

Using the Complex Variable Boundary Element Method (CVBEM) to Approximate Three-Dimensional Potential Problems

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Math 597
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My task was to investigate how increasing the number of planes improves the accuracy of the CVBEM solution. I also investigated the effect of increase the nodes.

I modeled the surface by computing points that are approximately equally spaced on the surface. Figure 1 shows the model after “dusting” the surface with points.

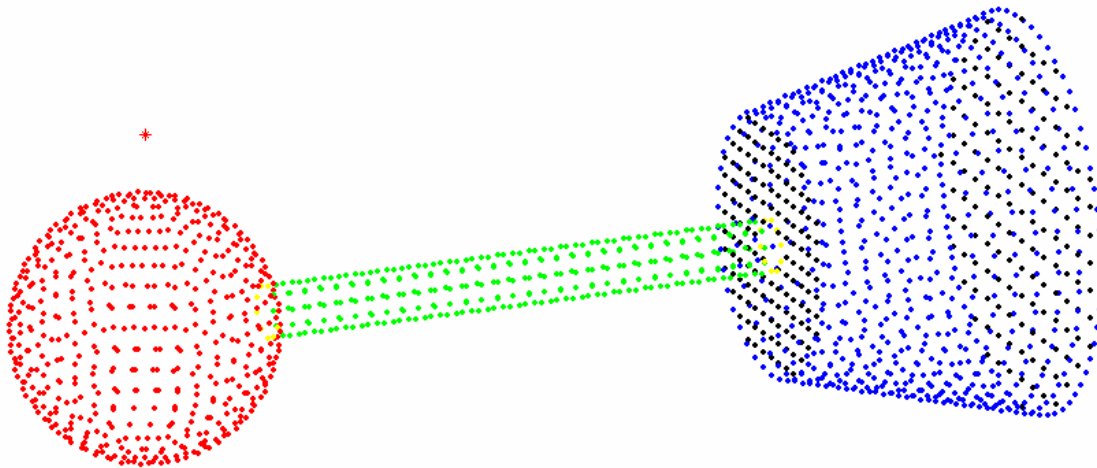


Figure 1: Model with points on the surface.

I developed a Matlab program that created points with equal arc length between points. So as the radius increases so does the number of points on the surfaces. Figure 2 shows that the points are equally spaced.

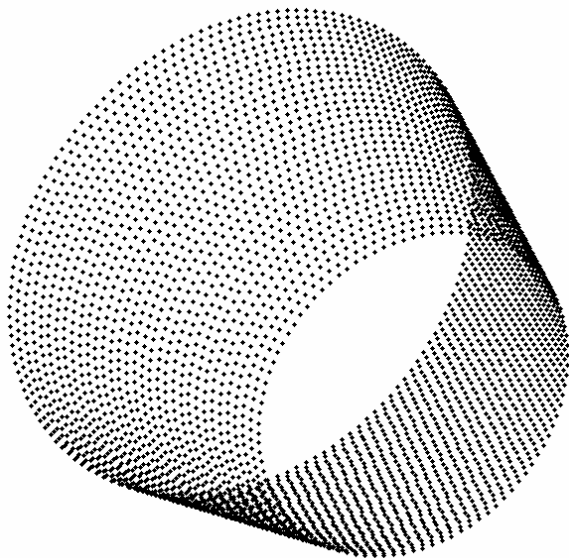


Figure 2: Arc length method

Next I created test points that are a slice through the model. Figure 3 shows the test points.

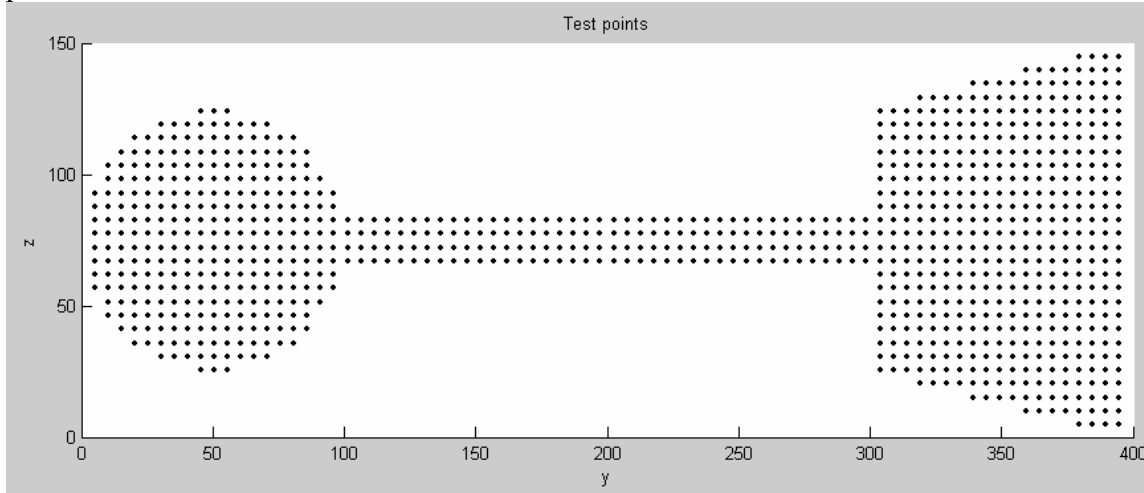


Figure 3: Test points

Summary of Results

I found that by increasing the number of planes and increasing the number of nodes per plane the approximate solution approached the exact solution. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the results.

Table 1: Norm of Absolute Errors¹

	3 planes	5 planes	7 planes	9 planes
4 Nodes	2.50	1.83	1.35	1.10
8 Nodes	1.64	0.79	0.50	0.36
12 Nodes	1.49	0.58	0.22	0.15
16 Nodes	1.46	0.51	0.17	0.15
20 Nodes	1.45	0.48	0.17	0.15
24 Nodes	1.44	0.50	0.17	0.15

Table 2: Norm of Relative Errors¹

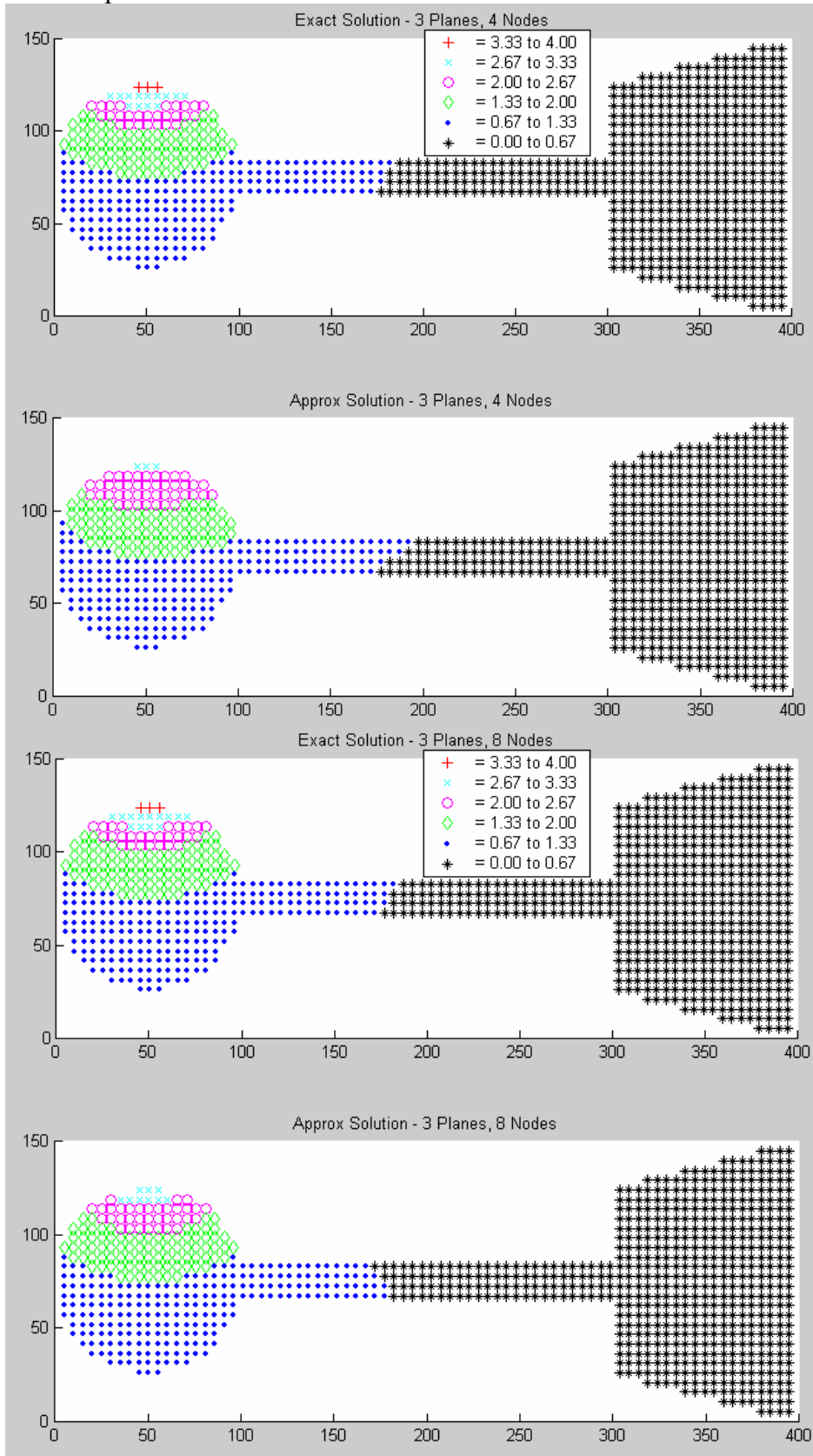
	3 planes	5 planes	7 planes	9 planes
4 Nodes	1.82	1.14	0.90	1.03
8 Nodes	1.46	0.64	0.58	0.39
12 Nodes	1.50	0.46	0.17	0.10
16 Nodes	1.50	0.31	0.14	0.10
20 Nodes	1.46	0.34	0.14	0.10
24 Nodes	1.48	0.37	0.14	0.10

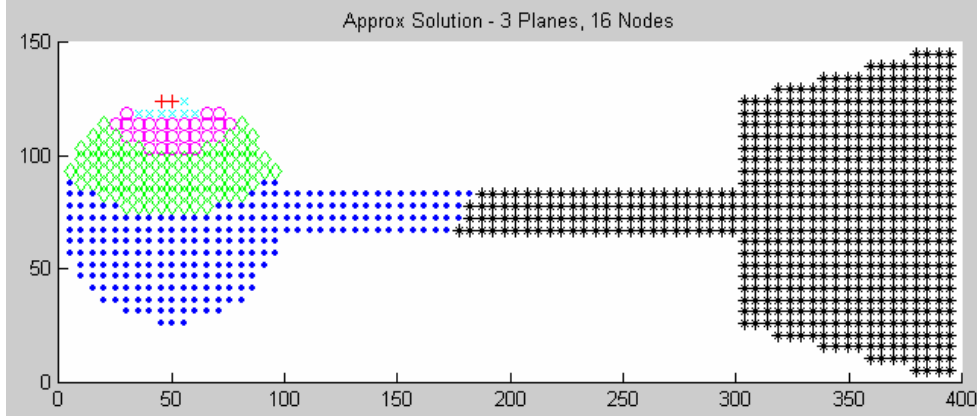
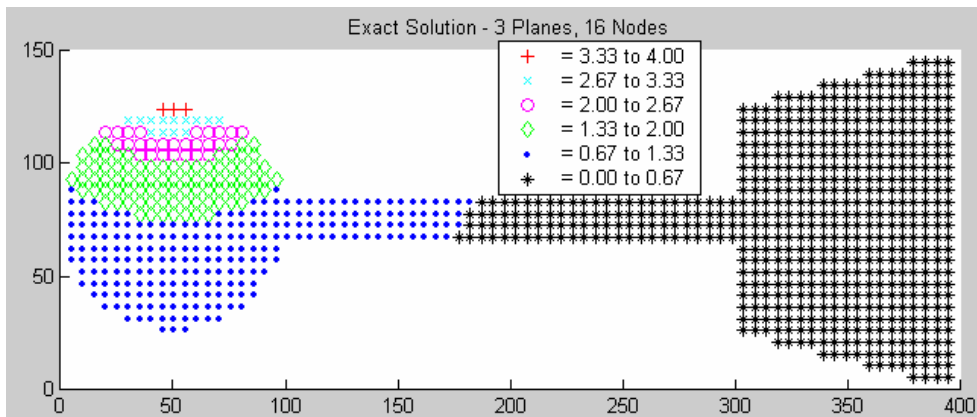
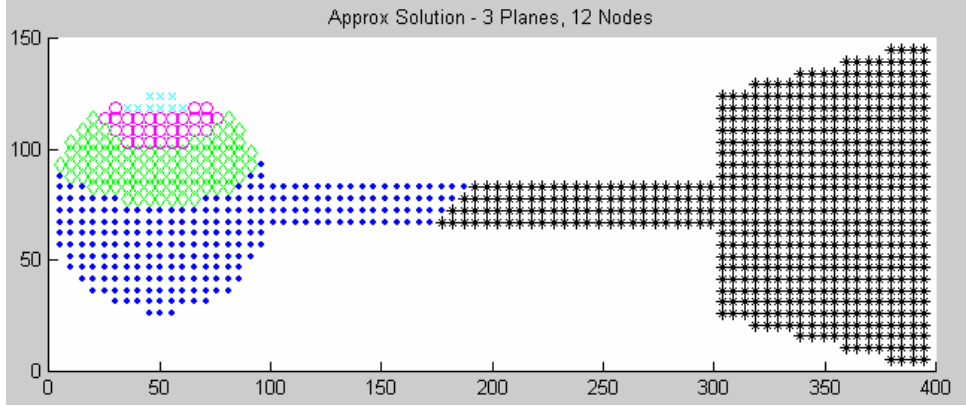
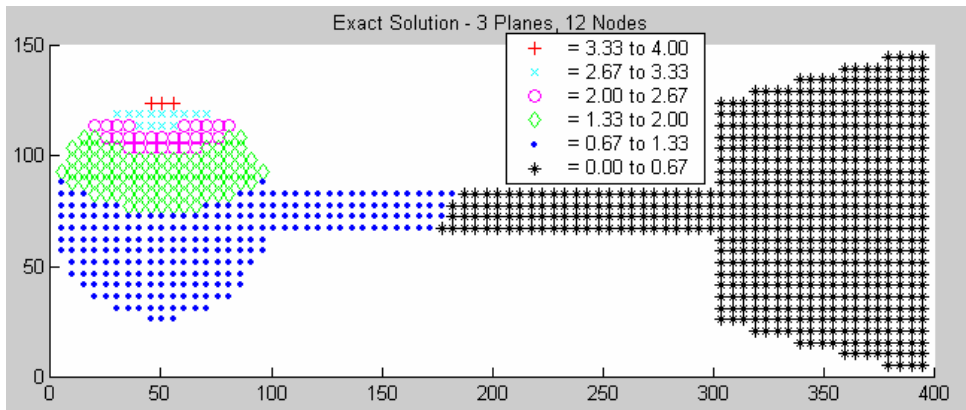
¹ Matlab method used to compute norms:

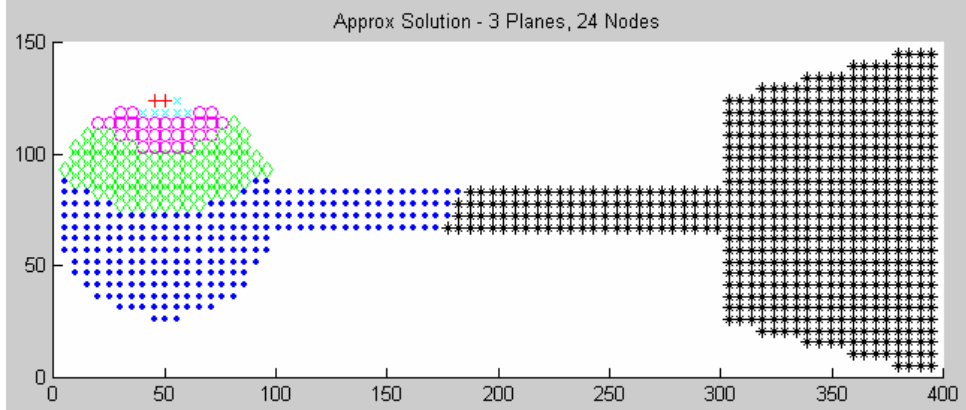
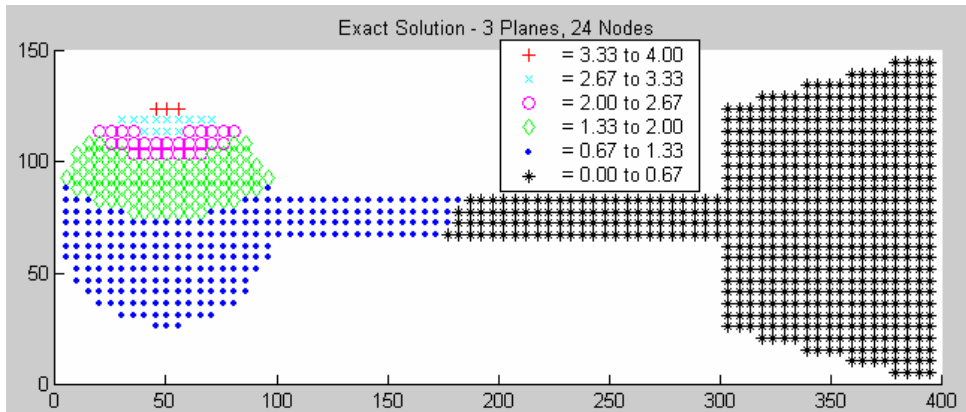
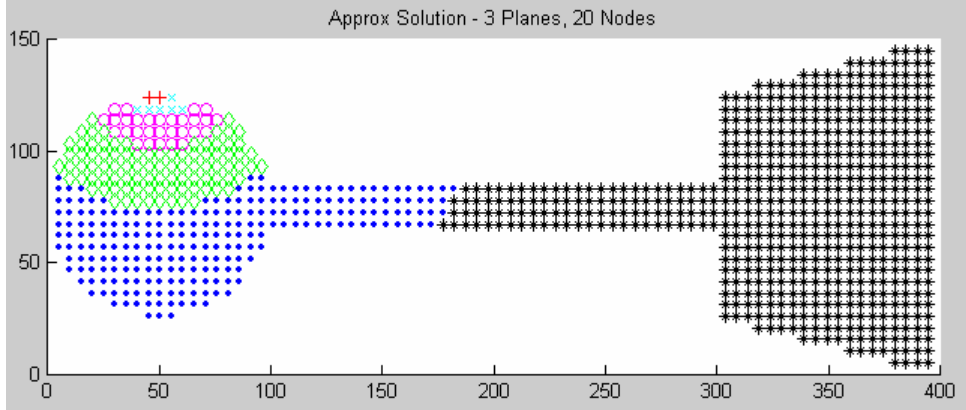
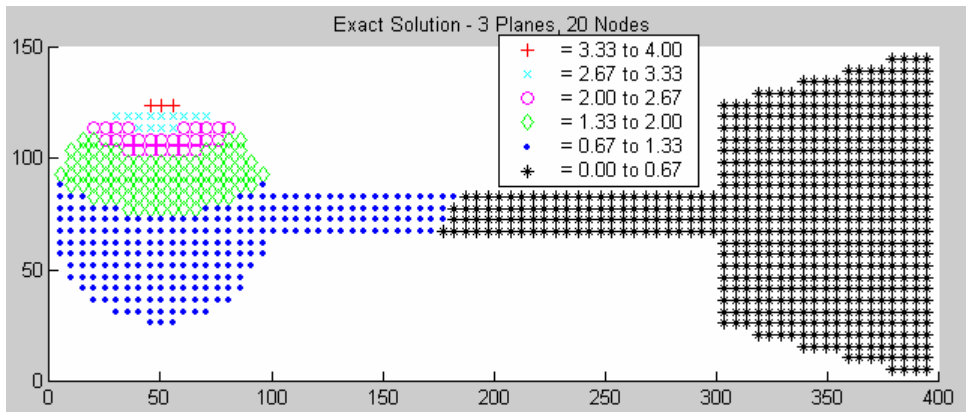
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A=dlmread('test.txt',' ');
norm_abs = norm(A(:,7));
norm_rel = norm(A(:,8));
```

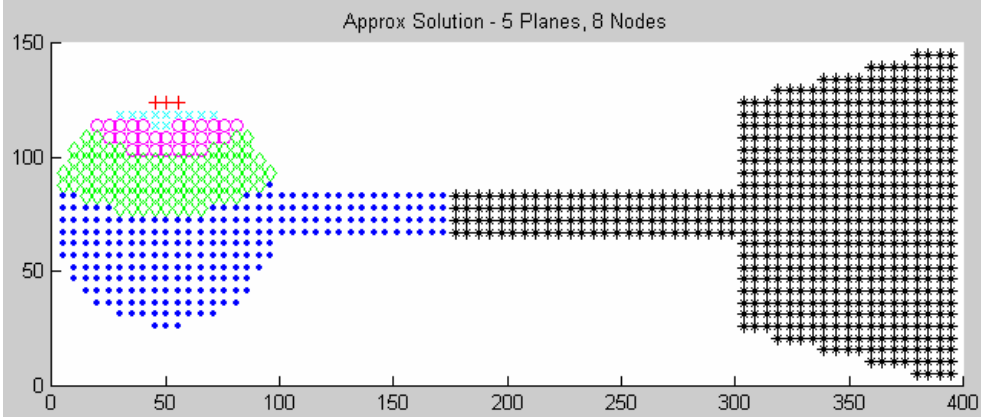
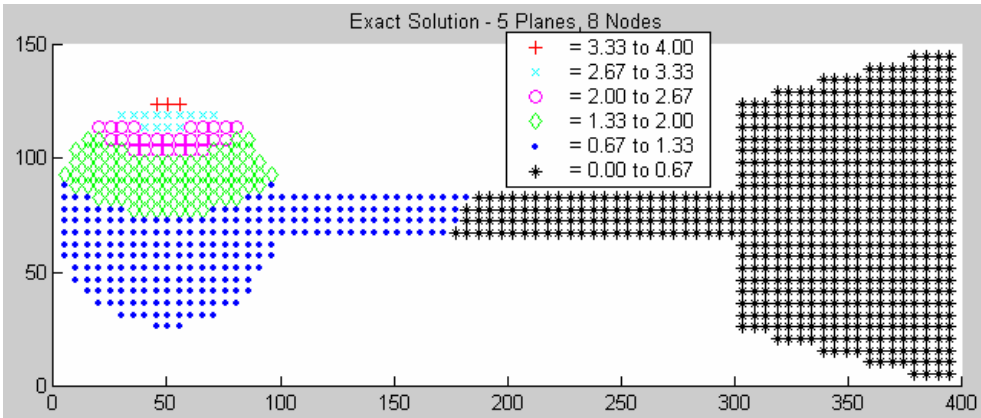
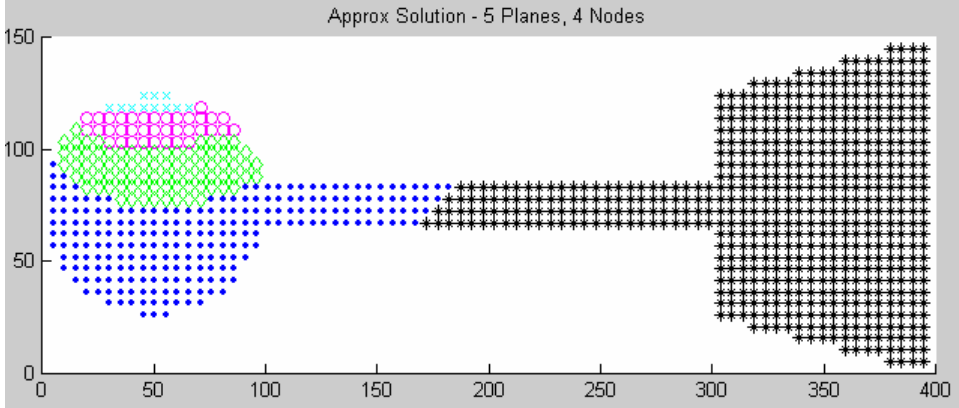
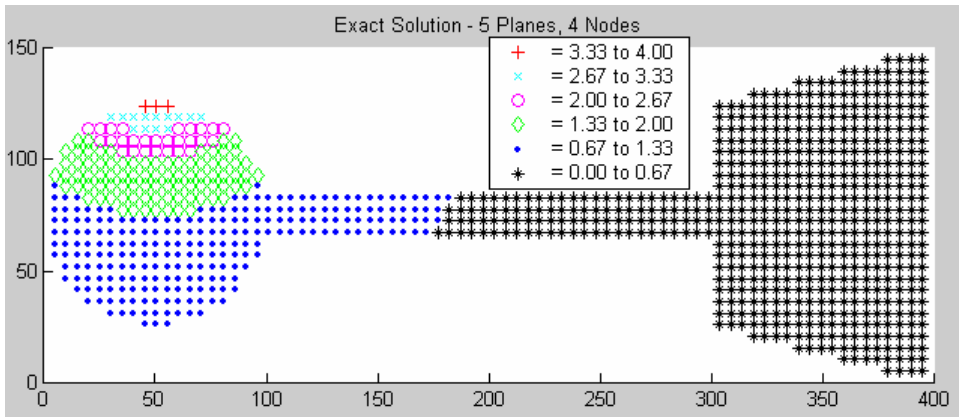
Detailed Results

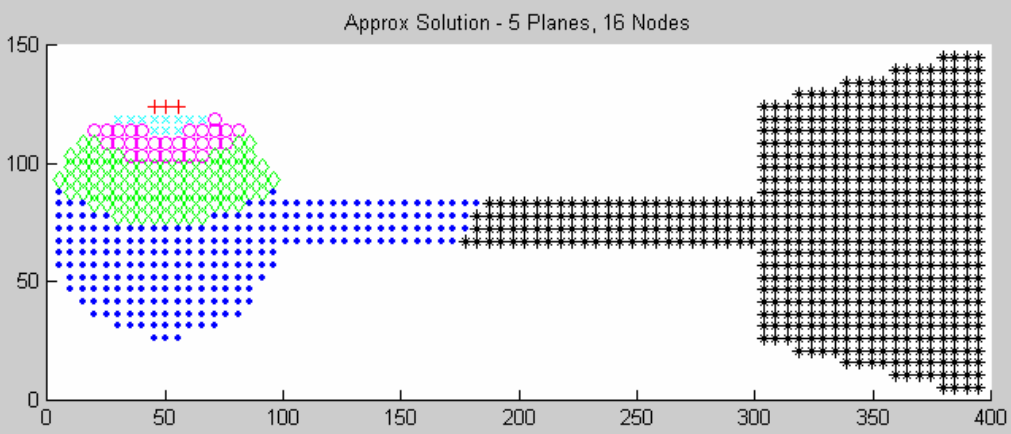
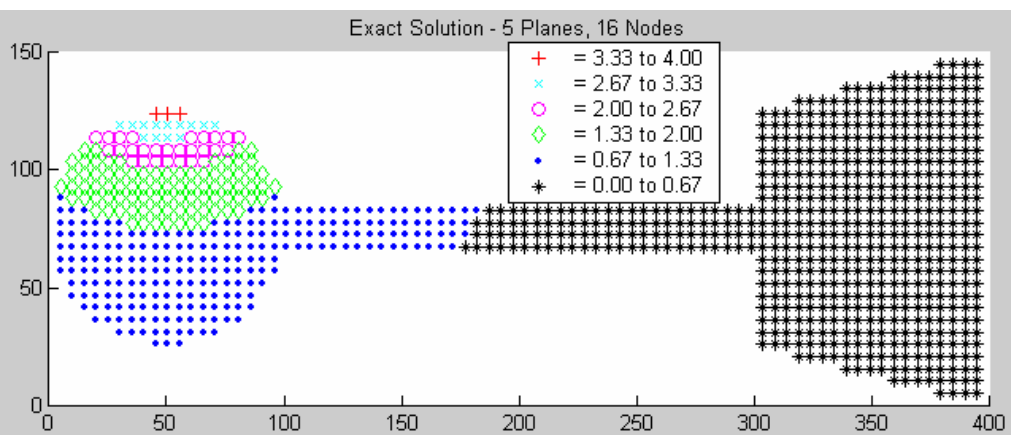
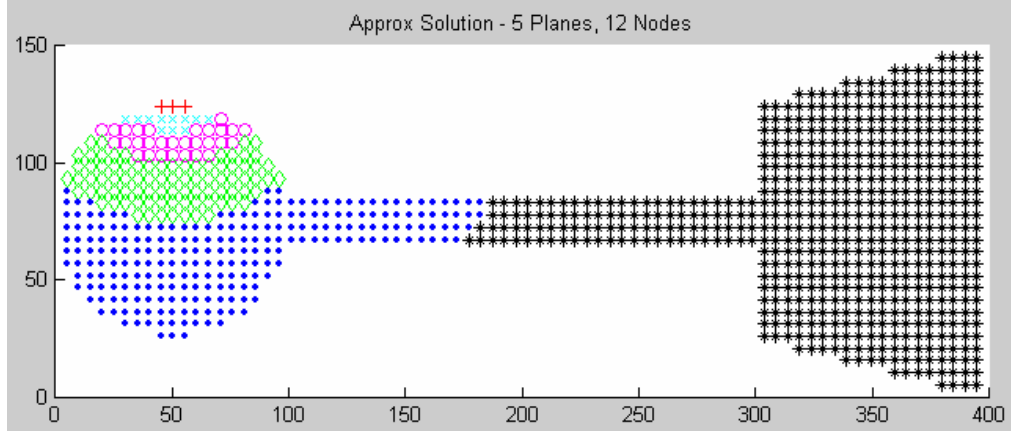
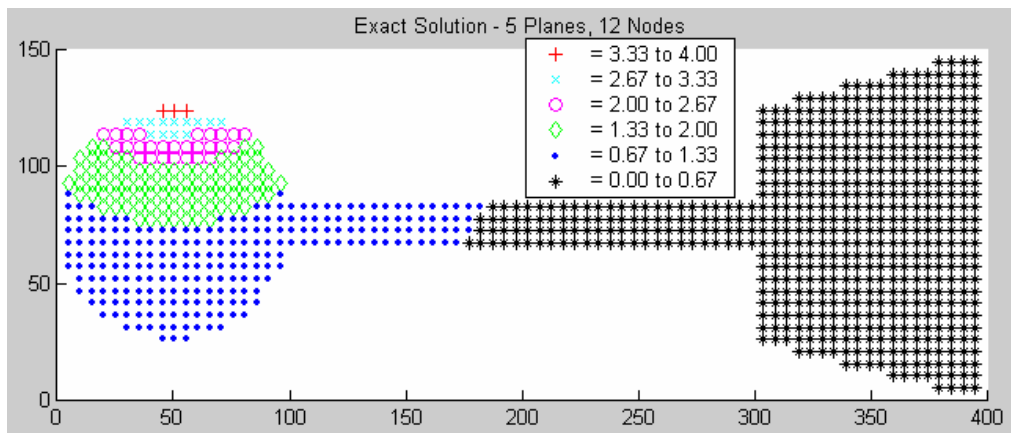
The graphs on pages 3-14 shows a representation of the exact and approximate temperature for each test point. From these graphs we can see that the solution improves as the number of planes and nodes increase.

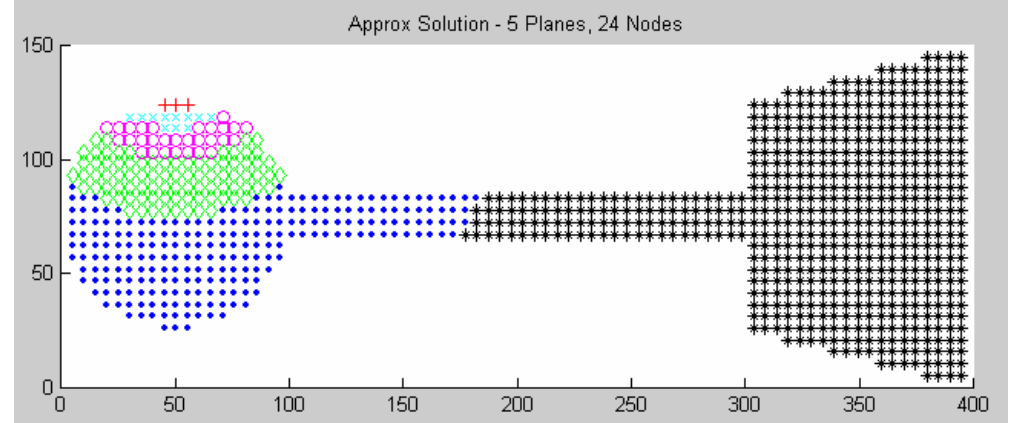
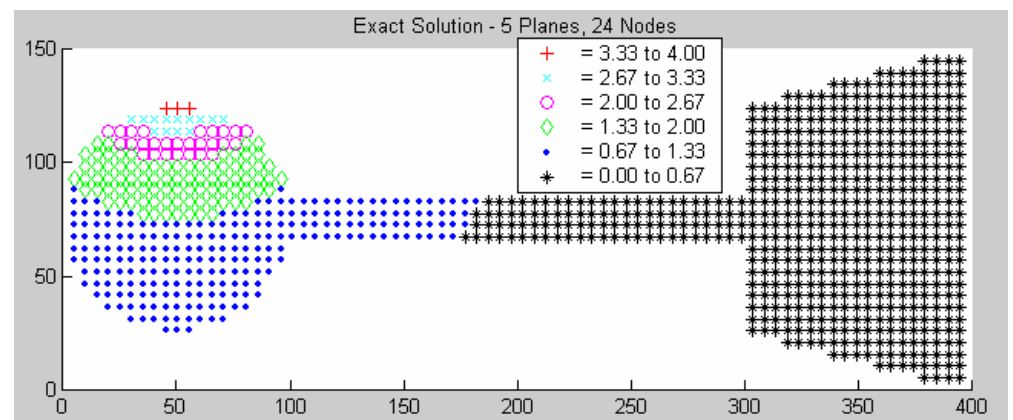
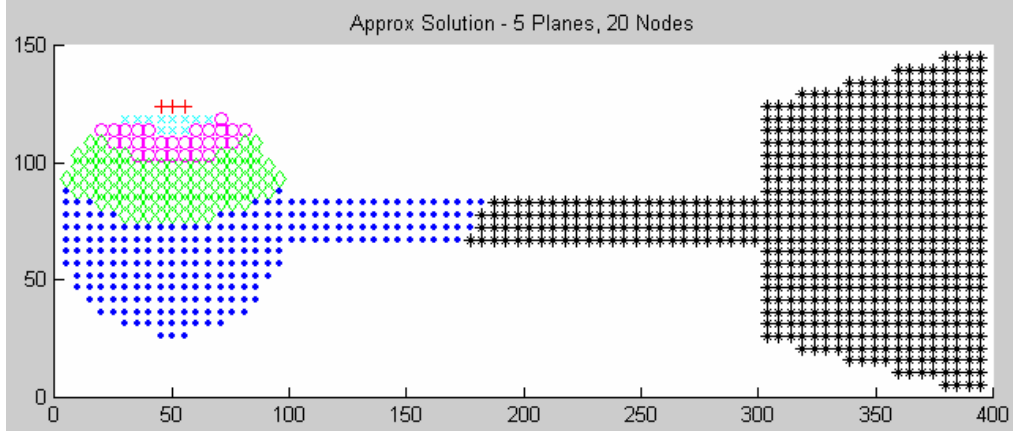
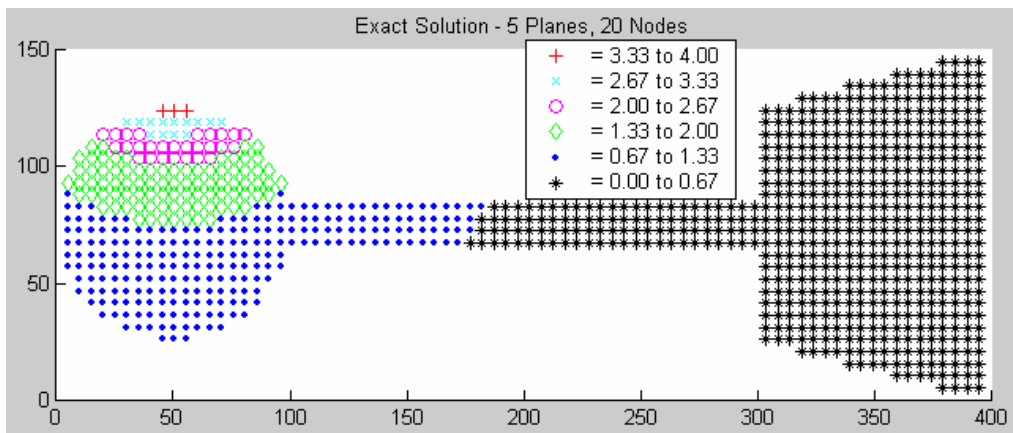


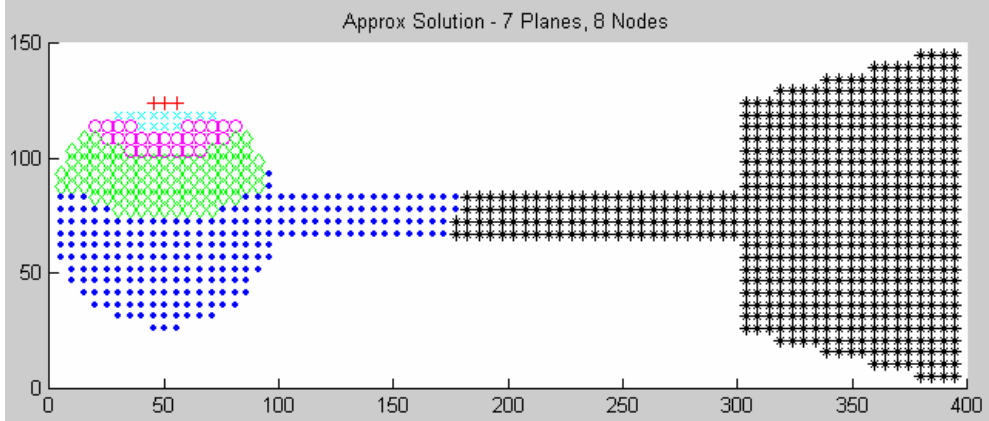
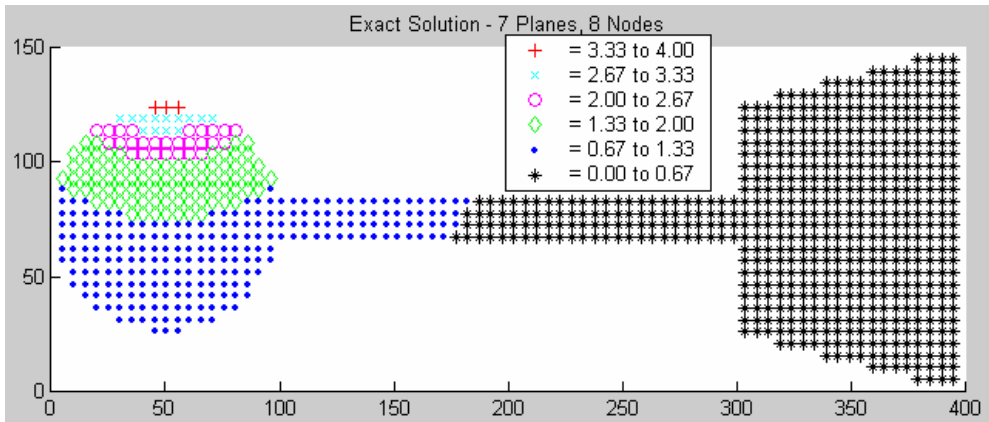
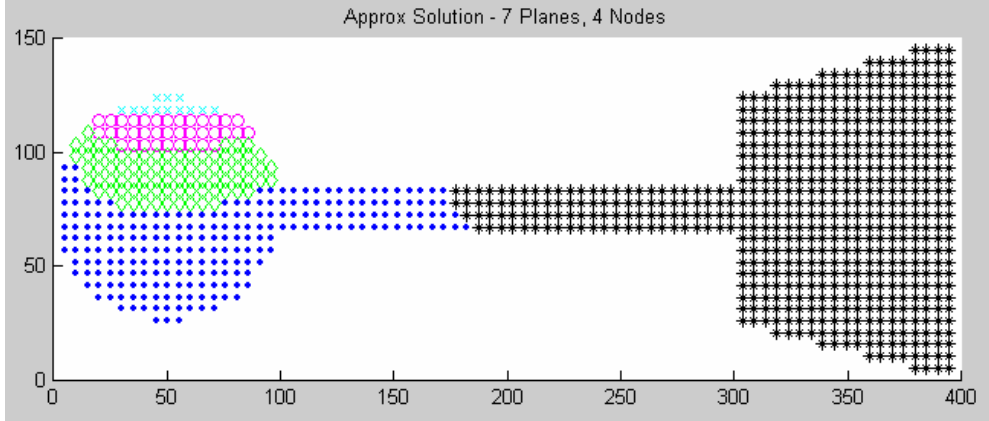
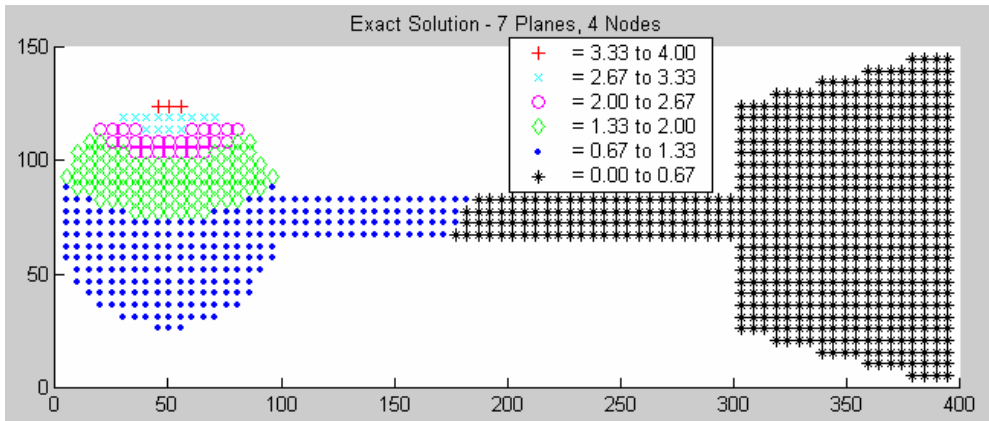


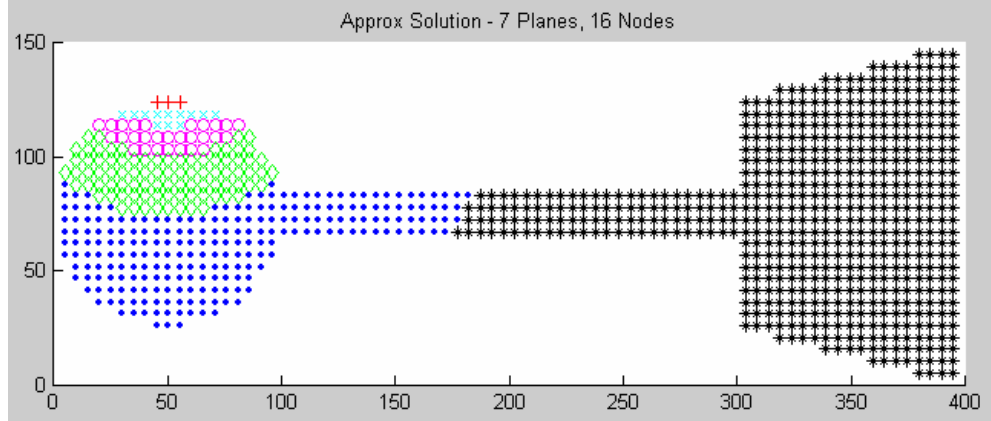
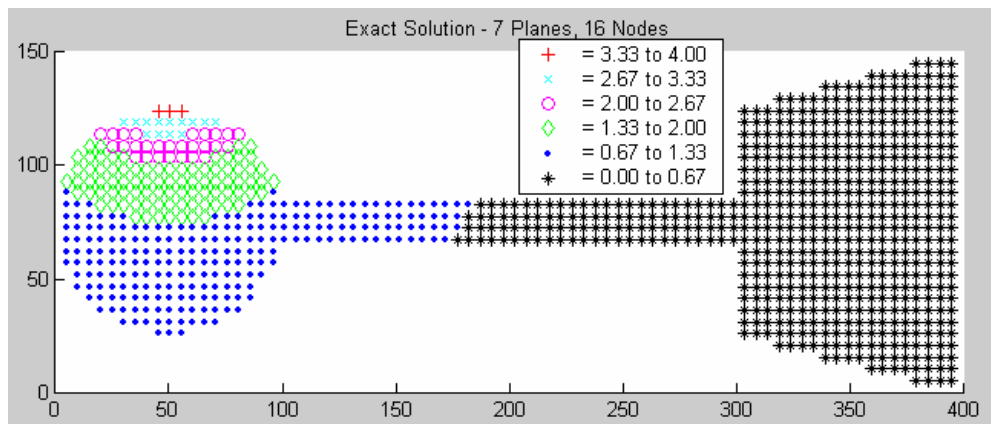
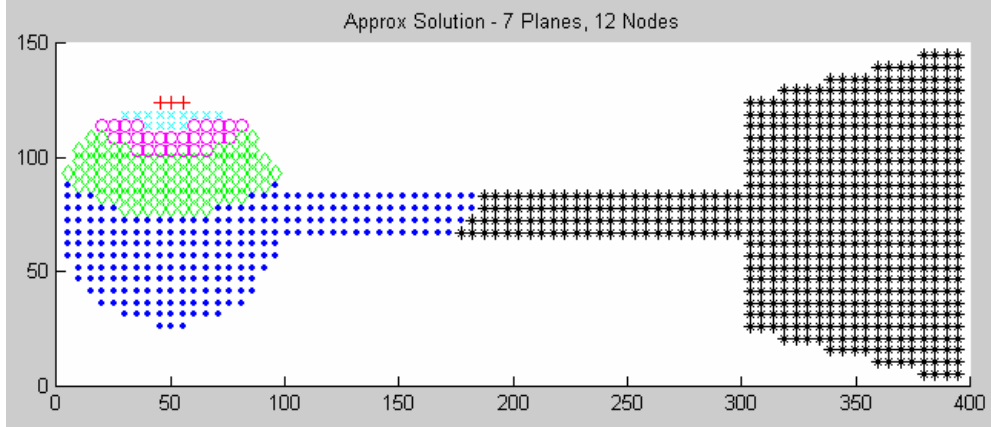
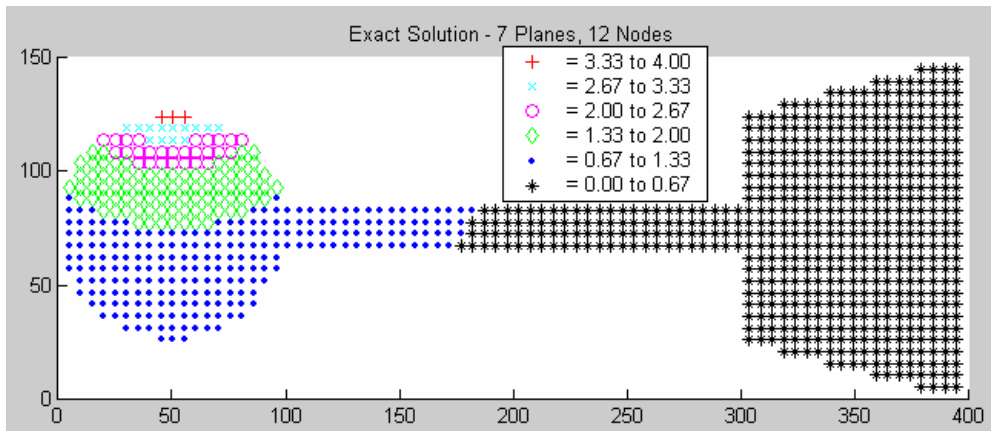


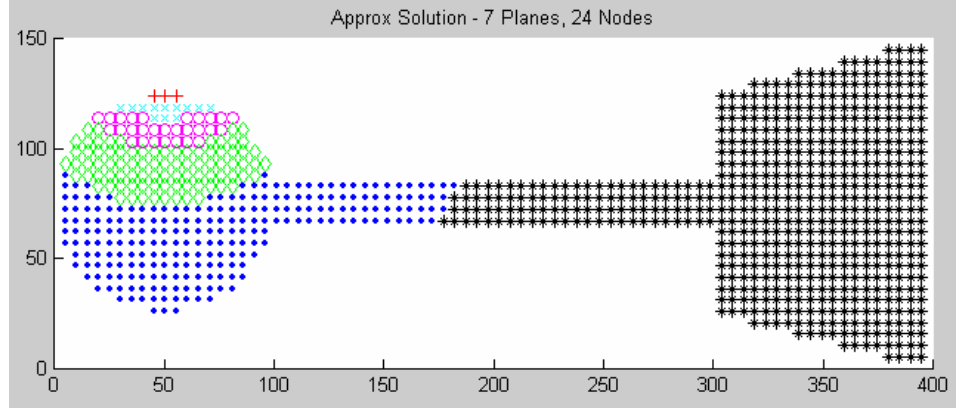
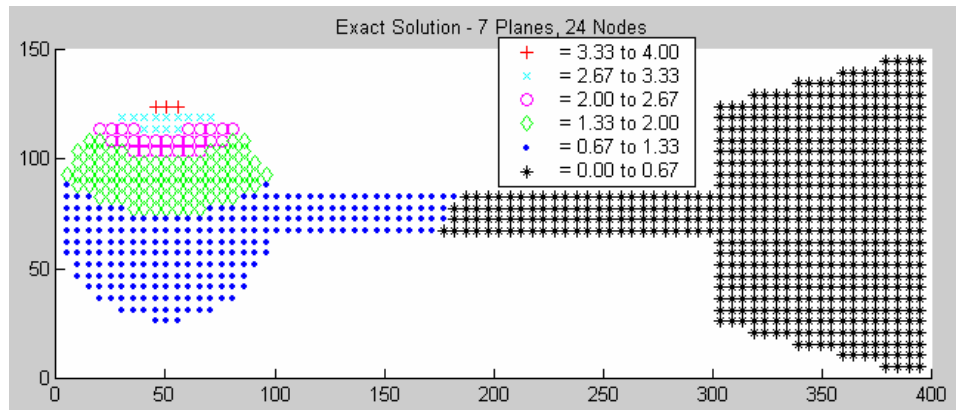
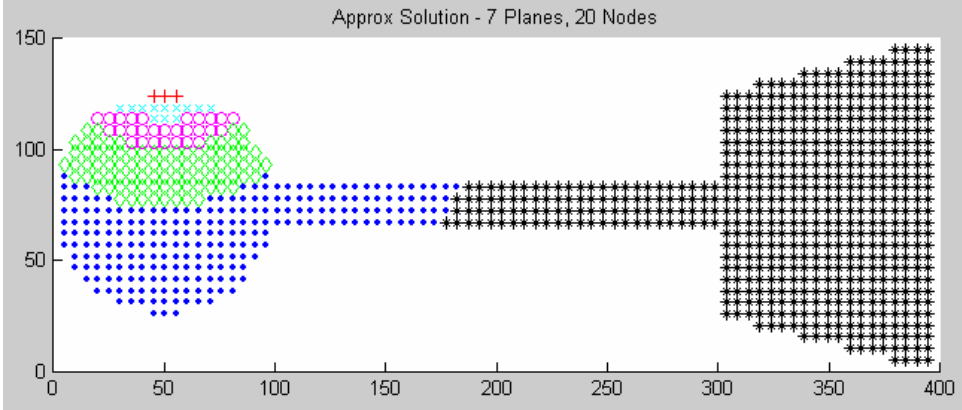
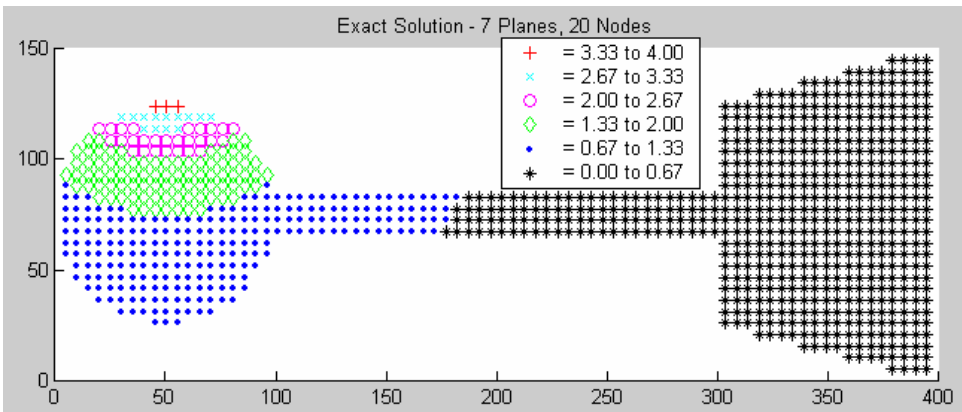


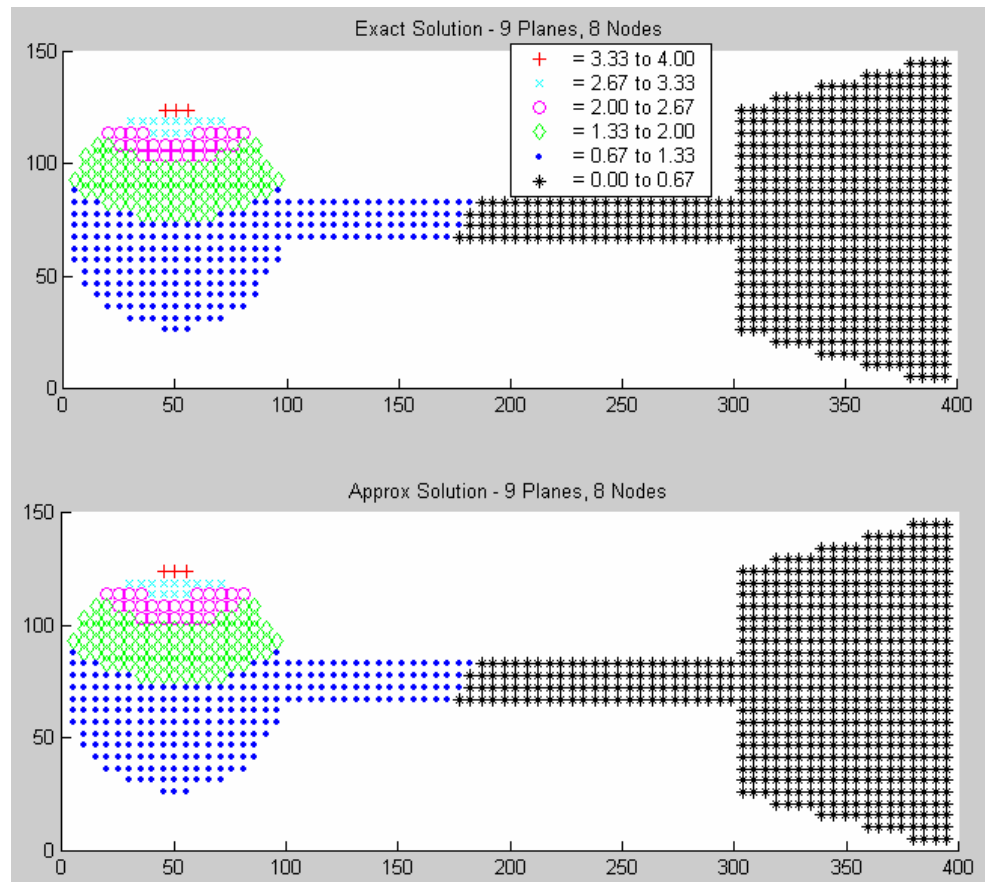
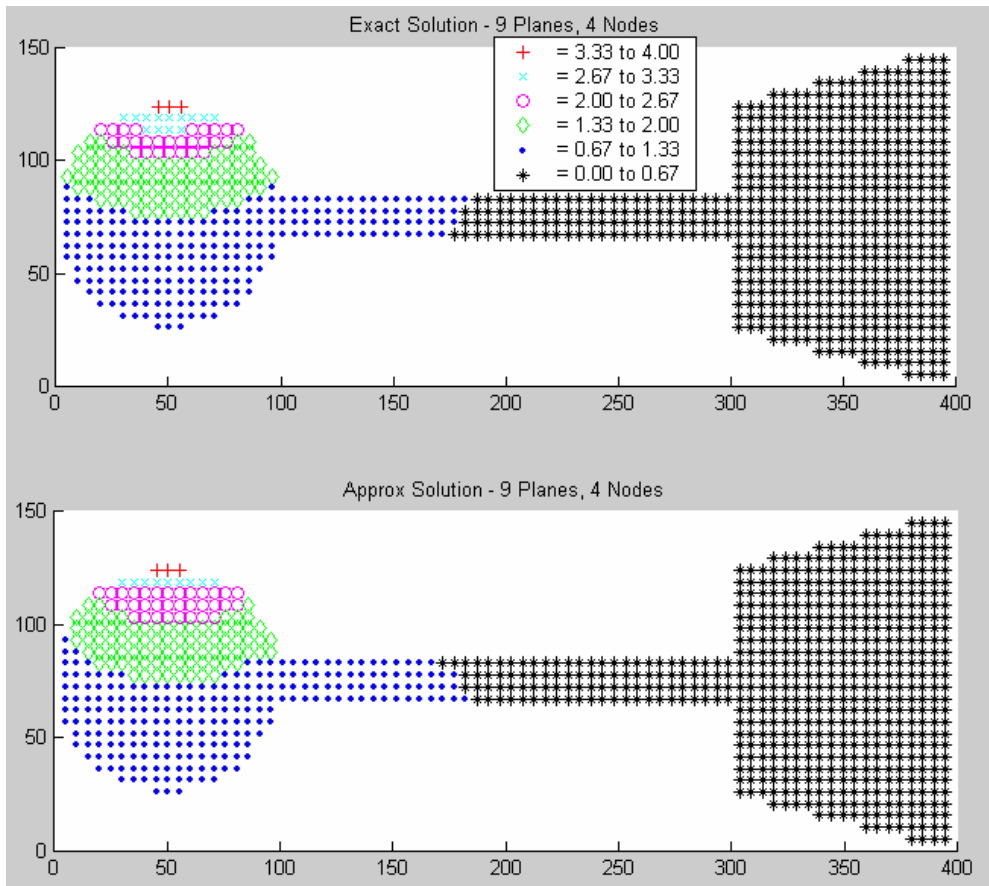


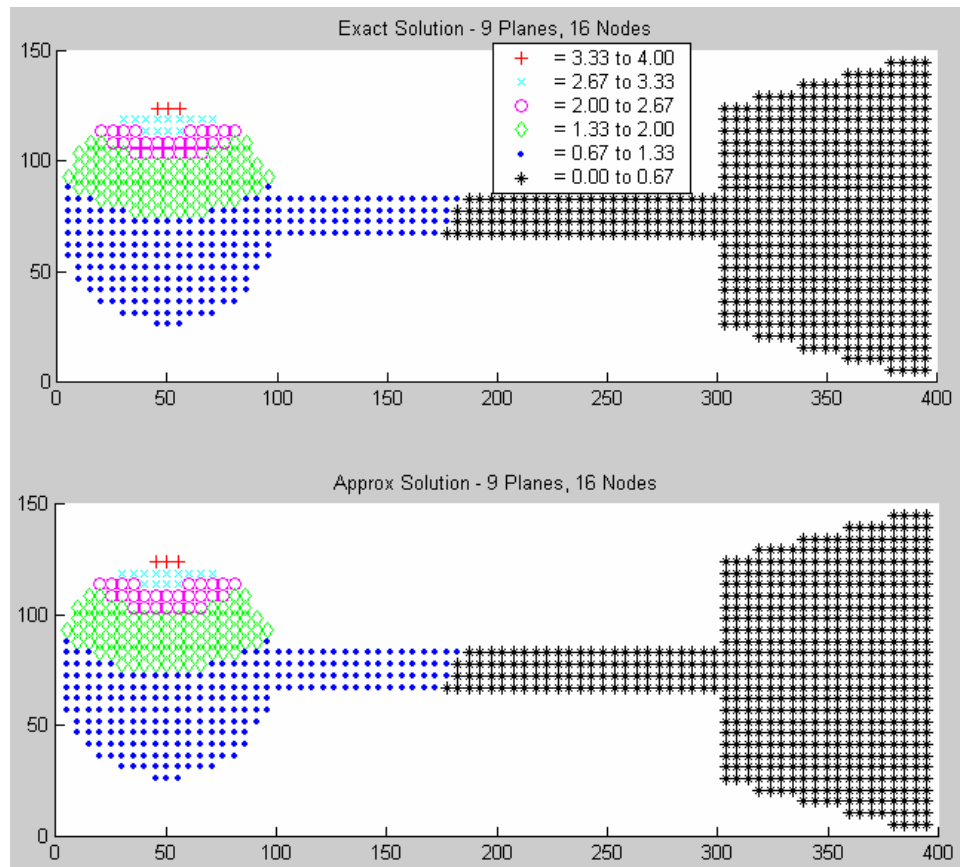
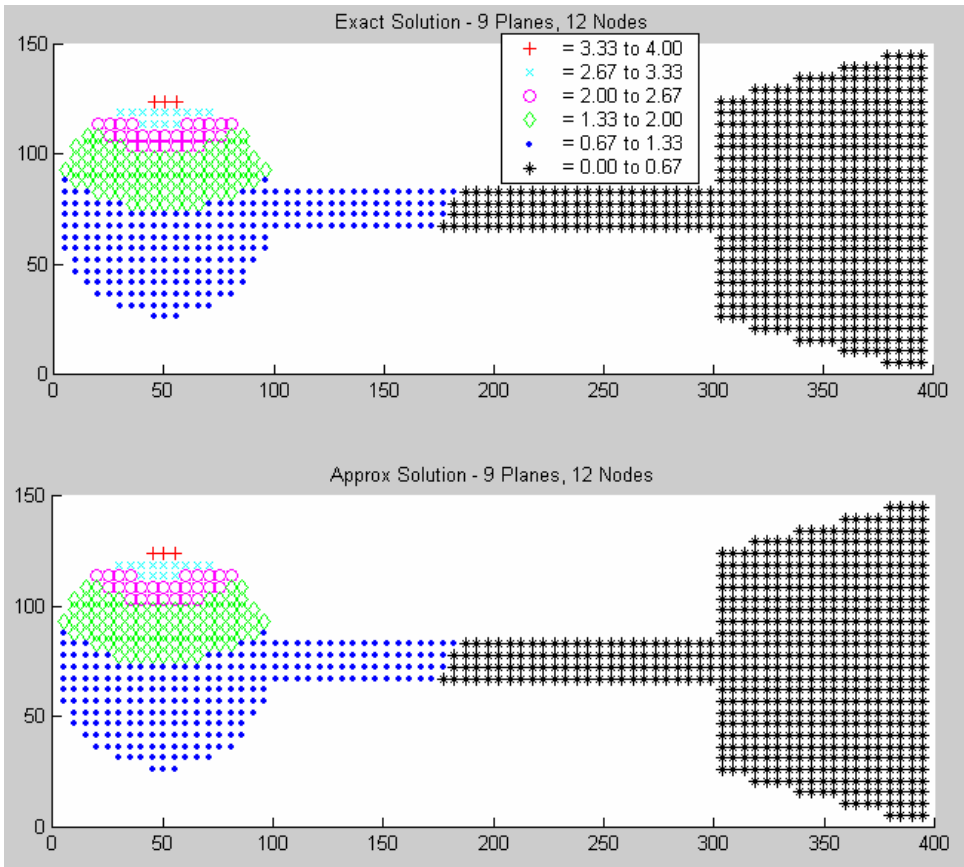


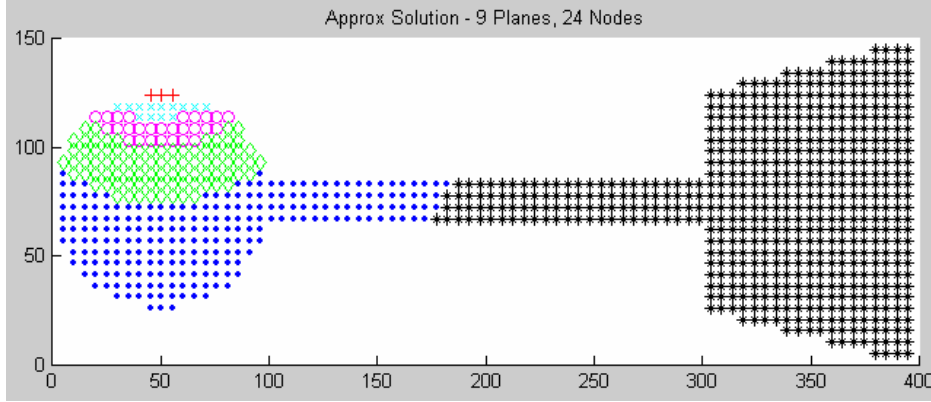
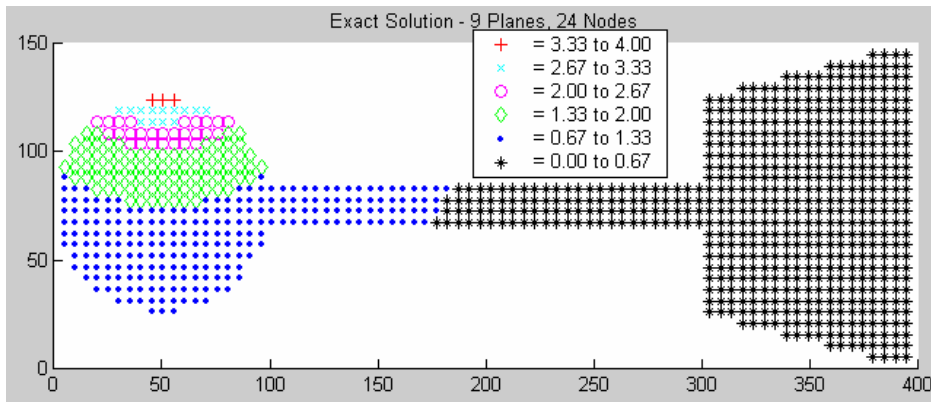
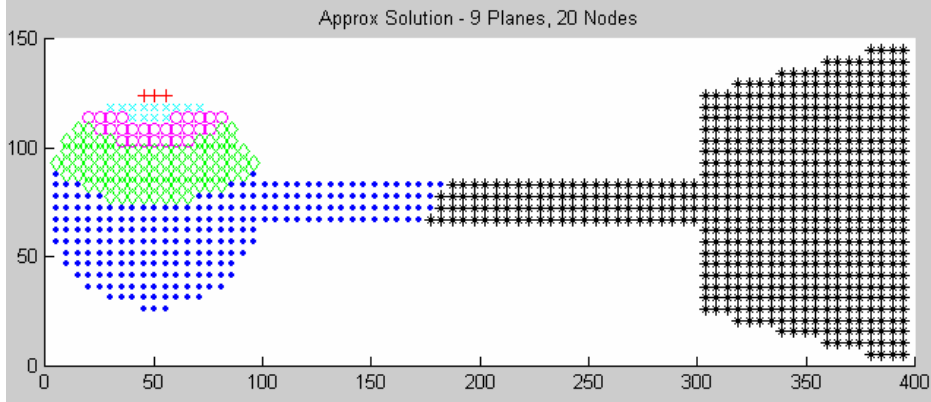
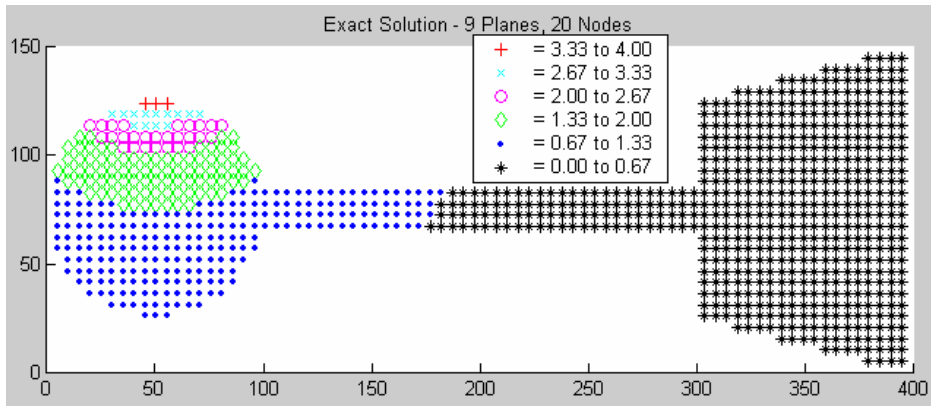






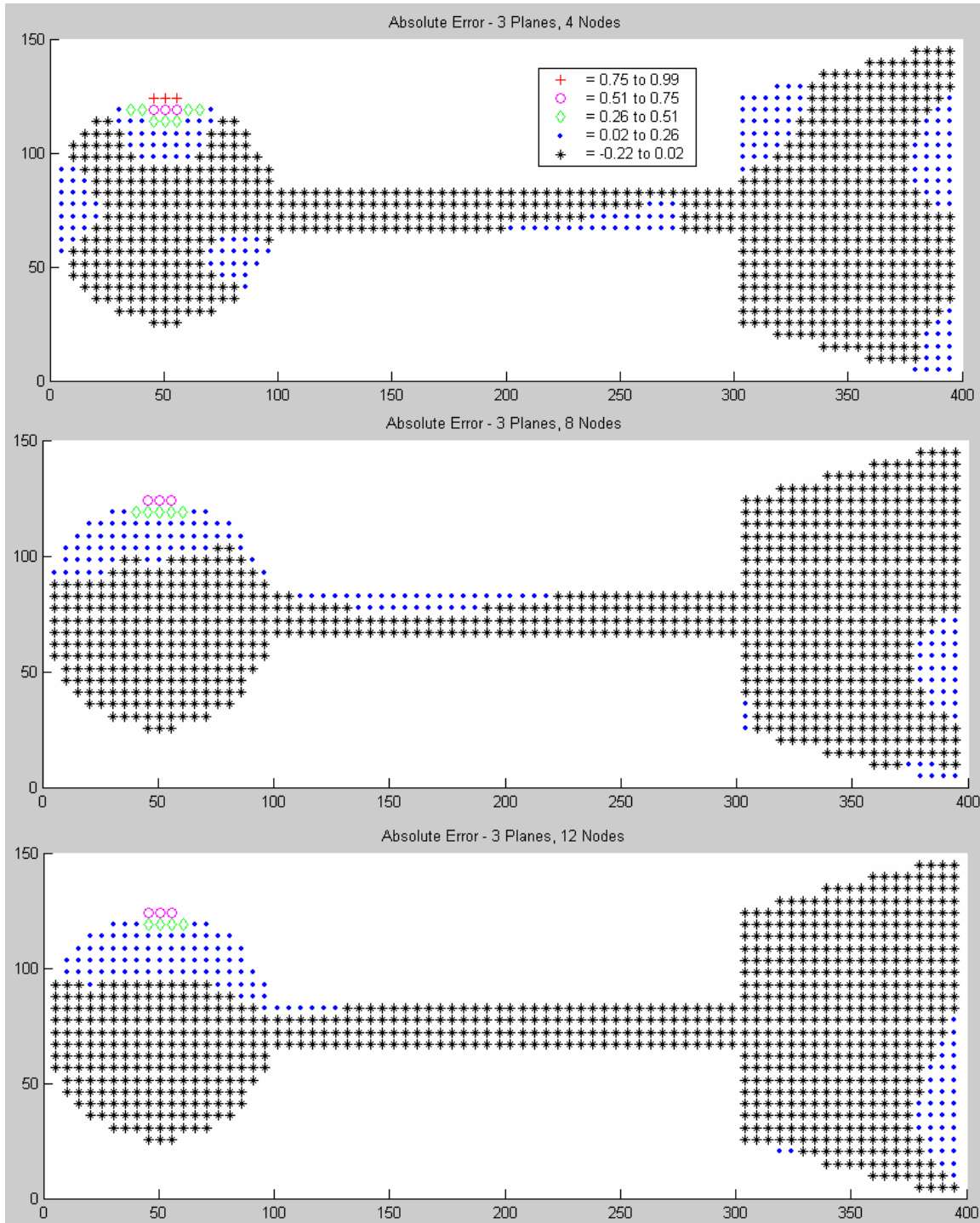


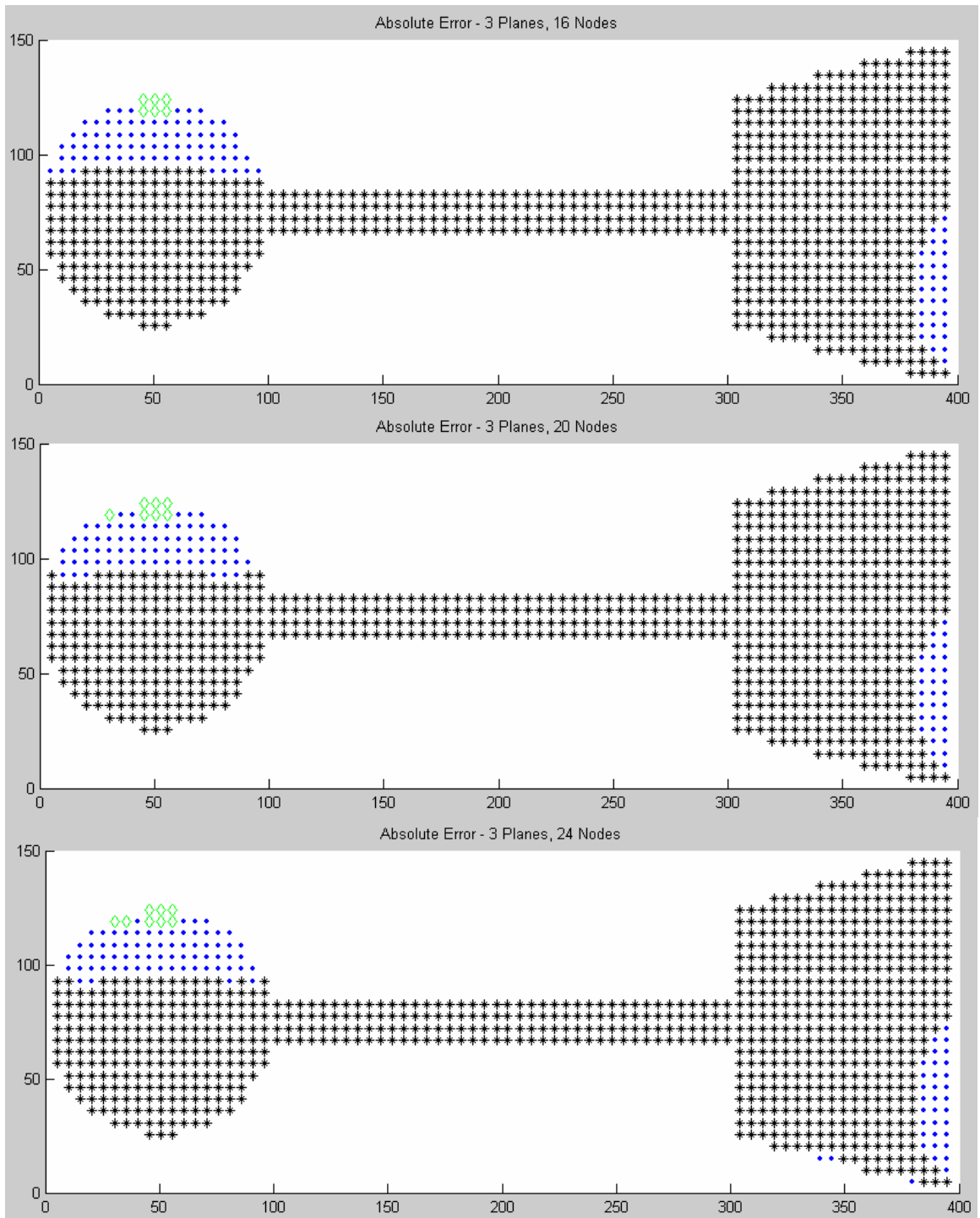


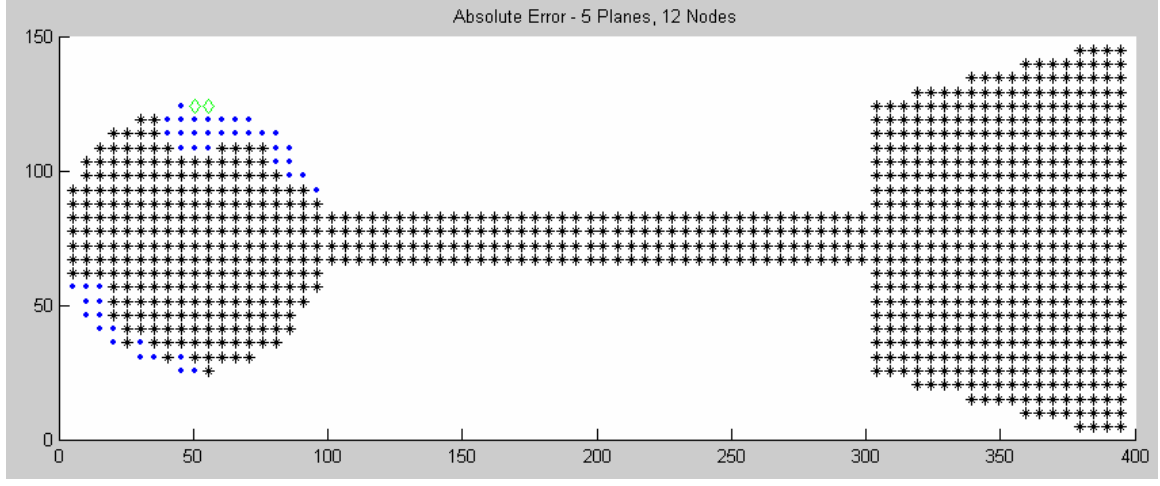
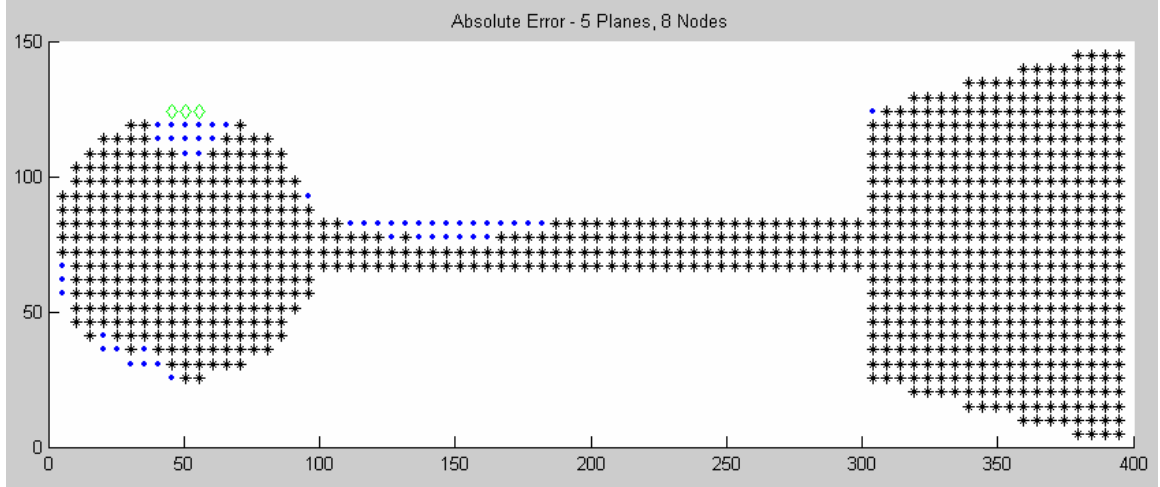
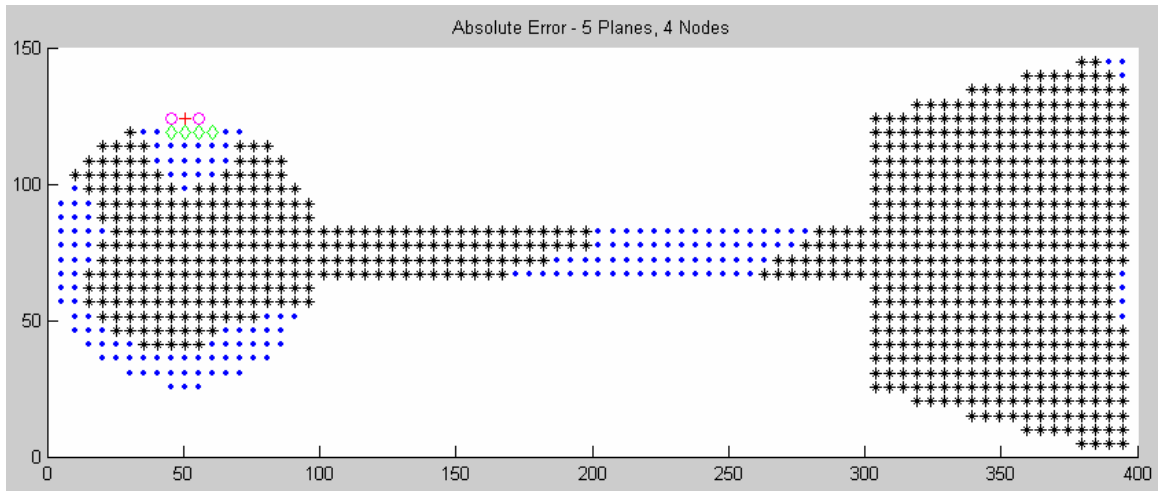


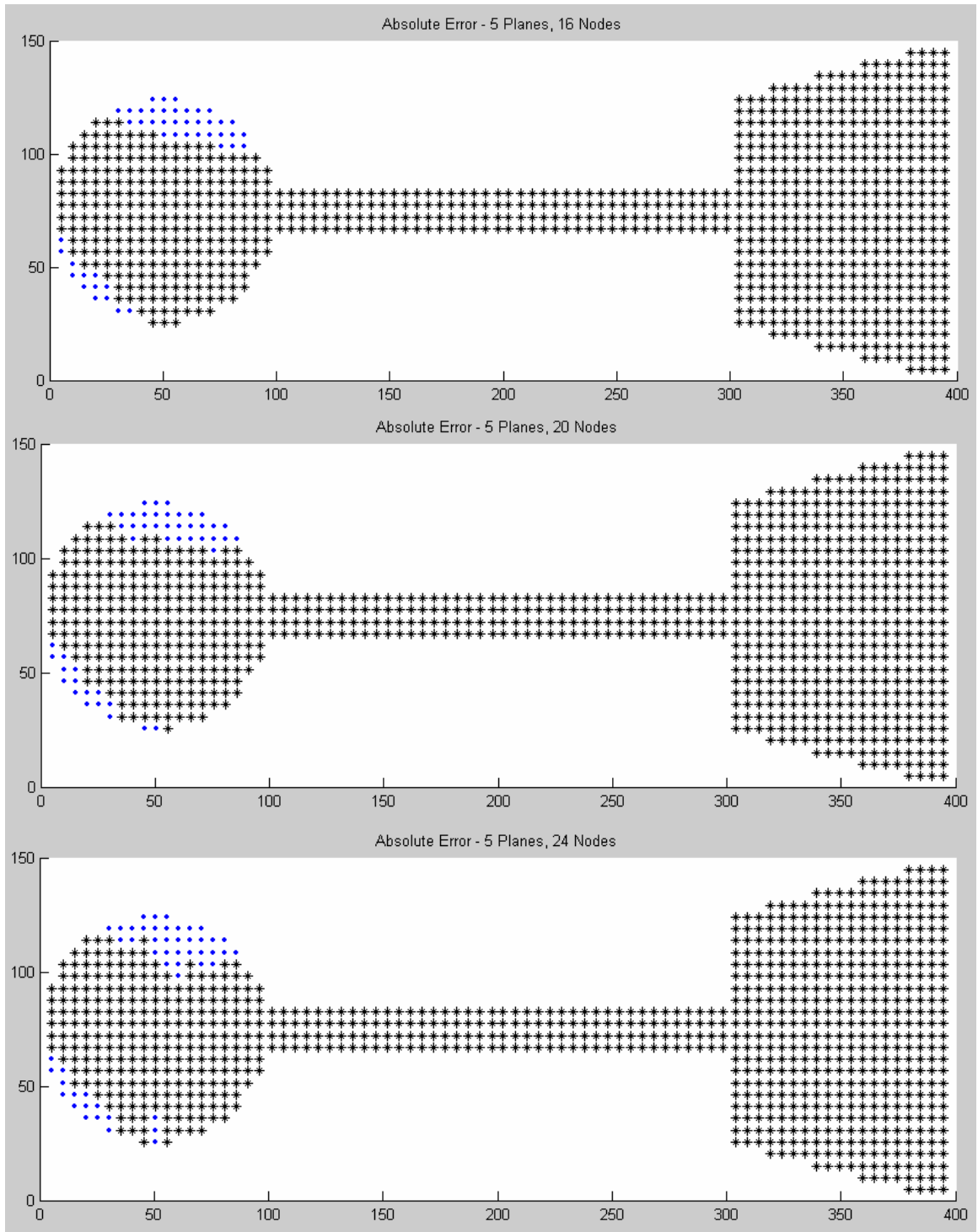
Absolute Errors

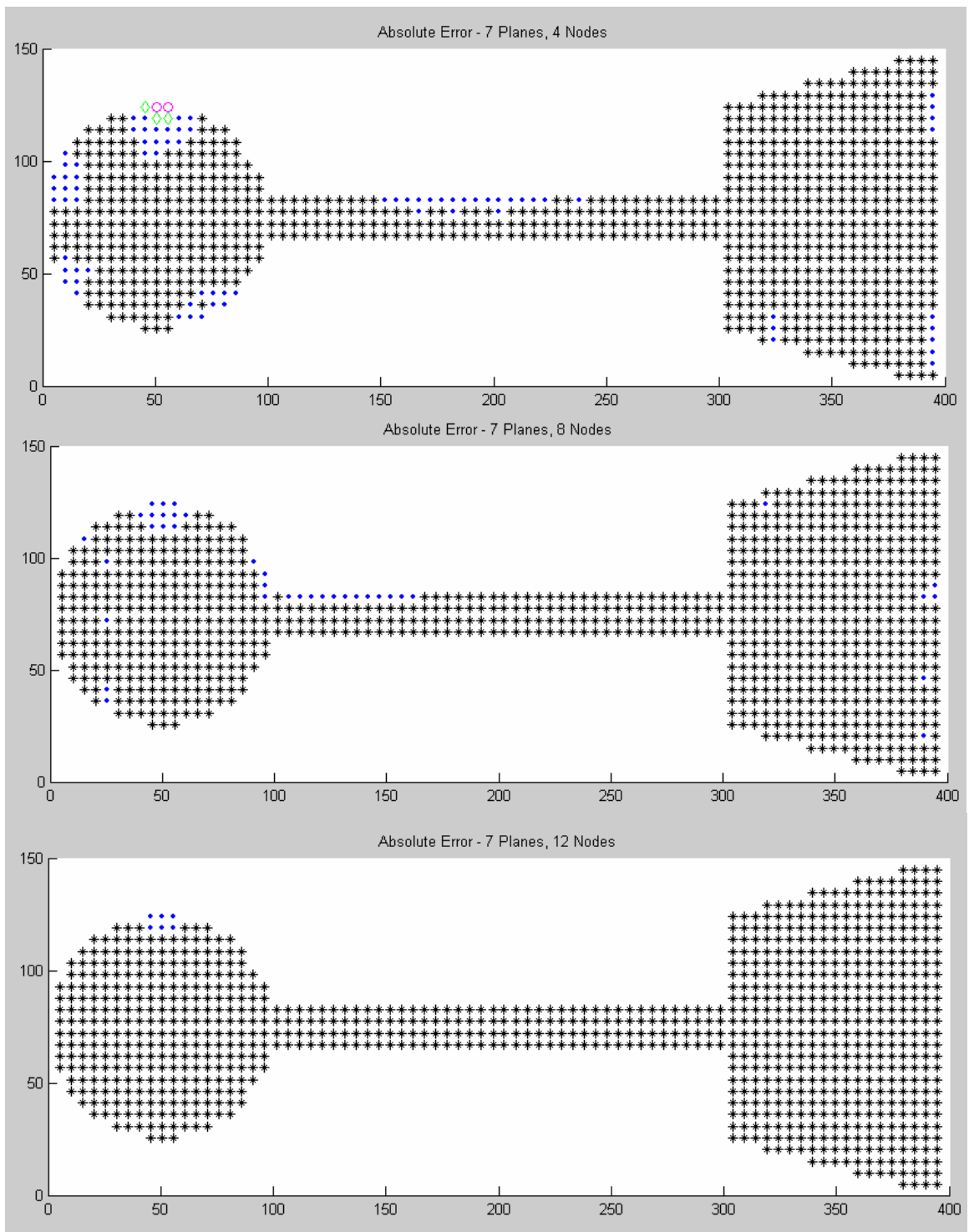
These graphs on pages 15-22 show the absolute errors for the various planes and nodes. From these graphs we see that the absolute errors are reduced as the number of planes and nodes increase.

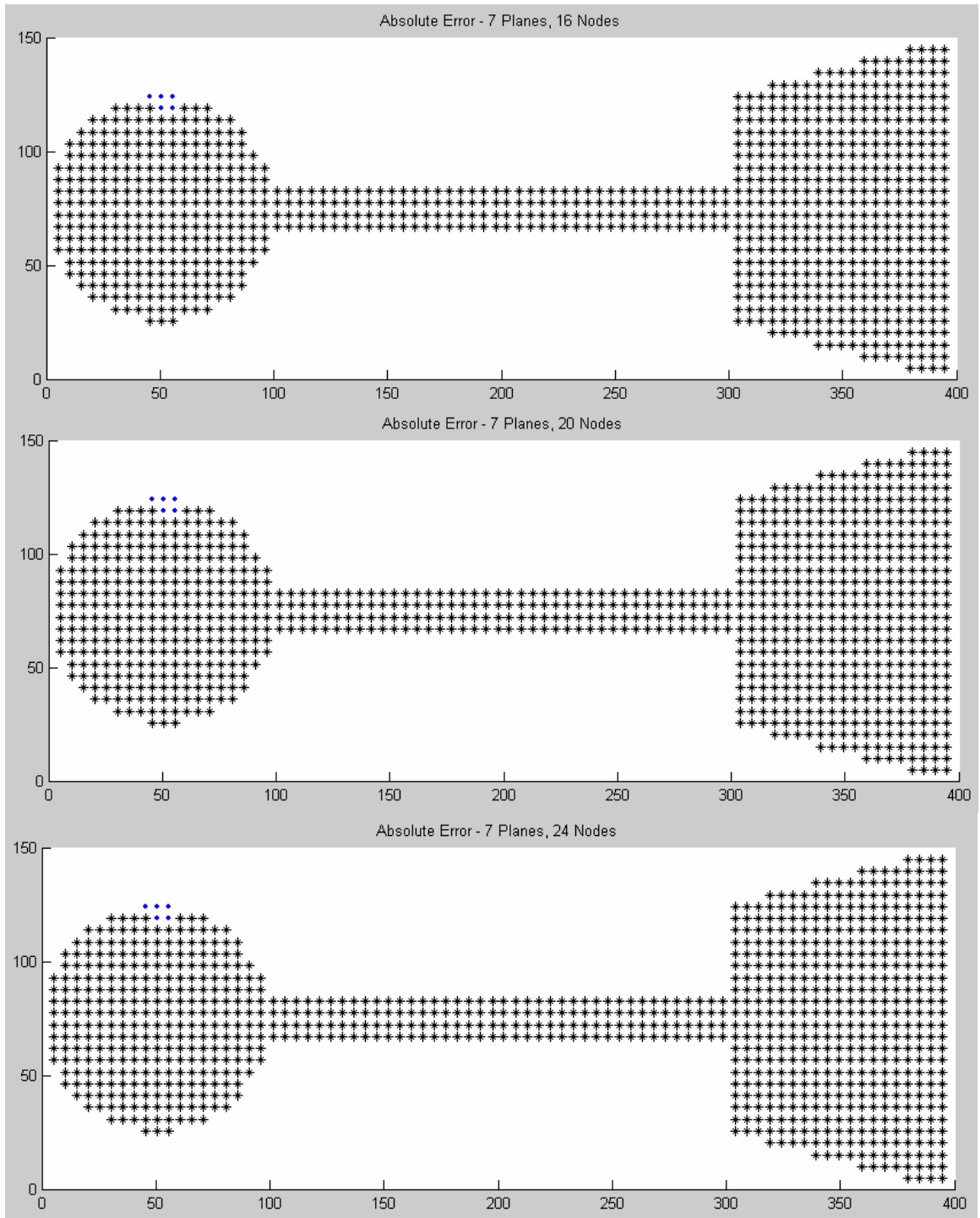


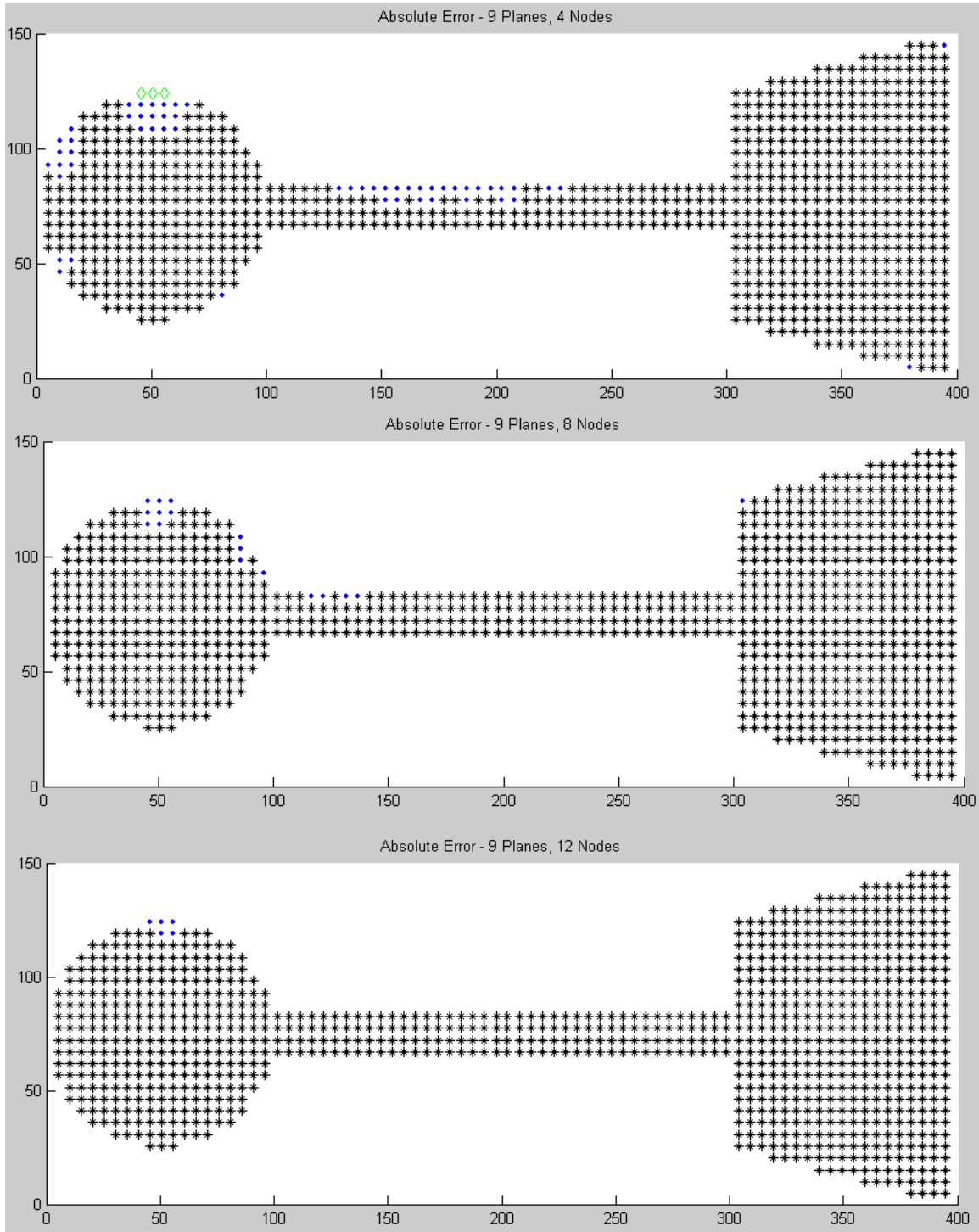


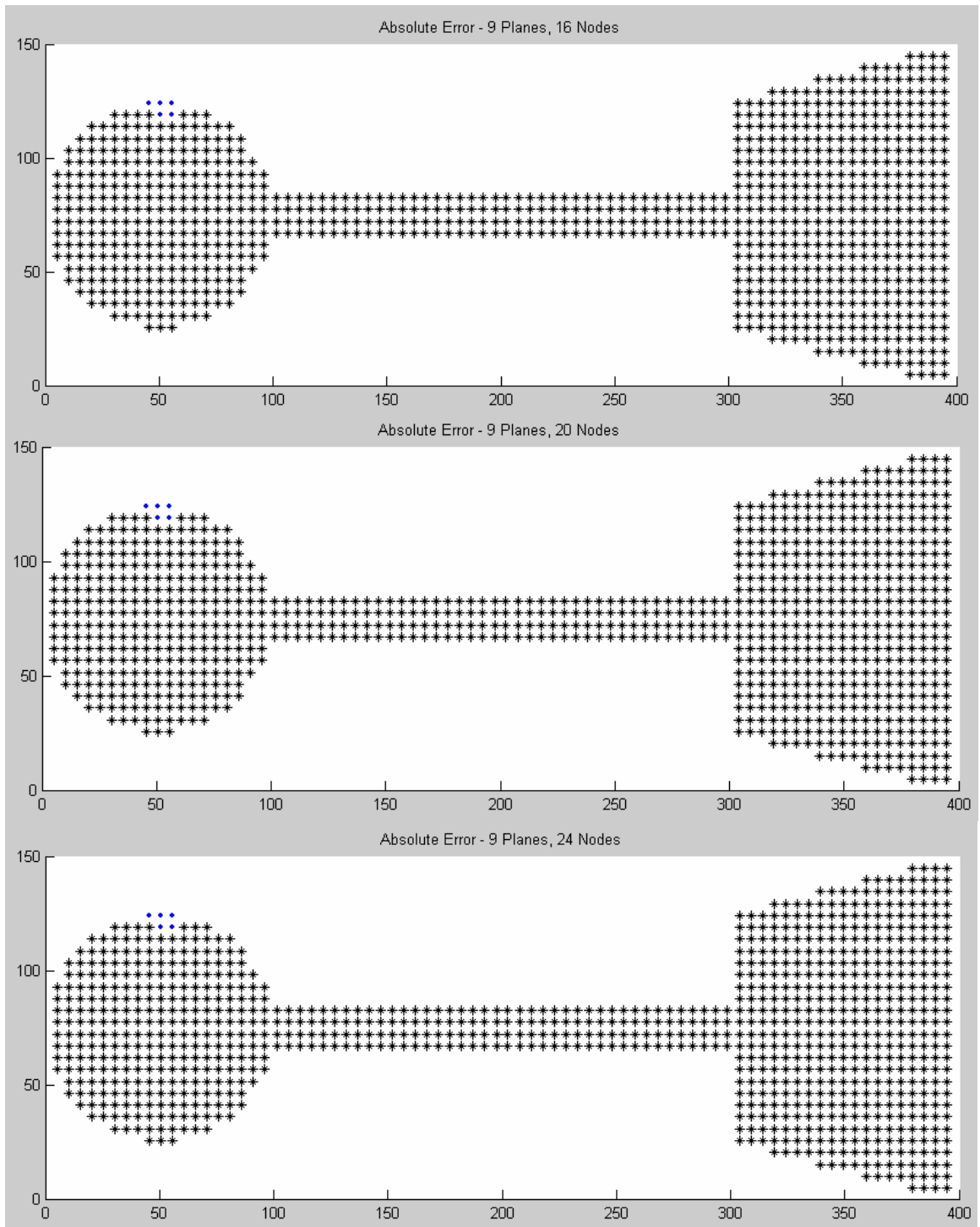












Relative Errors

These graphs on pages 23-30 show the relative errors for the various planes and nodes. From these graphs we see that the relative errors are reduced as the number of planes and nodes increase.

