

# Application of Wavelet on Electromagnetic Integral Equation

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### Outline

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#### **Brief Overview**

- Basics of wavelets.
- Overview of electromagnetic integral equations.
- Applications and results.

## Importance of Integral Equations

- Provide a mathematical framework for solving electromagnetic problems.
- Convert differential equations into a solvable integral form.
- Enable numerical solutions for complex geometries and boundary conditions.

$$f(x) = \lambda \int_{a}^{b} K(x, t)\phi(t) dt + g(x)$$

## Motivation of Using Wavelet

- Efficient representation of functions and signals.
- Localized analysis in both time and frequency domains.
- Reduction in computational complexity for solving integral equations.

#### Wavelet Basis

- Wavelet basis functions provide localized representations of signals.
- Constructed through dilation and translation of a mother wavelet.
- Enable sparse representation of complex signals.

$$\psi_{j,k}(x) = 2^{j/2}\psi(2^jx - k), \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

## Types of Wavelets

- Haar wavelets: Simplest wavelets with step-like functions.
- Daubechies wavelets: Compactly supported wavelets with various smoothness.
- Morlet wavelets: Used for time-frequency analysis.

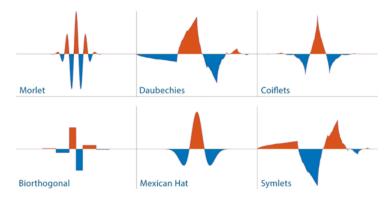


Figure 1: Different Wavelets.

## Advantages of Wavelet

- Multi-resolution analysis for efficient signal representation.
- Localized analysis in time and frequency domains.
- Reduced computational complexity for large-scale problems.

## Types of Integral Equations

- Fredholm integral equations: Defined over a fixed range.
- Volterra integral equations: Defined over a variable range.
  - Boundary integral equations: Commonly used in electromagnetic problems.

$$f(x) = \int_a^x K(x,t)\phi(t) dt + g(x)$$

Volterra IE

$$f(x) = \lambda \int_a^b K(x, t)\phi(t) dt + g(x)$$

Fredholm IE



## Challenges with Traditional Methods

- High computational cost for large-scale problems.
- Poor convergence for complex geometries.
- Difficulty in handling multi-scale behavior.

## Why Wavelet Help

- Provide sparse representations of integral operators.
- Reduce computational complexity with efficient algorithms.
- Handle multi-scale behavior effectively.

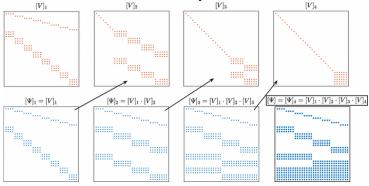


Figure 2:Example Sparse Matrix

#### Mathematical Foundation

- Underlying mathematical principles of wavelet theory.
- Connection between wavelet transforms and integral equations.
- Basis for developing efficient computational algorithms.

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k(\theta_i - \theta_j) \rho(\theta_j) w_j = f(\theta_i), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

$$K \rho = f$$

#### Solved Case

- Case study of wavelet application in a real-world problem.
- Comparison with traditional methods.
- Demonstration of improved efficiency and accuracy.

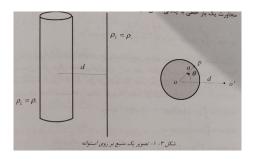


Figure 3: Case Study

#### Results

• Solved Case for two different compilers," Matlab and Python".

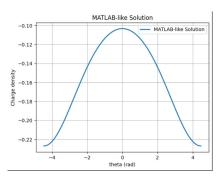


Figure 4:MATLAB-like Solution

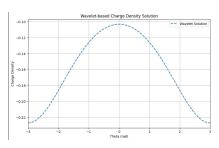


Figure 5: Wavelet-based Charge Density Solution

#### **Plots**

Extraction of Coefficient with Multi-Resolution method.

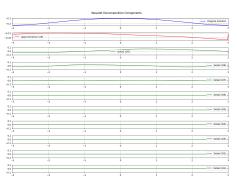


Figure 6:Detailed and Approximation

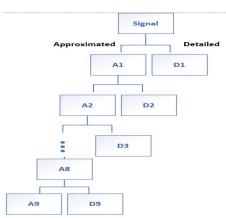


Figure 7:Tree Graph

#### Conclusion

- Benefits of wavelets for electromagnetic integral equations.
- Wavelet or other methods.

#### References

- 1 G.Moradi, Advanced Engineering Mathematics, AmirKabir University Of Technology, 2012.
- 2 I. Daubechies, Ten Lectures on Wavelets, Society for Industrial and Applied Math ematics, 1992.
- 3 Github link, Application of Wavelet on EFIE at https://github.com/MohammadMahdiElyasi/Application-of-Wavelet-in-Elctromagnetic-Integral-Equation.

## Thank you for your attention!

