2017年8月

文章编号: 2095-4980(2017)04-0652-05

一种优化参数的 LOD-FDTD 算法及其数值特性

苏 敏,刘培国

(国防科学技术大学 电子科学与工程学院, 湖南 长沙 410073)

摘 要:提出一种改进的参数优化局部一维时域有限差分(LOD-FDTD)方法,该方法将时间步 长等分成 3 步,沿坐标方向加上色散控制因子,以降低数值色散误差。本文首先证明改进方法的 稳定性,并分析其数值色散误差。结果表明改进方法的数值色散误差小于传统的 LOD-FDTD 方法。 关键词:局部一维时域有限差分;色散控制因子;稳定性;数值色散;CFL条件数

中图分类号:TN911 文献标志码:A doi:10.11805/TKYDA201704.0652

A parameter optimized LOD-FDTD method and its numerical dispersion analysis

SU Min, LIU Peiguo

(College of Electronic Science and Engineering, National University of Defense Technology, Changsha Hunan 410073, China)

Abstract: An improved 3-D Locally One-Dimensional Finite-Difference Time-Domain (LOD-FDTD) method is presented. In the proposed method, the time step is divided into three sub-steps. Dispersion control parameters are introduced into X, Y and Z directions. The results show that the method is stable and the normalized numerical phase velocity errors are smaller than that of the conventional LOD-FDTD method.

Keywords: Locally One-Dimensional Finite-Difference Time-Domain; dispersion controls parameters; stability; numerical dispersion; Courant Friedrich Lewy(CFL) limit

传统的 FDTD 方法由于受到 CFL 条件的限制^[1],影响了计算细微结构的效率。为了克服这些问题,无条件 稳定的 LOD-FDTD 方法^[2]应运而生,但是 LOD-FDTD 方法的数值色散却比传统的 FDTD 方法要大。现有的文献 提出了各种方法^[3-4]用于解决数值散射误差大的问题,如,高阶格式就是一个常用的减少色散误差的方法^[5-6]。此 外,还有文献研究了优化的 LOD-FDTD 方法以减少其色散误差,其利用的方法是非线性规划方法实现对目标函 数的优化^[7]。本文提出了一个新的改进色散误差的方法,直接在矩阵前面加控制因子,相比已有文献^[8],既减少 了计算量,又保证了计算精确度。

1 改进方法公式推导

在本文中, 定义波在一个线性、无耗的自由媒质中传播。

1.1 改进方法公式

麦克斯韦方程写成如下形式[1]:

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t} \qquad \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial t} \tag{1}$$

式中: *H* 是磁场强度; *E* 是电场强度; ε 是电常数; μ 是磁导系数。真空中 ε = 8.85 × 10⁻¹² F/m; μ = 4 π × 10⁻⁷ H/m。 式(1)沿坐标轴方向展开如下:

收稿日期: 2015-12-11; 修回日期: 2016-03-04

基金项目:国家安全重大基础研究资助项目(973项目)(613138, 613165);国家自然科学基金资助项目(61372029)

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+1} = \frac{\left([\boldsymbol{I}] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{A}] \right) ([\boldsymbol{I}] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{B}]) ([\boldsymbol{I}] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{C}] \right)}{\left([\boldsymbol{I}] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{A}] \right) ([\boldsymbol{I}] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{B}]) ([\boldsymbol{I}] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} [\boldsymbol{C}] \right)} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n}$$
(2)

式中: $\boldsymbol{\phi} = \left[E_x, E_y, E_z, H_x, H_y, H_z \right]^{\mathrm{T}}$; Δt 是时间步长; I 是单位矩阵。

1.2 稳定性的证明

之前有学者在研究基于交替方向隐格式(Alternate Direction Implicit, ADI)的无条件稳定 FDTD 算法时,通过 在矩阵中加入控制因子^[9]的方法,提高了计算精确度。本文采用与 ADI-FDTD 方法类似的优化方法,在麦克斯韦 分解矩阵的 3 个方向上加上色散控制因子 C_x, C_y 和 C_z ,同时时间推进从 n 到 n+1/3,接着是 n+1/3到 n+2/3, n+2/3到 n+1。式(2)按以下 3 步计算:

分步1:

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+1/3} = \frac{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I} \right] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{x} \left[\boldsymbol{A} \right] \right)}{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I} \right] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{x} \left[\boldsymbol{A} \right] \right)} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n} = \left[\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_{1} \right] \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n} \qquad n \to n+1/3$$
(3)

分步 2:

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+2/3} = \frac{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I} \right] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{\boldsymbol{y}} \left[\boldsymbol{B} \right] \right)}{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I} \right] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{\boldsymbol{y}} \left[\boldsymbol{B} \right] \right)} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+1/3} = \left[\boldsymbol{\Lambda}_2 \right] \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+1/3} \qquad n+1/3 \to n+2/3$$
(4)

分步 3:

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+1} = \frac{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I}\right] + \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{z}\left[\boldsymbol{C}\right]\right)}{\left(\left[\boldsymbol{I}\right] - \frac{\Delta t}{2} C_{z}\left[\boldsymbol{C}\right]\right)} \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+2/3} = \left[\boldsymbol{A}_{3}\right] \boldsymbol{\phi}^{n+2/3} \qquad n+2/3 \to n+1$$
(5)

分步场写成如下形式[7]:

$$E_{\alpha}^{n}(i,j,k) = E_{\alpha} e^{-j(k_{z}i\Delta x + k_{y}j\Delta y + k_{z}k\Delta z)} = E_{\alpha} e^{j\omega\Delta tn}$$

$$H_{\alpha}^{n}(i,j,k) = H_{\alpha} e^{-j(k_{z}i\Delta x + k_{y}j\Delta y + k_{z}k\Delta z)} = H_{\alpha} e^{j\omega\Delta tn}$$

$$\phi^{n} - \phi^{0} e^{j\omega\Delta tn}$$
(6)

式中: $\alpha = x, y, z; \quad k_x = k \sin \theta \cos \varphi, k_y = k \sin \theta \sin \varphi, k_z = k \cos \theta$ 。 合并式(3)~(5), $\phi^{n+1} = [\Lambda] \phi^n$ 。

利用 Matlab 软件, 计算出矩阵 $[\Lambda]$ 的特征值:

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = \xi_1 + j\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2}, \lambda_4 = \xi_1 - j\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2}, \lambda_5 = \xi_2 + j\sqrt{1 - \xi_2^2}, \lambda_6 = \xi_2 - j\sqrt{1 - \xi_2^2}$$
(7)

$$\begin{split} & \underbrace{\mathbb{H} \mathfrak{Y}}, \\ \xi_1 = \frac{\left[1 + b^3 d^3 C_x^2 C_y^2 C_z^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 - db C_x^2 P_x^2 - db C_y^2 P_y^2 - db C_z^2 P_z^2 - b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_y^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 - b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_z^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 - b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_z^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + 4 db \sqrt{db} P_x P_y P_z\right]}{A_x A_y A_z} \\ \xi_2 = \frac{\left[1 + b^3 d^3 C_x^2 C_y^2 C_z^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 - db C_x^2 P_x^2 - db C_y^2 P_y^2 - db C_z^2 P_z^2 - b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_y^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 - b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_z^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 - b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_z^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 - 4 db \sqrt{db} P_x P_y P_z\right]}{A_x A_y A_z} \end{split}$$

 $\dot{\mathbb{E}} \boxplus , \quad A_{\alpha} = 1 + bdC_{\alpha}^2 P_{\alpha}^2, \\ B_{\alpha} = 1 - bdC_{\alpha}^2 P_{\alpha}^2, \\ b = \Delta t / 2\varepsilon, \\ d = \Delta t / 2\mu, \\ \alpha = x, \\ y, \\ z ; \quad P_d = \frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{k_{\alpha}\Delta\alpha}{2}\right)}{\Delta\alpha}, \\ \partial / \partial \alpha = jP_{\alpha} \circ \frac{2\pi}{2} + \frac{2\pi}{2$

从式(7)可以容易得到 $|\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| = |\lambda_3| = |\lambda_4| = |\lambda_5| = |\lambda_6| = 1$,表明了优化方法的稳定性。特别的,当 $C_x = C_y = C_z = 1$, 优化方法变成了传统的 LOD-FDTD 法。

2 数值误差分析

2.1 数值色散分析

不同特征值下的数值色散误差是不同的,具体如下: 情况 1, $\lambda = \lambda_3$ 或 $\lambda = \lambda_4$,数值色散值为: 653

$$\begin{split} &\tan^2 \left(\frac{\omega \Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{ \begin{bmatrix} b d C_x^2 P_x^2 + b d C_y^2 P_y^2 + b d C_z^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_y^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_z^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 - 2 b d \sqrt{b d} C_x C_y C_z P_x P_y P_z \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + 2 b d \sqrt{b d} C_x C_y C_z P_x P_y P_z \\ & \text{ff } \mathcal{R} 2, \ \lambda = \lambda_5 \neq \lambda_6, \ \& d \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \end{pmatrix}; \\ & \tan^2 \left(\frac{\omega \Delta t}{2} \right) = \frac{ \begin{bmatrix} b d C_x^2 P_x^2 + b d C_y^2 P_y^2 + b d C_z^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_y^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 + b d C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + 2 b d \sqrt{b d} C_x C_y C_z P_x P_y P_z \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_z^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + 2 b d \sqrt{b d} C_x C_y C_z P_x P_y P_z \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 - 2 b d \sqrt{b d} C_x C_y C_z P_x P_y P_z \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d C_x^2 C_y^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 + b d C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_y^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 + b^2 d^2 C_x^2 C_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 P_x^2 P_y^2 P_z^2 \\ & \frac{b^2 d^2 C_x$$

2.2 色散控制因子的计算

色散控制因子通过以下步骤得到:

1) 令 v_o / c = 1, 色散因子为

$$C_{x} = \frac{\tan(\pi c\Delta t / \lambda)}{\sqrt{bd}P_{x}}, \quad C_{y} = \frac{\tan(\pi c\Delta t / \lambda)}{\sqrt{bd}P_{y}}, \quad C_{z} = \frac{\tan(\pi c\Delta t / \lambda)}{\sqrt{bd}P_{z}}$$
(8)

 v_{φ} 是相速。在 x 方向,设定 $\theta = 90^{\circ}, \varphi = 0^{\circ}; \alpha y$ 方向,设 定 $\theta = 90^\circ, \varphi = 90^\circ$;在z方向,设定 $\theta = 0^\circ$ 。

2) 数值色散分析

定义 $\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta z = \lambda / CPW$ 。数值色散精确度与入射角度、 CFL 条件数(CFLN)、单位波长内的网格数(CPW)有关。

为了更明确地描述,下面以情况3为例来讨论归一化相速 度误差。

图 1 研究了 CFLN=5, CPW=20 时, 入射角度下的色散误差, 结果表明色散误差的极值是在 $\theta = 45^{\circ}$ 和 $\rho = 45^{\circ}$ 处。



1.05

Fig.1 Normalized phase velocity(v_{ϕ}/c) vs. all angles of propagation at CFLN=5, CPW=20 for case 3.

图 1 情况 3 中归一化相速度随入射角度的变化 (CFLN=5, CPW=20)

图 2(a)是传统的 LOD-FDTD 方法,最大误差 6.494。图 2(b)是改进的 LOD-FDTD 方法,最大误差是 3.542 7, 比传统的方法误差减少 45.5%,结果表明新方法能大大减少误差。



Fig.2 Normalized phase velocity error($|1-v_{e'}/c| \times 100\%$) versus all angles of propagation at CFLN=5, CPW=20 图 2 归一化相速度随入射角度的变化(CFLN=5, CPW=20)

图 3 显示的是在 CPW=20, θ=45°时, 传统 LOD-FDTD 和改进 LOD-FDTD 方法的归一化相位误差随 CFLN 的变化曲线,极值见表 1。从图中可以看出,随着条件数(CFL)的增加,归一化相误差也增加,在相同的条件数 下,改进方法的误差要小得多,从表1还可以看出改进方法比传统方法的误差小,如,在 CFLN=5 时,改进方法 比传统方法的误差小10%。

图 4 显示的是在 CFLN=5, θ=45°时, 传统 LOD-FDTD 和改进 LOD-FDTD 方法的归一化相误差随 CPW 的

第4期

变化曲线。从图 4 可以看出,归一化相误差随着 CPW 的增加而减小,在相同的 CPW 下,改进方法的误差明显要 小得多。表 2 显示的是归一化数值相位误差对应的最值。当 CPW=40, *q*=0°时,相比于标准的 LOD-FDTD 方法,归一化相位误差提高了 29%,而当 CPW=80,*q*=0°时,相比于标准的 LOD-FDTD 方法,归一化相位误差提高了 46%。



Fig.3 Normalized phase velocity error($|1-v_{\phi'}c| \times 100\%$) versus wave angles for different CFLN. (while CPW=20, θ =45°, constant)

表1 优化前后的色散误差在不同 CFLN 下的最值

Table1 Extremum of normalized phase velocity error for different CFLN

| algorithm | CFLN | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| ulgoriulli | 0.5 | 2 | 4 | |
| standard maximum | 0.293 4 | 0.924 0 | 2.862 2 | |
| standard minimum | 0.235 7 | 0.775 1 | 2.463 8 | |
| corrected maximum | 0.242 8 | 0.725 1 | 2.230 5 | |
| corrected minimum | 0.184 8 | 0.571 0 | 1.780 8 | |



Fig.4 Normalized phase velocity $\operatorname{error}(|1-v_{\phi}/c|\times 100\%)$ versus wave angles for different CPW(while CFLN=5, θ =45°, constant)

图 4 归一化相误差随 CPW 的变化曲线(当 CFLN=5, 0=45°)

表 2 优化前后的色散误差在不同 CPW 下的最值 Table2 Extremum of normalized phase velocity error for different CPW

| algorithm | CPW | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 |
| standard maximum | 4.241 4 | 1.147 3 | 0.539 9 | 0.324 5 |
| standard minimum | 3.695 8 | 0.983 8 | 0.464 8 | 0.281 8 |
| corrected maximum | 3.324 4 | 0.814 1 | 0.334 9 | 0.174 8 |
| corrected minimum | 2.674 5 | 0.642 2 | 0.258 1 | 0.131 5 |

3 结论

本文从麦克斯韦方程组出发,推导了改进方法的计算公式,分析了方法的稳定性和色散关系,从以上的分析 可以看出,改进方法具有无条件稳定性,在减少色散误差方面效果较好。

参考文献:

- [1] TAFLOVE A. Computational Electrodynamics: the Finite-Difference Time-Domain Method[M]. Norwood, MA: Artech House, 2005.
- [2] JIM DOUGLAS Jr,SEONGJAI KIM. Improved accuracy for locally one-dimensional methods for parabolic equations[J]. Mathematical Models & Methods in Applied Sciences, 2008,11(9):1563-1579.
- [3] LI E,AHMED I,VAHLDIECK R. Numerical dispersion analysis with an improved LOD-FDTD method[J]. IEEE Microwave & Wireless Components Letters, 2007,17(5):319-321.
- [4] FU W,TAN E L. Stability and dispersion analysis for higher order 3-D ADI-FDTD method[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas & Propagation, 2005,53(11):3691-3696.
- [5] KONG Y D,CHU Q X. High-order split-step unconditionally-stable FDTD methods and numerical analysis[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas & Propagation, 2011,59(9):3280-3289.
- [6] ZHEN F,CHEN Z,ZHANG J. Toward the development of a three-dimensional unconditionally stable finite-difference timedomain method[J]. IEEE Transactions on Microwave Theory & Techniques, 2000,48(9):1550-1558.
- [7] KIRKPATRICK S, GELATT C D, VECCHI M P. Optimization by simulated annealing[J]. Science, 1992, 220(4598):671-680.
- [8] XIA F,CHU Q X. The comparison of the stability on the extended 3D LOD-FDTD and ADI-FDTD methods including lumped elements[C]// International Conference on Microwave and Millimeter Wave Technology. Shenzhen, China:[s.n.], 2012:1-4.
- [9] FU W,TAN E L. A parameter optimized ADI-FDTD method based on the (2,4) stencil[J]. IEEE Transactions on Antennas & Propagation, 2006,54(6):1836-1842.

图 3 归一化相误差随条件数变化曲线(CPW=20, 0=45°)