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# Optimizing Iterative Physical Optics by using an ACA compression on interaction matrices

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**Abstract**—This paper presents a numerical compression of Iterative Physical Optics (IPO), known as an efficient asymptotic method for computation of Radar Cross Section (RCS) of complex targets including cavities. The compression is applied to interaction matrices of IPO between coupled surfaces. It is made by using the algebraic Adaptive Cross Approximation (ACA), which is known to provide a good compression and acceleration when used with dense matrices involved in rigorous numerical methods. Results show that this method highly compresses the IPO matrices, without damaging the RCS prediction by IPO.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Computing Radar Cross Section (RCS) of large targets including cavities (such as aircrafts inlets) is an important issue in radar detection. An efficient computational method is needed for such complex targets. In this context, two categories of numerical methods can be used.

Rigorous methods are known to provide a good accuracy, as they do not apply any approximation but approximation due to meshing. Nevertheless, their complexity is very high, so these methods are difficult to use for targets much greater than the wavelength, due to their computation time and memory requirements.

For electrically large targets, one can use High Frequency asymptotic methods, among which Iterative Physical Optics (IPO) [1], [2]. IPO is an asymptotic method based on Physical Optics (PO), which is known to provide a good compromise between complexity and precision [1], [2].

This paper presents an optimization of IPO by using a matrix compression method: Adaptive Cross Approximation (ACA) [3]. It is applied here to IPO matrices of coupled surfaces, splitted into 2 separated objects. The method enables to highly reduce the memory storage and the complexity.

## II. ITERATIVE PHYSICAL OPTICS APPLIED TO COUPLED OBJECTS

### A. Method

IPO is an asymptotic method based on PO, using surface currents to determine scattered fields. It is used to compute the scattering by complex targets (cavities, but also complex objects with interacting surfaces). The method can be described in a 3 steps algorithm:

- 1) Iteration 0: this first step gives the initial value of the surface current. Several techniques can be used in order to determine these expressions [1];
- 2) Iterative process: surface currents induce fields scattering towards the structure. These fields imply an iterative update of surface currents, using PO approximation;
- 3) Scattering through the receiver: after convergence, currents are used to determine the field scattered by the structure.

### B. IPO Matrices for coupled objects

Considering two separated objects, the update of the surface current (step 2 of the IPO algorithm) is made among the following equations:

$$\bar{J}_1^{(k+1)} = \bar{J}_1^{(0)} + \bar{C}_{11} \times \bar{J}_1^{(k)} + \bar{C}_{21} \times \bar{J}_2^{(k)} \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{J}_2^{(k+1)} = \bar{J}_2^{(0)} + \bar{C}_{12} \times \bar{J}_1^{(k)} + \bar{C}_{22} \times \bar{J}_2^{(k)} \quad (2)$$

Where  $\bar{J}_1^{(k)}$  and  $\bar{J}_2^{(k)}$  are the current vectors of surfaces 1 and 2, respectively, at the iteration  $k$ , and  $\bar{C}_{ab}$ ,  $(a, b) \in \{1, 2\}$ , is the matrix representing the effect of current of surface  $a$  on the update of current of surface  $b$ .

### C. Expressions in cartesian coordinates

Expressions of  $\bar{J}_a^{(k)}$  and  $\bar{C}_{ab}$ ,  $(a, b) \in \{1, 2\}$ , depend on the coordinates system. In cartesian  $(X, Y, Z)$  coordinates,  $\bar{J}_a^{(k)}$  is of size  $[3N_a \times 1]$ , and  $\bar{C}_{ab}$  is of size  $[3N_b \times 3N_a]$ , where  $N_a$  and  $N_b$  are the number of elements of surfaces  $a$  and  $b$ , respectively. For any  $(a, b)$ ,  $\bar{C}_{ab}$  is expressed from 9  $[N_b \times N_a]$  blocks:

$$\bar{C}_{ab} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{C}_{xx} & \bar{C}_{yx} & \bar{C}_{zx} \\ \bar{C}_{xy} & \bar{C}_{yy} & \bar{C}_{zy} \\ \bar{C}_{xz} & \bar{C}_{yz} & \bar{C}_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

In case of a Perfect Electric Conductor (PEC), the expressions are the following ones, where  $(p, q, r) \in \{X, Y, Z\}$ , and by separating the diagonal blocks from the other ones:

## IV. NUMERICAL RESULT

The result shown in Fig. 1 is the VV bistatic RCS of a thin right-angled dihedral. The dihedral is made of two square faces of length  $8\lambda$ , the frequency being  $10\text{ GHz}$ . The proposed IPO+ACA method is applied to compute the interactions between the two internal faces of the dihedral. The incidence direction is the dihedral's median and the observation varies by rotation around the internal edge, limited to the interior of the dihedral. The ACA threshold is  $\epsilon_{ACA} = 5.10^{-5}$ .

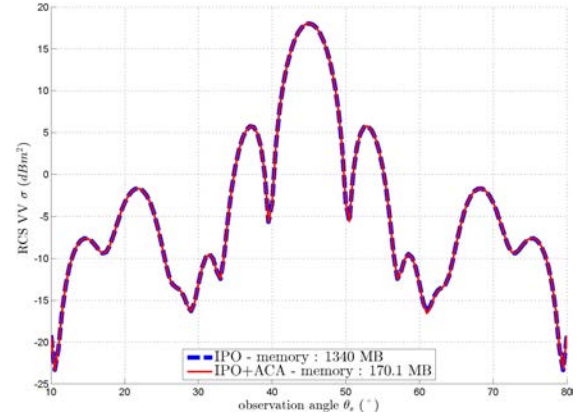


Fig. 1. Bistatic RCS of a thin PEC dihedral illuminated from its median

One observe in Fig. 1 that the result obtained by the IPO+ACA method is very close to the one obtained by classical IPO. The relative error between the two results is 0.49%, while the memory requirements are highly reduced: the compression ratio obtained by using ACA is 87.3%.

## V. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a low computational cost method for calculation of RCS of complex targets. By using a numerical compression, the proposed method allows to reduce consequently the memory and computation requirements. The presented result shows the efficiency of the method, which will be generalized to more complex targets, including complete cavities.

## REFERENCES

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$$\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{pp}(u, v) = [n_q(v)\alpha P(u, v)\Delta S(u)k_q(u, v) + n_r(v)\alpha P(u, v)\Delta S(u)k_r(u, v)]I_c(u, v) \quad (4)$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{pq}(u, v) = -[n_p(v)\alpha P(u, v)\Delta S(u)k_q(u, v)]I_c(u, v) \quad (5)$$

In these equations,  $n_p(v)$  is the  $p$  component of unitary normal vector of element  $v$  of  $S_b$ ;  $\alpha = \frac{-2jZ_0}{4\pi\omega_0\mu_0}$ ,  $Z_0$  being the impedance in free space,  $\omega_0$  the pulsation, and  $\mu_0$  permeability in free space;  $P(u, v) = (k^2r^2 + jkr)\frac{\exp(jkr)}{r^3}$  depends on distance  $r$  between the element  $u$  of  $S_a$  and the element  $v$  of  $S_b$ ;  $\Delta S(u)$  is the area of the element  $u$  of  $S_a$ ;  $k_q(u, v)$  is the  $q$  component of unitary vector pointing from the element  $u$  of  $S_a$  to the element  $v$  of  $S_b$ ; and  $I_c(u, v)$  is a boolean showing whether or not the element  $u$  of  $S_a$  illuminates the element  $v$  of  $S_b$  in the iterations.

## III. ADAPTIVE CROSS APPROXIMATION

### A. The ACA compression

The Adaptive Cross Approximation (ACA) [3] is a matrix compression method consisting in the transformation of a matrix into the product of two smaller ones:

$$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}[M \times N] \simeq \overline{\mathbf{U}}[M \times R] \times \overline{\mathbf{V}}[R \times N] \quad (6)$$

Where  $R$  is called the effective rank of matrix  $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ , and  $R \ll (M, N)$ . The method is purely algebraic and based on an algorithm, described in [3], minimizing the error  $\epsilon_{ACA}$  between  $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$  and the product  $\overline{\mathbf{U}} \times \overline{\mathbf{V}}$ .

For electromagnetics applications, to the authors knowledge, ACA has been used only with rigorous methods, applied to reduce the complexity of impedance matrix inversion [3]. It is known to provide excellent compression ratio.

### B. Applying ACA compression to IPO matrices

In this paper, an application of ACA to interactions IPO matrices between two plane objects is proposed. For such a case, matrices  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{11}$  of (1) and  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{22}$  of (2) are null as PO does not consider creeping waves. Then ACA algorithm can be applied to  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{12}$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{21}$ , in order to reduce:

- the memory requirement. Matrices  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{12}$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{21}$  both contain  $N_1 \times N_2$  elements to store, whereas storing matrices  $\overline{\mathbf{U}}$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$  from ACA compression reduces it to  $(N_1 + N_2)R$  elements, with  $R \ll (M, N)$ ;
- the complexity and so the computation time for each iteration. The number of operations in the iterations (step 2 of IPO algorithm) is also reduced from  $\mathcal{O}(N_1 \times N_2)$  (for  $\overline{\mathbf{C}} \times \overline{\mathbf{J}}$  matrix-vector products) to  $\mathcal{O}((N_1 + N_2)R)$  elements (for  $\overline{\mathbf{U}} \times (\overline{\mathbf{V}} \times \overline{\mathbf{J}})$  matrix-vector products), with  $R \ll (M, N)$ , this operation being repeated twice per iteration (applied to  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{12}$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_{21}$ ).