BEM and the Precorrected-FFT Acceleration Technique

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Fast BEMs

General Antipole → General Antipole → Fast multipole → BEM
 Sector → Fast multipole → Fast multi

- **A** Wavelet BEM
- Precorrected-FFT technique
- \bigcirc etc.



- nearby interaction accurate evaluation
- far-field interaction approximation







A Projection

Transposed polynomial interpolation

Computation of grid-grid interaction
FFT

A Interpolation

Delynomial interpolation

Correction

Direct computation of nearby interaction



 $\int_{\Gamma} G(x, y) u(y) ds(y) \approx \sum_{\mu} W_{\mu}(x) \sum_{\nu} G(x_{\mu}, y_{\nu}) \int_{\Gamma} P_{\nu}(u(y)) ds(y)$

Complexity

 $O(n) + O(m \log m)$

n: number of boundary elements *m*: number of grid points



History of the Development

- Electrostatic problems Fastcap (MIT, Prof. White's group)
 Electromagnetic problems – FastHenry (MIT)
 Stokes Flows – FastStokes (MIT) FastSlipStokes (Gatech)
 Lincer Electostatics – FastStruct (Cotoch
- Linear Elastostatics FastStruct (Gatech)



Air Damping on Microresonators





Courtesy of (a) D. Freeman (b) O. Brand (c), F. Ayazi and (d) C. Nguyen

Air Damping on Laterally Oscillating Micromachined Resonators





| | Drag Force (nN) | Q |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| Couette Model | 110.7 | 54.5 |
| 1D Stokes Model | 123.2 | 49 |
| FastStokes (3D) | 207.6 | 29.1 |
| Measurement | 224 | 27 |



Coupled Structural and Electrostatic Analysis

Applications: MEMS switches, pressure sensors, etc





Recent Efforts

- - **Quasilinear problem**
- A Nonhomegenous problems
 - Mechanical characterization of porous solids
- **A** Time-dependent problems
 - Wave propagation inside porous solids





Mechanical Characterization of Porous Solids



Random but uniformly distributed pores with uniform shape and size
 Porosity is small

 Generalized selfconsistent theory
 Differential scheme, etc



Effective Material Properties

Effective Material Properties



Energy equivalency

$$K^{L} = \frac{\sigma^{0}V}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} (\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{u}A)_{j}}$$

$$K^{U} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{M} \left(\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{x} A \right)_{j}}{9\varepsilon^{0} V}$$

Effective Material Properties

Effective Young's Modulus







Examples – Steady Case

Shape Effect on Effective Young's Modulus







Construction Spherical cavity embedded in an infinite elastic medium





Spherical cavity embedded in an infinite elastic medium





Spherical cavity embedded in an infinite elastic medium

Computation Time





Cube with several spherical voids





Future Directions

▲ Algorithm optimization

