

A Method of Predicting Composite Magnetic Sources Employing Particle Swarm Optimization

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Abstract—In this paper, the problem of predicting the parameters (positions and magnetic moments) of an Equipment Under Test (EUT) composed of a magnetic dipole and quadrupole is studied. Firstly, a multiple magnetic dipole and quadrupole model (MDQM) is developed to simulate the magnetic behavior of the EUT. The parameters of the model are calculated using the values of the near field measurements applying the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm. For the evaluation of the method, extended simulations were conducted, producing theoretical values and distorting them with noise, and then the developed algorithm was used to create the proper MDQM. As an evaluation criterion, the relative difference between the theoretical and the MDQM’s magnetic field is considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of finding the magnetic signature of any Equipment Under Test (EUT) is crucial in many applications and has been thoroughly discussed [1–5]. Magnetic cleanliness is one of the most important applications employing the magnetic behavior of EUTs. Since space missions intending to measure planetary magnetic fields operate in great distances from planets, the measuring devices of the spacecrafts must be placed in “magnetically clean” specification points, namely where the magnetic field of the spacecraft is kept below certain thresholds, i.e., between 0.1–1 nT [1].

In order to facilitate the determination of “magnetically clean” specification points, a plethora of approaches has been proposed [6–9]. The predominant approach employs the development of multiple magnetic dipole models (MDMs), which emulates the magnetic field of EUTs. Based on near-field measurements in coil facilities and employing deterministic [1–5] or stochastic methods, the parameters of the equivalent MDM (position and magnetic torque) may be estimated. The MDM technique has been employed in many applications such as near field analysis in the antennas field [10], electrocardiography simulation [11] and the representation of electromagnetic emissions of an Integrated Circuit [12]. Furthermore, source reconstruction methods based on near field measurements have been addressed in the literature [13, 14].

Although the MDM can predict the magnetic behavior of an EUT [15], quadrupoles’ magnetic fields are not taken into account. Hence, the accuracy of the resulting model may be further enhanced by combining dipoles and quadrupoles in a single Multiple Dipole and Quadrupole Model (MDQM). Modeling the magnetic behavior of this combination is quite challenging, since the magnetic field produced by quadrupoles is significantly weaker than this produced by dipoles. Furthermore, in numerous cases, namely in cases when the quadrupole is positioned near the dipole, it may be classified as noise. The efficient modeling of an MDQM is quite important in applications that use permanent magnets for calibration purposes, since these magnets may include higher order terms, like quadrupole and octupole terms. Moreover, the MDQM prediction may allow post — processing removal of the quadrupole magnetic field from a set of measurements. Finally, the proposed method allows prediction

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of an EUT's magnetic behavior in distances where the ambient noise is comparable to the quadrupole's magnetic field.

An alternative to deterministic methods, stochastic or metaheuristic methods, has become recently available to efficiently find global optima in NP — hard optimization problems. In [16,17] such metaheuristic methods have been employed to study electromagnetic radiation problems. A main advantage of metaheuristic search techniques is the fact that they do not depend on a correct assumption of a starting point. Furthermore, they do not need any assumption on the objective function's properties. As a result, they are more robust compared to deterministic methods. Due to the high number of function evaluations needed to define the global optimum, increased computer power is necessary. One of the most recently developed stochastic methods, imitating natural phenomena, i.e., the movement of bees inside a field, is Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) [18]. PSO has been used in a variety of problems, such as antenna design ([16, 17]) and resource allocation [19].

In the present work a PSO approach is employed to calculate the parameters of an MDQM creating a magnetic field equivalent to a set of simulated measurements. PSO is selected in the present work, since the authors found out that the Genetic Algorithms (GAs) are not able to predict the magnetic field of a quadrupole treating it as a single dipole. In order to evaluate the proposed method, initially a theoretical model — composed by a magnetic dipole and quadrupole randomly positioned — is assumed. The aforementioned model may be regarded as a simulated EUT. The magnetic field values of this model in certain locations (observation points) are then produced. The observation points selected in the present work are located at a circle centered to the assumed EUT to be modeled. This results in the calculation of the theoretical values of the simulated measurements.

Additionally, in order to evaluate the denoising capabilities of the proposed method the theoretical values are distorted with noise in order to create a set of simulated with a maximum predefined percentage of distortion (5%). These simulated measurements are then used to predict the combination of dipole's and quadrupole's positions and magnetic moments. The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 includes the theoretical background, while in Section 3 the numerical results are presented followed by the conclusions of the process.

2. PSO: A SHORT OVERVIEW

PSO is a stochastic evolutionary computation technique and it is inspired by the synchronized movement of swarms. It was developed in 1995 by Kennedy and Eberhart [18] and imitates the movement of bees (particles) across a field. Particles represent each individual in the swarm. They may be viewed as a member of the population. All particles start from random locations (during the initialization phase) and move towards the directions of (i) personal and (ii) global optimum. The particles' ultimate target is to locate the spot with the maximum concentration of pollen (global optimum) in a given field (search space). During the initialization phase, the particles begin their movement in random points with random velocities (vectors denoting direction and speed towards updated positions). In every iteration, the particles move to new positions (locations of each particle inside the search space) according to their updated velocities. The updated velocities take into account both (i) the particle's personal (the fittest vector encountered by each particle) and (ii) the swarm's global optimum (the fittest vector (positions and moments) encountered by all particles). The particles' velocities depend on whether exploration of the search space (represented by personal best) or the exploitation of the possible global optimum is predominant. The above two opposite targets are quantified in the model by the use of two factors. As PSO unfolds and the particles explore the search space, both global and personal optima may be updated, resulting in new velocities. After a predefined number of iterations, PSO finalizes and converges to a possible global optimum.

3. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

The EUT's magnetic behavior is modeled by a set of 1 magnetic dipole and 1 magnetic quadrupole. The dipole is positioned at (x_d, y_d, z_d) , and the respective magnetic moment is calculated as follows:

$$\vec{m}_d = m_{x_d} \cdot \hat{x} + m_{y_d} \cdot \hat{y} + m_{z_d} \cdot \hat{z} \quad (1)$$

Accordingly, M observation points, positioned at (x_{0j}, y_{0j}, z_{0j}) , $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$, are considered. The magnetic field of the dipole at the observation point j is expressed as the superposition of its components:

$$\vec{B}_{dj} = \frac{\mu_0}{4 \cdot \pi} \cdot \left[\frac{3 \cdot m_d \cdot \rho_{dj} \cdot (\hat{m}_{dj} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{dj})}{\rho_{dj}^3} - \frac{\vec{m}_d}{\rho_{dj}^3} \right] \quad (2)$$

where

$$\rho_{dj} = \sqrt{(x_{0j} - x_d)^2 + (y_{0j} - y_d)^2 + (z_{0j} - z_d)^2} \quad (3)$$

The magnetic field of the dipole in observation point j is then calculated via

$$\vec{B}_d = \sum_{i=1}^N B_{x_{d_j}} \cdot \hat{x} + \sum_{i=1}^N B_{y_{d_j}} \cdot \hat{y} + \sum_{i=1}^N B_{z_{d_j}} \cdot \hat{z} \quad (4)$$

The magnetic field of a linear quadrupole in observation point j can be calculated via [20]

$$\vec{B}_{qj} = \frac{\mu_0}{4 \cdot \pi} \cdot \left[\frac{3 \cdot m_q}{4 \cdot \rho_{qj}^4} \cdot \left(5 \cdot (\hat{m}_q \cdot \hat{\rho})^2 - 1 \right) \hat{\rho} - \frac{3 \cdot m_q}{2 \cdot \rho_{qj}^4} \cdot (\hat{m}_q \cdot \hat{\rho}) \hat{m}_q \right] \quad (5)$$

where \vec{m}_q is the quadrupole magnetic moment and

$$\rho_{qj} = \sqrt{(x_{0j} - x_q)^2 + (y_{0j} - y_q)^2 + (z_{0j} - z_q)^2} \quad (6)$$

The magnetic field of quadrupole in observation point j is then calculated as the superposition of the magnetic fields of two linear quadrupoles perpendicular to each other [20].

In Fig. 1(a) four dipoles in close proximity with equal magnetic moments' magnitude are presented. The poles inside the circle (two South and two North) are approximately neutralized. Evidently, the aforementioned configuration may be considered equivalent as two linear quadrupoles forming a normal quadrupole [20] (Fig. 1(c)).

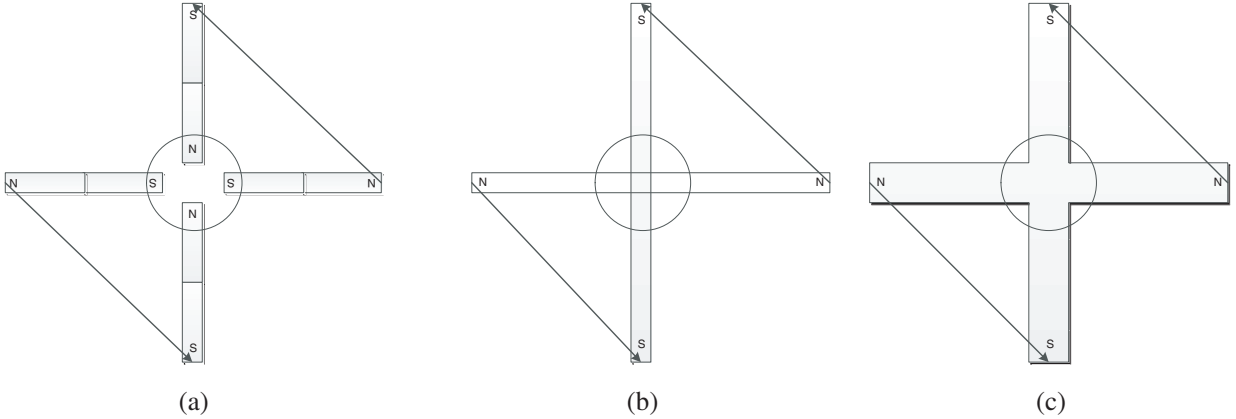


Figure 1. Array of (a) 4 dipoles (b) 2 linear quadrupoles perpendicular to each other and (c) a normal quadrupole producing equivalent magnetic fields.

Another equivalent configuration composing of two dipoles in close proximity — ε , where ε is a small number — with opposite dipole magnetic moments is depicted in Fig. 1(b). As shown in [20] the quadrupole's magnetic moment is proportional to the product of ε and dipole's magnetic moment. For example, two dipoles with magnetic moments 30 mAm^2 and -30 mAm^2 respectively, separated by 0.7 cm may be considered as a quadrupole with magnetic moment $m_q \approx 0.15 \text{ mAm}^3$.

In the present work, without loss of generality, the magnetic field of a normal quadrupole is simulated via two dipoles in close proximity — ε — with opposite magnetic moments. The dipole is represented by a (1×6) vector. Additionally, the quadrupole is defined by a reference dipole

$(x_q, y_q, z_q, m_{x_q}, m_{y_q}, m_{z_q})$ and a dipole in close proximity with opposite magnetic moments represented by $(x_q + \varepsilon_x, y_q + \varepsilon_y, z_q + \varepsilon_z, -m_{x_q}, -m_{y_q}, -m_{z_q})$, where

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\varepsilon_x^2 + \varepsilon_y^2 + \varepsilon_z^2} \quad (7)$$

The proposed scheme determines the positions and magnetic moments of the dipole and the reference dipole of the MDQM. As a result, every particle is represented by a (1×12) vector \mathbf{E} . Its elements, e_i , represent the positions and magnetic moments of the dipoles. Evidently, the variable values that minimize the objective function need to be determined.

4. APPLYING PSO FOR THE MDQM PROBLEM

To formulate the MDQM problem, a $(3 \times M)$ matrix \mathbf{TBth} , containing the theoretical magnetic field values, is introduced. Each line of \mathbf{TBth} corresponds to the magnetic field components B_x, B_y, B_z at the observation point $j = 1, 2, \dots, M$. Accordingly, a $(3 \times M)$ matrix \mathbf{TB} is employed in order to include the magnetic field produced at every iteration. After the evaluation of $pbest$ and $gbest$, the particles' new velocities are calculated via (8) [18].

$$u_{i,n} = w \cdot u_{i,n} + c_1 \cdot rand() \cdot (pbest_{i,n} - p_{i,n}) + c_2 \cdot rand() \cdot (gbest_{i,n} - p_{i,n}) \quad (8)$$

where w denotes the weight of the previous iteration's velocity and c_1, c_2 are factors determining the tradeoff between exploring the search space and exploiting the possible optimal solution. Finally, $p_{i,n}$ stands for the position of element i of agent n , $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$. In the present work, $c_1 = c_2 = 2$ and $w = 0.5$.

Afterwards, the agents' new positions are calculated as follows:

$$p_{i,n} = p_{i,n} + u_{i,n} \quad (9)$$

As the proposed scheme unfolds, each agent updates its position and velocity (8)–(9), and then Equations (1)–(10) are used to update \mathbf{TB} . Two matrices \mathbf{TBp} and \mathbf{TBg} are introduced to contain the magnetic field values corresponding to $pbest$ and $gbest$, respectively.

Finally, to quantify the quality of each solution — represented by each agent — is defined as follows:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^M (TBg_{i,j} - TBth_{i,j})^2 \quad (10)$$

At every iteration the fitness function is calculated for all agents. In case that the fitness function's value of the updated position of agent n is lower compared to the corresponding value of $pbest$ (or $gbest$), $pbest$ (or $gbest$) is replaced by the former. The flowchart of the proposed scheme is depicted in Fig. 2. Evidently, F is nullified if \mathbf{TBg} and \mathbf{TBth} are equal, stemming from models with equal parameters.

5. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section the efficiency of the proposed scheme is evaluated when predicting an MDQM, employing theoretical magnetic field values (Case A) and distorted by maximum 5% (Case B). Since the quadrupole's contribution to the total magnetic field vanishes as the observation distance increases, the measurement points are chosen to form a circle of 40 cm radius. Moreover, in both cases $\varepsilon = 0.7$ cm.

5.1. Case A.

A set composing of one dipole and one quadrupole was employed to create a magnetic field in various points. The aforementioned field's values were created via Equations (1)–(10) and were included in \mathbf{TBth} . In each iteration of the proposed scheme, these simulated measurements are used to efficiently predict the model's parameters, i.e., positions and magnetic moments. In the first verification case, the quadrupole is located in close proximity to the dipole and their initial parameters are tabulated in Table 1.

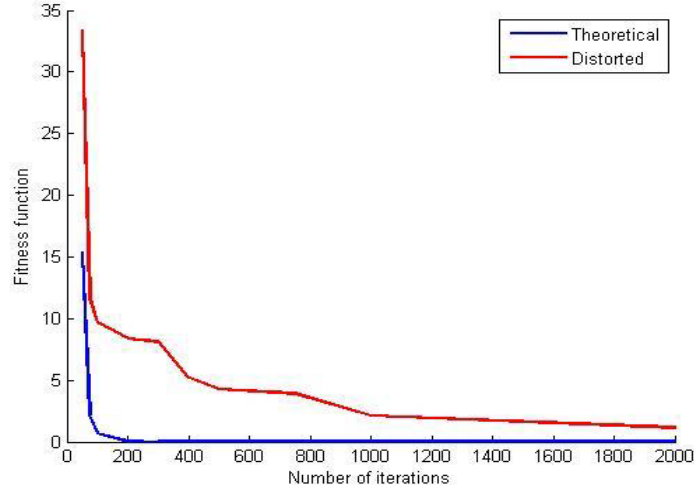


Figure 2. Convergence of the proposed scheme with respect to the number of iterations when the theoretical (blue line) or distorted values (red line) are employed.

Table 1. Initial parameters of the dipoles.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	0	0	0	0	0	30
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.35	0	-1	-10	-10	0
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.35	0	-1	10	10	0

Table 2. Parameters of the MDQM.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	-0.0000	30.0000
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.3500	-0.0000	-1.0000	-10.0000	-10.0000	0.0217
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.3500	-0.0000	-1.0000	10.0000	10.0000	-0.0217

The proposed scheme converges to the MDQM whose parameters are given in Table 2, minimizing the fitness function value to $F = 9.6439 \cdot 10^{-9}$. Evidently, PSO was able to reconstruct almost identically the theoretical model, distinguishing the dipole's and quadrupole's contributions to the magnetic field, despite their close proximity.

In the second verification case, the distance between the dipole and the quadrupole is increased. In Table 3 the parameters of the new configuration are presented, while in Table 4 it is clearly shown that the proposed scheme accurately predicts the MDQM, with fitness function value $F = 8.9914 \cdot 10^{-9}$.

From the above verification cases, it is established that the presented method is able to identify the existence of the quadrupole regardless of its distance from the dipole and precisely predict the model's parameters.

In Fig. 2 the fitness function with respect to the number of iterations is shown.

Table 3. Initial parameters of the dipoles.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	10	10	10	0	0	30
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.35	0	-1	-10	-10	0
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.35	0	-1	10	10	0

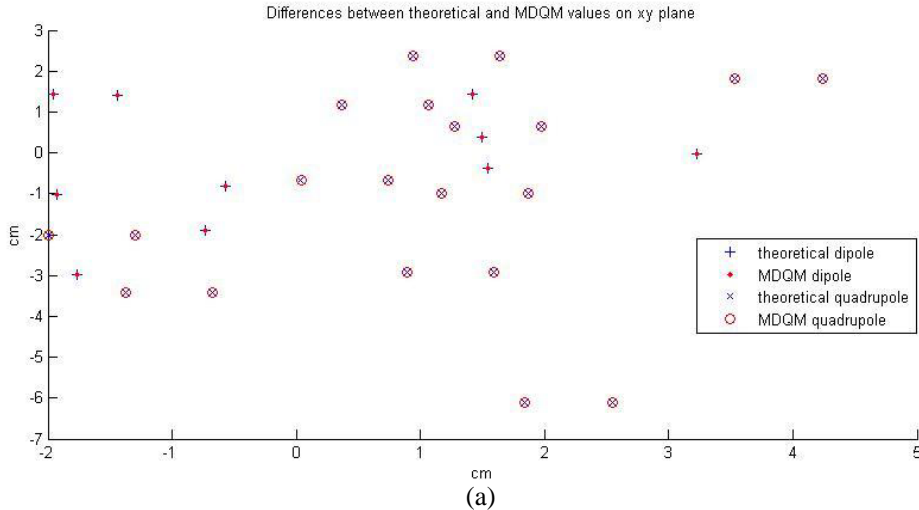
Table 4. Parameters of the MDQM using PSO.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	30.0000
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.3500	0.0002	-1.0005	-9.9999	-10.0002	0.0008
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.3500	0.0002	-1.0005	9.9999	10.0002	-0.0008

5.2. Case B.

In order to verify the ability of the algorithm to accurately predict the MDQM, a dipole with magnetic moment $(0, 0, 30)$ mAm² and a quadrupole composed of two dipoles are used as EUT. The reference dipole of the quadrupole has magnetic moment $(-10, -10, 0)$ mAm². The positions of the dipole and the reference dipole of the quadrupole were drawn from a Normal distribution with mean $\mu = 0$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 1$. Ten different EUTs were created. For every EUT, a **TBth** matrix was created, where the magnetic field values, calculated from Equations (1)–(10), are included. These **TBth** matrices were used as input to the algorithm.

In Fig. 3 the theoretical and the MDQM positions, for all ten EUTs, are presented in 2-D at the xy , xz and yz planes. More explicitly, the blue cross “+” represents the theoretical position of the dipoles, the blue “x” represents the theoretical position of the quadrupoles, composed of two dipoles, and the red dot “.” and circle “o” represent the MDQM predicted positions of the dipoles and the quadrupoles, respectively.



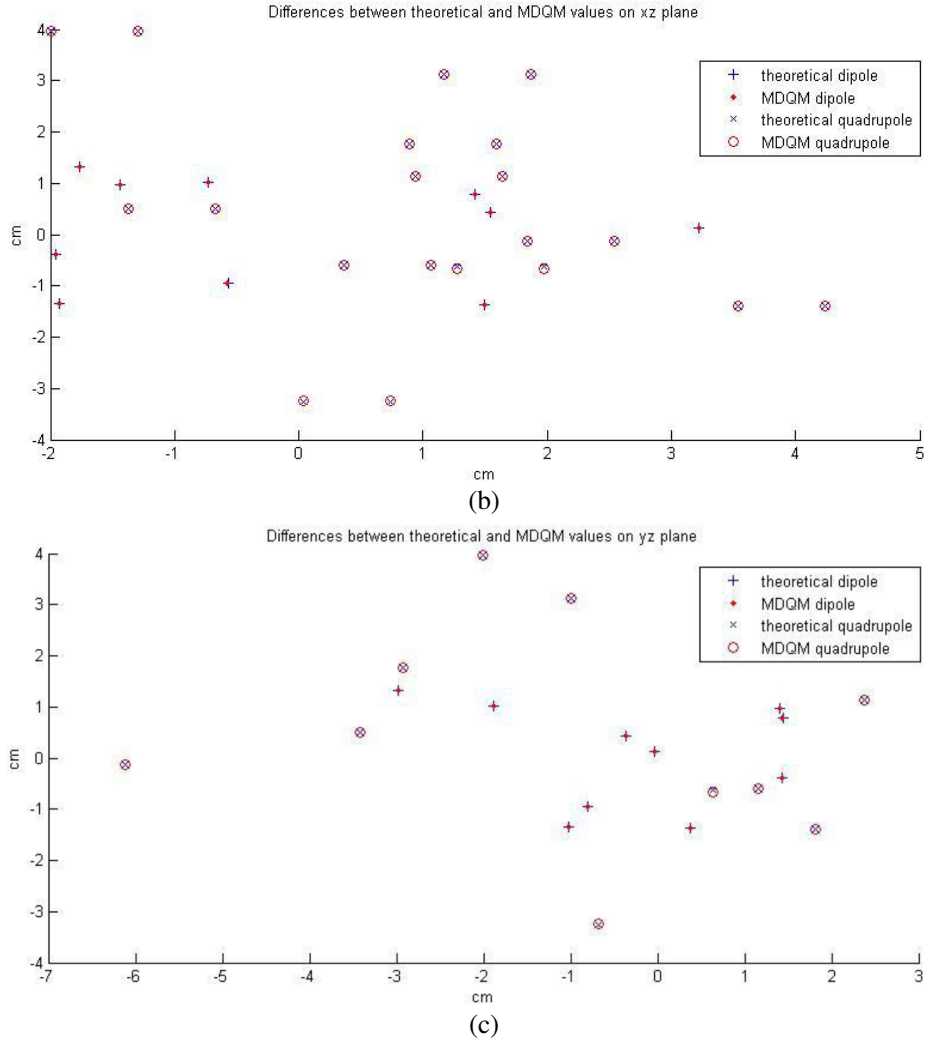


Figure 3. (a) Differences at the positions between the theoretical and the MDQM values on xy plane. (b) Differences at the positions between the theoretical and the MDQM values on xz plane. (c) Differences at the positions between the theoretical and the MDQM values on yz plane.

From Fig. 3 it is readily observed that, the proposed scheme accurately predicted the theoretical EUTs.

5.3. Case C.

A different set of simulated measurements is created similarly to case A and is included in **TBth**. In order to evaluate the possible denoising capability of the proposed scheme, these measurements were randomly distorted by maximum 5%. Due to the random nature of the distortion, as an appropriate denoising method **TBth** values are replaced by the average of several distorted measurements, i.e., snap-shots of the magnetic field. In Fig. 4 the convergence of the fitness function with respect to the required number of snap-shots is depicted. As readily observed from Fig. 4, 100 snap-shots are adequate to accurately predict the MDQM, resulting in $F = 0.0629$. The reconstructed MDQM is presented in Table 6, while the initial parameters are tabulated in Table 5.

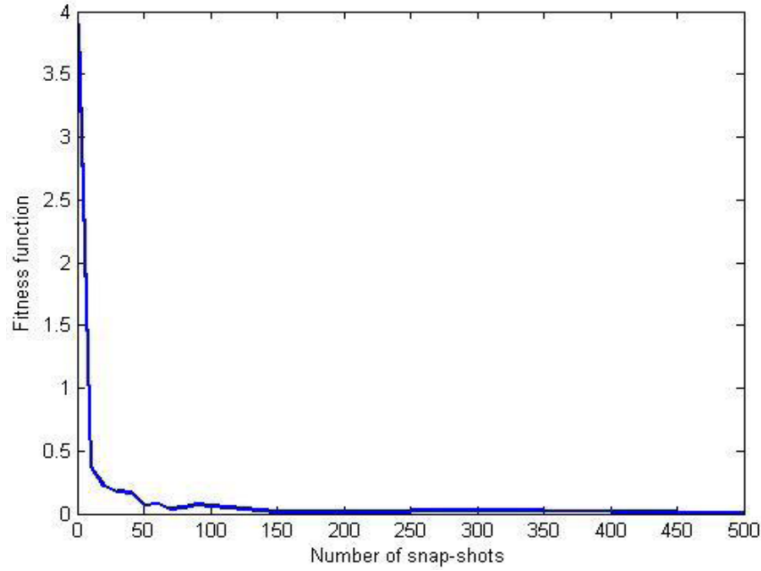


Figure 4. Convergence of the proposed scheme with respect to the number of snap-shots.

Table 5. Initial parameters of the dipoles.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	1	1	1	0	0	30
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.3500	10	-10	-10	-10	0
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.3500	10	-10	10	10	0

Table 6. Parameters of the MDQM using PSO.

	x (cm)	y (cm)	z (cm)	m_x (mAm ²)	m_y (mAm ²)	m_z (mAm ²)
Dipole	1.0208	1.0029	0.9997	0.0250	-0.0009	29.9956
Reference dipole of quadrupole	-0.2698	10.0482	-9.9532	-9.8686	-10.4084	1.1269
Dipole 2 of quadrupole	0.4302	10.0482	-9.9532	9.8686	10.4084	-1.1269

6. CONCLUSIONS

A stochastic based approach is proposed in the present work to create an efficient Multiple Dipole and Quadrupole Model (MDQM) based on a set of employed measurements. The proposed scheme is capable of creating an accurate MDQM. A set of 1 dipole and 1 quadrupole were used to create these measurements for evaluation purposes. Even in cases where the dipole and quadrupole were positioned in close proximity the method was able to accurately predict their parameters (positions and magnetic moments). In the simulations presented, the proposed scheme was able to create an accurate MDQM even in cases where the simulated measurements were distorted by noise and to mitigate its effects. Future directions of the present work may take into account sets of real measurements, calibration of

magnetometers' positions tool and study of slowly time — varying magnetic fields.

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