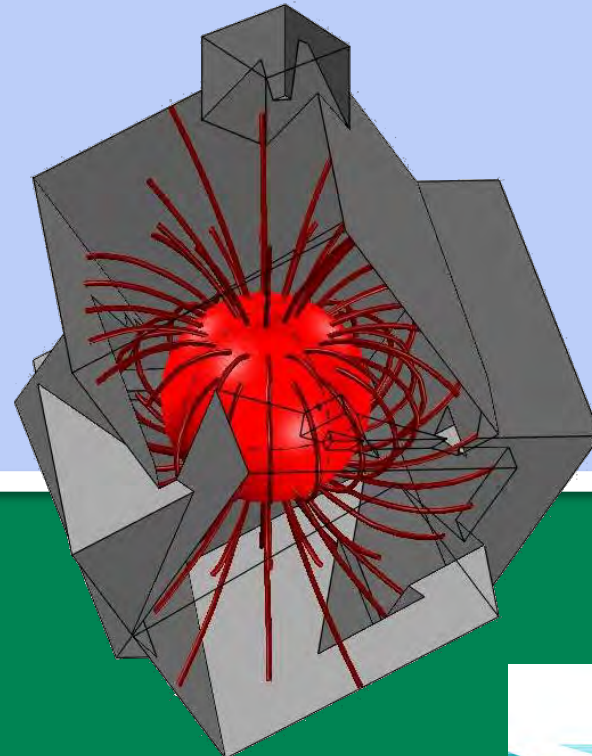


Hybrid FEM-BEM approach for two- and three-dimensional open boundary magnetostatic problems

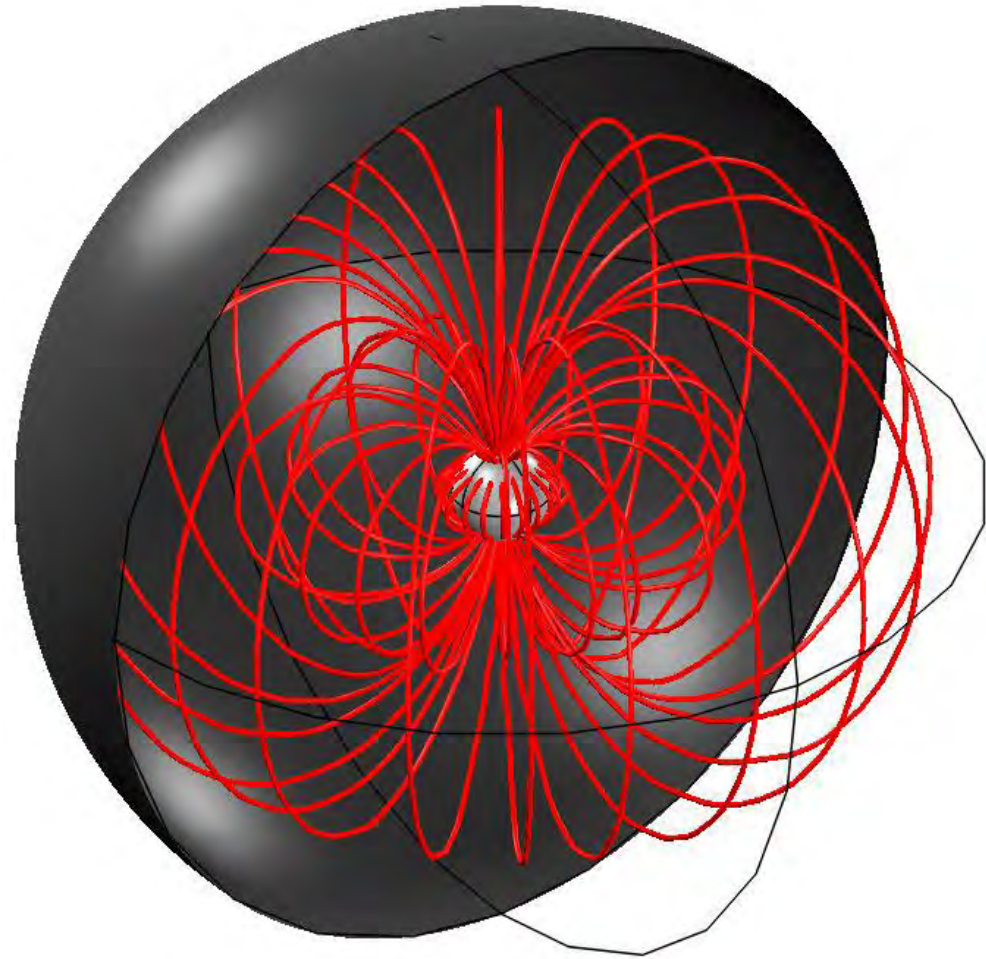


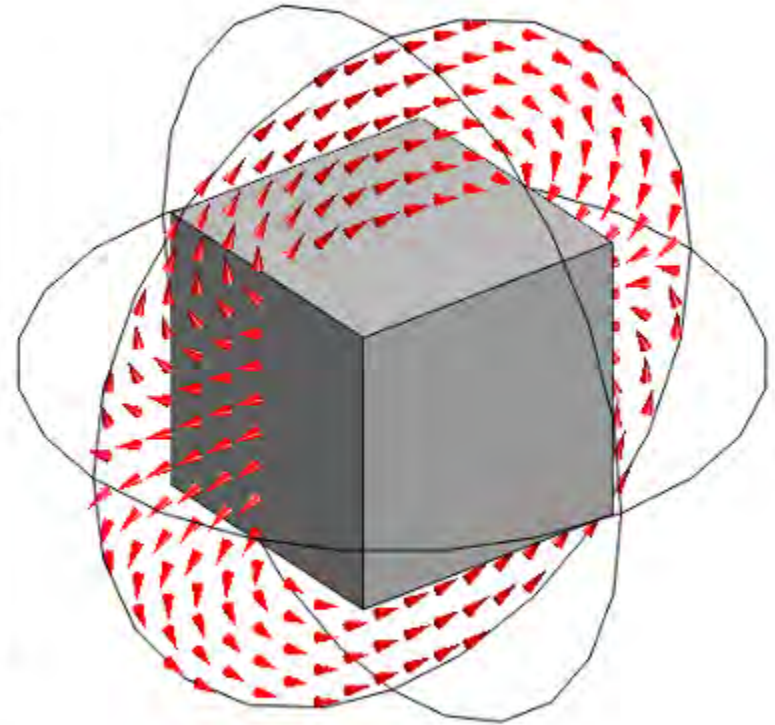
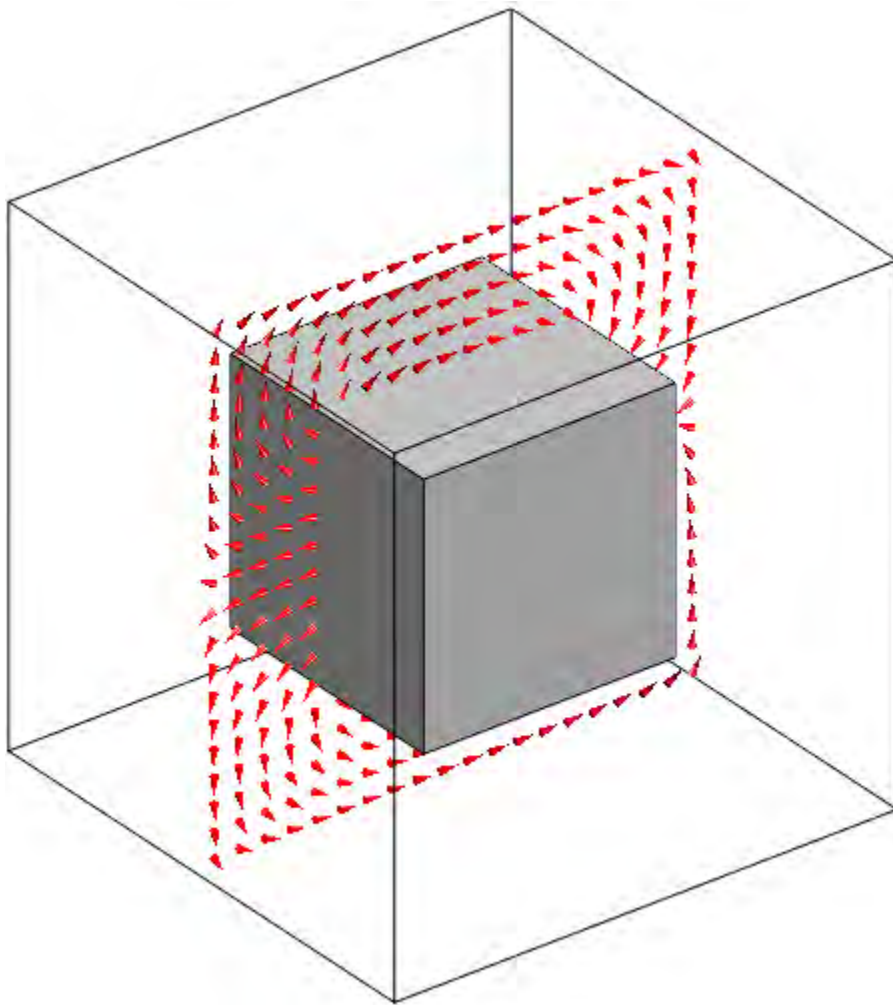
*D. Kappe, A. Weddemann,
and A. Hütten*

Motivation

Magnetostatics

- Behavior and properties of magnetic objects
- Described by Maxwell equations
 - Depends on non-local properties
- Need of an outer domain in FEM simulations
- Unphysical cutoff leads to errors





Hybrid FEM-BEM approach

Basic Idea

- Split potential
- Using potential theory
 - Eliminate outer domain with an integral expression
- FEM to reduce calculation time

Advantages

- No outer domain needed
- Calculation can be restricted to important domains
- Analytical approach, errors are numerical ones

Equations to solve

- Split : $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$
- FEM : $\Delta\varphi_1 = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{M} \quad \forall r \in V_{mag}$
 $\partial_n \varphi_1 = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{M} \quad \forall r \in S$
- BEM : $\varphi_{2,r} = \int_S \varphi_1(r') \partial_n |r - r'|^{-1} d^2 r'$
- FEM : $\Delta\varphi_2 = 0$
 $\varphi_2 = \varphi_{2,r} + \left(\frac{\Omega}{4\pi} - 1 \right) \cdot \varphi_1$

Implementation in COMSOL

- Two simulation steps
 - FEM solution for φ_1
 - FEM solution for φ_2 with boundary values from integration variables

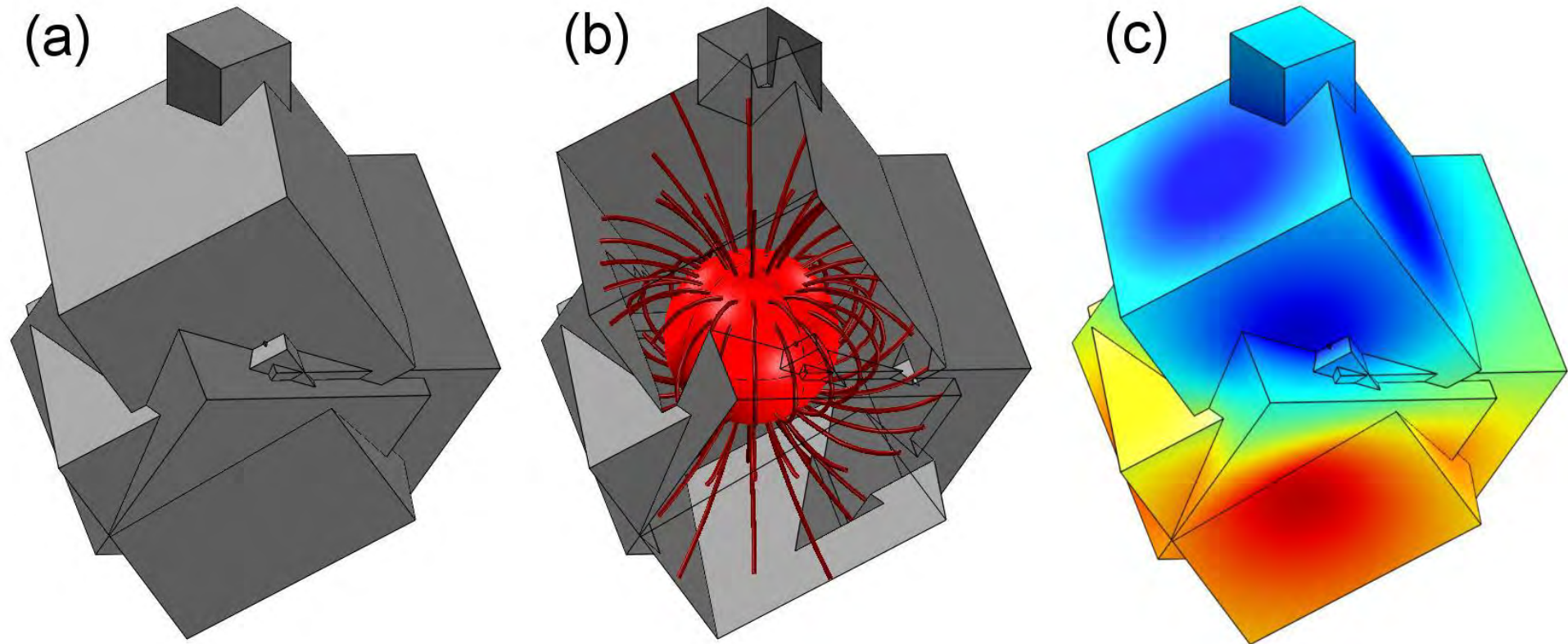
In COMSOL 4.x

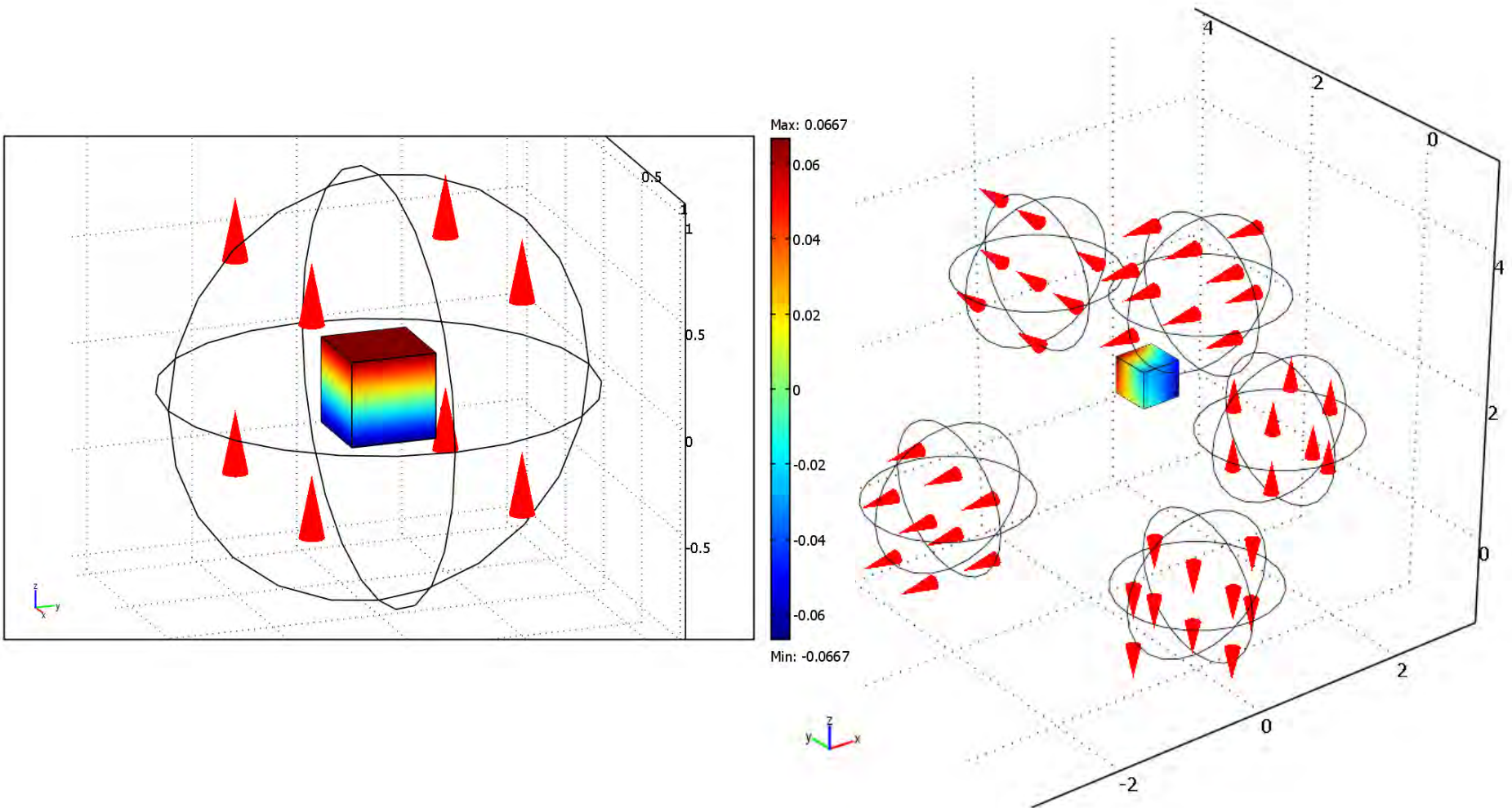
- Study (PDE Mode)
- Introduce Boundary variable with integration
- Study (PDE Mode) with Dirichlet boundary condition

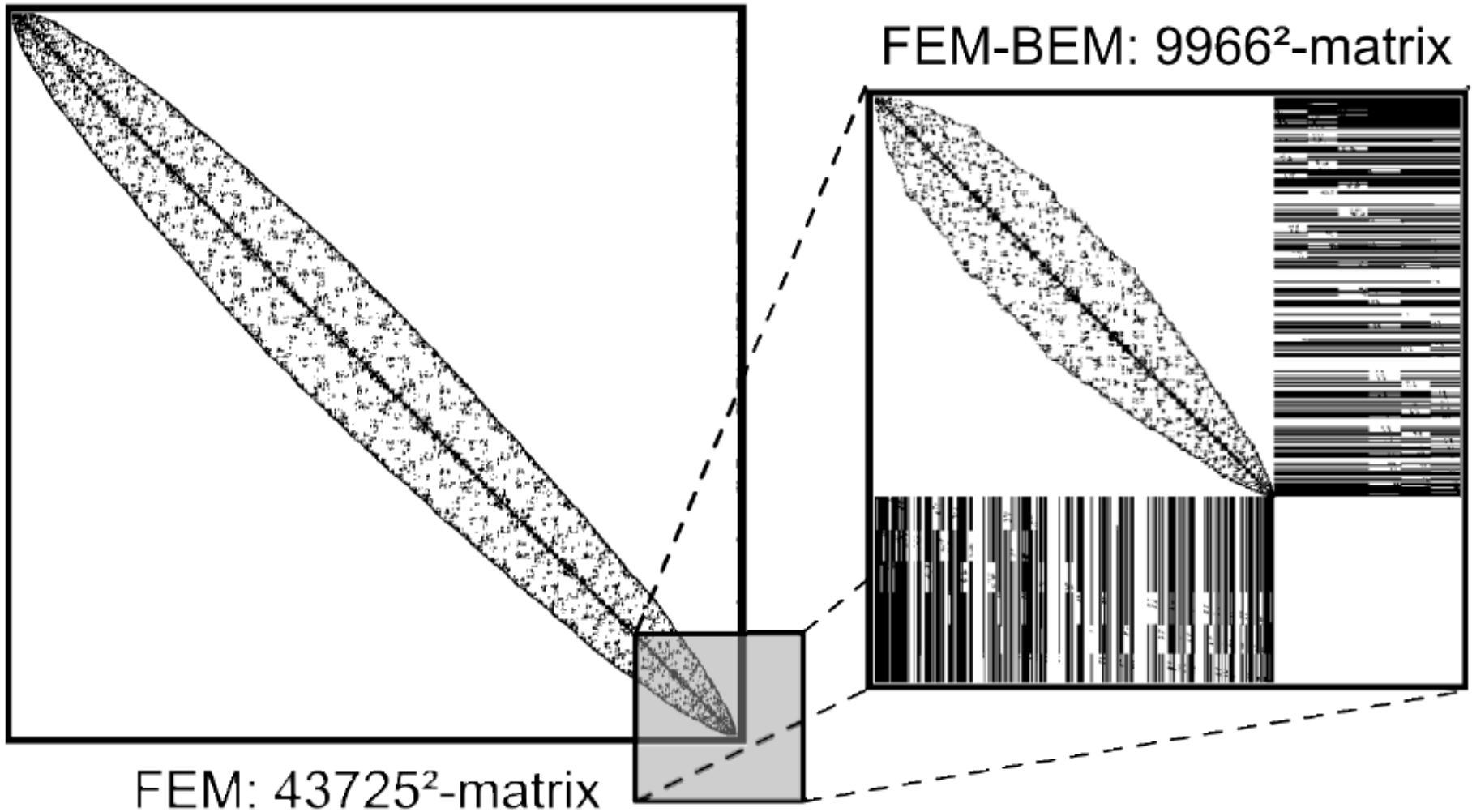
In COMSOL 3.x

- Solve equation in PDE Mode
- Store solution and introduce another PDE Mode for φ_2
- Use Boundary Coupling Variables
- Solve equation for φ_2

In case of non smooth surfaces need solid angle







Application for simulations with thin films

Basic Idea

- Magnetization mainly in-plane
 - Magnetic field in-plane
 - Problem can be reduced to two dimensions

Advantages

- No dependence on thickness
- Reduced dimension
 - Faster calculations, huge reduction in DoFs

