated by a center-to-center distance of 1.123 cm. The width, height and length of the rods are 0.318 cm, 0.318 cm and 15.24 cm, respectively. The rods of the second neighbor layer are shifted by 0.5615 cm in the direction perpendicular to the rod axes. A plane wave propagating along $-z$ axis impinges normally to the structure. The center frequency of the wave is 6.0 GHz. After discretizing the structure, 204,888 unknowns for the equivalent electric and magnetic currents are obtained. The bistatic RCS with $\theta\theta$ polarization result calculated by the proposed algorithm is shown in Fig. 11(b), and compared with the result shown in [14]. Again, good agreement is observed between these two results.
Next, the structure of a dipole in front of an 11 by 11 dielectric sphere array ($\varepsilon_r = 2.25$) is investigated, as shown in Fig. 12(a). The radius of the sphere is 2 cm and the distance between the centers of two adjacent spheres is 5 cm. A Herzian dipole which works at the frequency of 6.25GHz is located 10 cm in front of the array center and placed along $z$ axis. In this example, 10 grids per wavelength $\lambda_d$ are used to discretize this structure so that the number of unknowns for equivalent electric and magnetic currents is 144,020. The polar plot of the directivity versus $\phi$ when $\theta = 90^\circ$ is shown in Fig. 12(b). The results calculated by the proposed algorithm and previous MLGFIM [17] which applies BE RBFs with STG pattern are agreed very well. The distribution of Poynting vector in the plane of $x = -20$ cm is also calculated, as shown in Fig. 12(c).

In the following example, consider a plane wave impinges normally on a fishnet-type structure which always performs as metamaterial [24]. Fig. 13(a) shows a fishnet-type structure consisting of $10 \times 10$ elements, and its corresponding element in 3-D view, in which $w_1 = 10 \, \mu m$, $w_2 = 17.5 \, \mu m$, $d = 115 \, \mu m$, $t = 9 \, \mu m$. The patterns on the top and bottom surfaces of the substrate are made of the same shaped PEC, and the permittivity of the substrate is 2.25. A plane wave with electric field parallel to the $x$-axis propagates along $-z$-axis, the magnitude of the incident wave is 1 V/m. The bistatic RCS is investigated at the frequency of 2 THz. From Fig. 13(b), it can be seen that the results calculated by the proposed method and previous MLGFIM [17] agree very well.

We also compare the computational efficiency between the proposed algorithm and previous MLGFIM algorithm. In [17], the interpolation results show that the efficiency of BE RBFs with staggered points are better than previously used interpolation methods (including methods in [14] and [16]) for Green’s function approximation. Therefore, we compare the computational performance of MLGFIM using the proposed algorithm and BE RBFs with staggered grid pattern for the aforementioned three examples, as shown in Table 2. From this table, it is observed that the CPU times for the four examples have reduced by 14.7%, 33.6%, 56.7% and
56.0%, respectively, after applying the proposed algorithm. It should be mentioned that because the large size of example 3 make it requires more interpolation points than example 2, although the number of unknowns in example 2 is larger than example 3, the time for simulating example 2 is still shorter. Table 2 also compares the memory requirements between the proposed method and previous MLGFIM. The comparison results show that the memory requirements have been saved by 10.4%, 29.8%, 43.5 % and 49.4% for the four examples, respectively. More significant reductions of calculation time and memory requirement can be observed with the increase of the object size.

Finally, a dielectric elliptical sphere consisting of different types of mediums is subsequently considered, as shown in Fig. 14(a). The long axis of the elliptical sphere is 6 m, whereas the short axis is 1.5 m. The plane wave scattered by this elliptical sphere comprising double positive ($\varepsilon_r = 2.25$, $\mu_r = 1.0$), single negative ($\varepsilon_r = -2.25$, $\mu_r = 1.0$) and double negative ($\varepsilon_r = 2.25$, $\mu_r = -1.0$) medium is studied. Fig. 14(b) compares the bistatic RCS with $\phi \phi$ polarization for these three cases, when plane wave with a frequency of 300 MHz is impinges on the elliptical sphere along $-x$ axis. The forward scattering is enhanced significantly due to negative permittivity and permeability. The CPU time for performing each matrix-vector multiplication and the corresponding memory requirement are shown in Figs. 14(c) and (d), in which the frequency of incident wave gradually increases. In these two figures, about 20 grids per wavelength are used to discretize this structure, and three types of numbers of levels are used for the calculation. From Fig. 14(c) and (d), it is observed that the CPU time and memory requirement of the proposed method are always smaller than those of the previous one. In addition, it is also observed that the proposed algorithm approximately obeys a computational complexity of $O(N \log N)$ and memory complexity of $O(N)$.

VI. CONCLUSION

A new interpolation scheme using RBF-QR method with hybrid interpolation pattern is proposed to improve the computational efficiency and memory storage requirement of MLGFIM. The RBF-QR method resolves the ill-conditioning problem without the compromise of adopting less smooth RBFs, and the hybrid pattern optimizes the interpolation grid pattern. Compared with previously reported schemes, this method can provide a better interpolation performance, and thus make the MLGFIM more efficient.

REFERENCES


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