

Stability of boundary element methods for the two dimensional wave equation in time domain revisited

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Abstract

This study considers the stability of time domain BEMs for the wave equation in 2D. We show that the question of stability of time domain BEMs is reduced to a nonlinear eigenvalue problem related to frequency domain integral equations. We propose to solve this non-linear eigenvalue problem numerically with the Sakurai-Sugiura method. After validating this approach numerically in the exterior Dirichlet problem, we proceed to transmission problems in which we find that some time domain counterparts of “resonance-free” integral equations in frequency domain lead to instability. We finally show that the proposed stability analysis helps to reformulate these equations to obtain stable numerical schemes.

Keywords: stability, time domain, BEM, transmission problems, eigenvalue problems

1. Introduction

Among various numerical methods for partial differential equations such as finite difference methods or finite element methods, etc., boundary element methods (BEMs) are often said to be advantageous in wave problems because they can be applied to scattering problems easily. It is certainly true that BEMs in frequency domain are easy to use, but the same does not necessarily apply to time domain methods. As a matter of fact, BEMs for

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the wave equation in time domain have a long standing stability problem and there have been many efforts to stabilise BEMs for wave equations. For
10 example, Ha Duong and his colleagues (e.g., [1]) showed the stability of some time domain BEMs in 3D based on space-time variational (Galerkin) formulations. Their argument depends on the energy conservation which is why their variational formulation includes time derivatives (e.g., the time derivative of single layer potential). Aimi et al. presented some numerical results
15 in 2D using time or space differentiated integral equations and a space-time variational approach. Abboud et al.[3] considered a coupling of space-time variational BEMs with discontinuous Galerkin methods. Unfortunately, however, implementing computational codes for the full space-time variational formulation is not very easy. Coding becomes easier if one uses variational
20 approaches only spatially and use collocation in time. Van 't Wout et al.[4] have shown a way to find a stable time-located variational approach based on space-time variational methods. In spite of these efforts, the standard collocation approaches remain the preferred choice in engineering, although known mathematical stability results in collocation are rather limited (see
25 Davies and Dancan[5] for example. We remark that this reference[5] is the only paper cited as an example of known stability results for time domain collocation BEM for hyperbolic problems in the related chapter in Encyclopedia of Computational Mechanics[6] indicating how little we know about this issue). Various numerical stabilisation techniques for collocation have
30 been proposed, from which we cite just a few relatively new ones. Parot et al. discussed the removal of a non-oscillatory instability in a hypersingular integral equation[7] as well as the stabilisation of oscillatory ones by scaling[8]. Jang and Ih proposed to use the time domain version of CHIEF method and a filtering technique to stabilise BEMs for exterior problems[9]. They also
35 consider stabilisation for interior problems using a filtering technique[10]. Pak and Bai[11] proposed a variable-weight multi-step collocation scheme with time projection in their regularised BEM for elastodynamics, which is combined with an eigenvalue analysis[12]. These numerical stabilisation techniques have been shown to be effective via numerical examples, although
40 they require numerical solutions of large eigenvalue problems. For further literatures on numerical stabilisation techniques, we refer the reader to the lists of references of above mentioned papers. Some other investigations take viewpoints similar to ours in that they seek stabilisation based on the choices of integral equations. For example, the use of time differentiated
45 integral equations has been advocated by several authors[13, 14]. Ergin et

al.[15] proposed to use the Burton-Miller (BM) integral equation to achieve stability guided by an observation that the instability of BEMs for scattering problems is related to fictitious eigenfrequencies (internal resonance). Chappell et al.[16, 17] gave further insight as well as the implementation details of the BM formulation. This formulation has been utilised recently in practical applications[18]. These approaches based on the choices of integral equations are of interest because they are directly related to the cause of instability thus providing intuition for the stabilisation strategies, albeit qualitatively. Finally we mention recent developments of CQM by Lubich[19, 20, 21] which is a stable method of computing convolutions. CQM has been applied successfully to engineering applications (e.g., Schanz et al. [22]). However, implementing CQM is still not as simple as the standard collocation methods, which is the reason we consider the conventional approach in this paper.

The above brief review of the works on the stability of time domain BEMs for the wave equation covers just a small part of what have been done so far. Indeed, the cause of the instability is now fairly well understood in connection with the spectra of the integral operators and the error introduced by discretisation (e.g., [15, 16, 23]), particularly in exterior problems. In spite of these efforts by predecessors, however, there seem to exist no definite and simple criteria of stability for the collocation methods. One still needs to carry out a quantitative assessment numerically in order to see if a particular scheme is stable or not. A standard method to check the stability of collocation BEMs in time domain is to compute characteristic roots by solving a polynomial eigenvalue problem (see (11)) after reducing it to an equivalent linear eigenvalue problem for the companion matrix (See, e.g., Walker et al.[24]). This method is effective in 3D where the fundamental solution has a finite “tail” (i.e., it vanishes after a finite time). However, this approach needs linear eigensolvers for sparse, but large, matrices. One may possibly solve polynomial eigenvalue problems directly to reduce the size of the matrix, but this will lead to a non-linear eigenvalue problem. Fortunately, recent developments of eigensolvers based on contour integrals such as the Sakurai-Sugiura method (SSM) [25] made the solution of non-linear eigenvalue problems feasible. In 2D problems, however, the same approach is not very practical because the fundamental solution in 2D is very slow to decay in time. In this paper we propose to resolve this difficulty by carrying out the required stability analysis in frequency domain. Namely, we convert the stability analysis for BEMs in two dimensional wave equation to a non-linear eigenvalue problem similar to those for the Helmholtz equation and solve it

with SSM using techniques proposed in Misawa et al.[26, 27]. The bene-
85 fit of this approach is twofold. Firstly, this method provides an alternative
to the standard stability analysis in time domain. The proposed approach
is applicable to 2D problems without ambiguity and remains valid in 3D
problems as well. In contrast to this the standard time domain approach
is not applicable to 2D problems in an unequivocal manner. Secondly, the
90 proposed approach has an additional benefit of providing new intuition into
the subject. Specifically, it is useful in selecting stable and highly accurate
integral equations in various problems. Indeed, we shall use the proposed
method to investigate the stability of various time domain integral equations
for transmission problems, which have not been investigated very much so
95 far.

As a basic study in this subject, however, this paper considers only very
simple problems as examples of the use of the proposed stability analysis.
Namely, we restrict our attention mainly to exterior Dirichlet problems and
transmission problems for domains bounded by a circle. We first present
100 a stability analysis for the exterior Dirichlet problem using frequency do-
main tools. The question of stability is then reduced to the computation of
the characteristic roots which are eigenvalues of a certain non-linear equa-
tion. After solving this eigenvalue problem with SSM ignoring the effect of
the spatial discretisation, we identify potentials which yield stable numerical
105 schemes with piecewise linear time basis functions and a particular choice
of discretisation parameters. We then proceed to transmission problems in
which we show that even the time domain counterparts of “resonance free”
BEMs may lead to instability. To stabilise these integral equations we modify
them using potentials which have been concluded to yield stable numerical
110 schemes. We show that numerical schemes derived from these modified for-
mulations do lead to stability via numerical experiments in time domain as
well as our stability analysis. After examining the influence of the spatial
discretisation on the characteristic roots, we present numerical examples of
transmission problems for non-circular domains solved with the modified in-
115 tegral equations, which appear to be stable.

2. Exterior Dirichlet problems

2.1. Formulation

Let $D_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a bounded domain whose boundary $\Gamma = \partial D_2$ is smooth
and let D_1 be the exterior of D_2 , i.e., $D_1 = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \bar{D}_2$. Also, let n be the unit

120 normal vector on Γ directed towards D_1 . We are interested in the following initial- boundary value problem (Dirichlet problem):

Find u which satisfies the two dimensional wave equation in D_1 :

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{c_1^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{in } D_1 \times (t > 0) \quad (1)$$

the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition on Γ for u :

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (t > 0)$$

the homogeneous initial conditions in D_1 :

$$u^{\text{sca}}|_{t=0} = \frac{\partial u^{\text{sca}}}{\partial t}|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \text{in } D_1 \quad (2)$$

and the radiation condition for the scattered wave $u^{\text{sca}} = u - u^{\text{inc}}$ in D_1 , where c_1 is the wave speed in D_1 which is written as $c_1 = \sqrt{\frac{s_1}{\rho_1}}$, s_1 and ρ_1 are the shear modulus and density in D_1 and u^{inc} is the incident wave which 125 satisfies (1) in the whole space-time, respectively.

2.2. Boundary integral equations

The solution to the above initial- boundary value problem can be written as

$$u(x, t) = u^{\text{inc}}(x, t) - S^1 q(x, t) \quad (x, t) \in D_1 \times (t > 0)$$

if the function $q(x, t)$ on $\Gamma \times (t > 0)$ is chosen such that

$$0 = u^{\text{inc}}(x, t) - S^1 q(x, t) \quad (x, t) \in D_2 \times (t > 0) \quad (3)$$

is satisfied, where S^ν ($\nu = 1$ or 2 . $\nu = 1$ in the present context) stands for the single layer potential defined by

$$S^\nu q(x, t) := \int_0^t \int_\Gamma G^\nu(x - y, t - s) q(y, s) dS_y ds$$

and $G^\nu(x, t)$ is the fundamental solution of the wave equation given by:

$$G^\nu(x, t) = \frac{c_\nu}{2\pi\sqrt{(c_\nu t)^2 - |x|^2}_+} = \begin{cases} \frac{c_\nu}{2\pi\sqrt{(c_\nu t)^2 - |x|^2}} & c_\nu t > |x| \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

For later convenience, we also introduce the normal derivative of the single layer potential $D^{T\nu}$, the double layer potential D^ν and its normal derivative N^ν defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} D^{T\nu}q(x,t) &:= \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \frac{\partial G^\nu}{\partial n_x}(x-y, t-s)q(y,s) dS_y ds, \\ D^\nu q(x,t) &:= \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \frac{\partial G^\nu}{\partial n_y}(x-y, t-s)q(y,s) dS_y ds, \\ N^\nu q(x,t) &:= \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \frac{\partial^2 G^\nu}{\partial n_x \partial n_y}(x-y, t-s)q(y,s) dS_y ds. \end{aligned}$$

By these notations for potentials we indicate functions defined in $x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma$ in this paper. Their boundary traces on Γ from the exterior (interior) are indicated by superposed $+$ ($-$). When the exterior and interior traces coincide, however, we denote them by the same letter without superposed \pm . This applies to S^ν , \dot{S}^ν and N^ν , but we need to evaluate integrals in N^ν in the sense of the finite part then.

The function $q(x,t)$ coincides with the (exterior trace of) normal derivative of u on Γ if (3) is satisfied. The condition in (3) leads to several boundary integral equations defined on the boundary of the scatterer. Four of standard boundary integral equations on $\Gamma \times (t > 0)$ are given as follows:

$$u^{\text{inc}}(x,t) - S^1 q(x,t) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{u}^{\text{inc}}(x,t) - \dot{S}^1 q(x,t) = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n}(x,t) - (D^{T1})^- q(x,t) = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n}(x,t) + \frac{1}{c_1} \dot{u}^{\text{inc}}(x,t) - (D^{T1})^- q(x,t) - \frac{1}{c_1} \dot{S}^1 q(x,t) = 0 \quad (8)$$

where $\dot{\cdot}$ stands for the time derivative. Equations of these types have been considered by many authors for various potentials mainly in 3D. Indeed, (5) is the ordinary BIE. The time differentiated equation in (6) has been considered in [13]. Bamberger and Ha Duong[1] also discussed a space-time variational version of this equation in 3D. Equation similar to (7) for the double layer potential in 3D has been utilised by Parot et al.[7, 8] while (8) for the double layer potential in 3D has been considered in Ergin et al.[15] and Chappell et al.[16] among others. The coupling constant in (8) seems to be the most natural choice because (8) is then derived as one imposes the

145 first order approximation of the absorbing boundary condition[28] on Γ to the RHS (right hand side) of (3), thus “exteriorising” the interior domain D_2 . The discussion in Chappell and Harris[17] also seems to support this choice. We shall, however, return to this issue later.

2.3. Stability

We consider the following Volterra integral equation which is typically a time domain BIE obtained by discretising (5)–(8) in the spatial direction by using collocation:

$$f(t) = \int_0^t K(t-s)v(s) ds \quad (9)$$

where K represents an $N \times N$ matrix and v and f stand for unknown and given N -vectors, respectively. Note that K may include terms of the form $c\delta(\cdot)$ or its derivatives, where c is a constant and $\delta(\cdot)$ is Dirac’s delta functions. Discretising the unknown function $v(s)$ in (9) using time interpolation functions $\phi_m(s)$ as $v(s) \approx \sum_m \phi_m(s)v_m$, we obtain the following algebraic equation:

$$f(l\Delta t) = \sum_{m=1}^l \int_0^{l\Delta t} K(l\Delta t - s)\phi_m(s) ds v_m \quad (10)$$

$$\phi_m(s) = \phi_{\Delta t}(s - m\Delta t)$$

150 where $\phi_{\Delta t}(t)$ is a basis function which satisfies $\phi_{\Delta t}(k\Delta t) = 1$ ($k = 0$) or $\phi_{\Delta t}(k\Delta t) = 0$ ($k \neq 0$) for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, Δt is the time increment, l is the number of time steps, respectively. Usually, an algebraic equation in the form of (10) is solved in a time marching manner for v_m ($m = 1, 2, \dots$) in time domain BEMs.

Obviously, the stability of the resulting numerical scheme is a concern in solving BIEs in time domain. To examine this issue, we follow the standard argument[24] to put $v_m = \lambda^m v$ in the homogeneous version of (10) where $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is a number and v is an element of \mathbb{C}^N . This gives

$$0 = \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} \int_0^{l\Delta t} K(s)\phi_{\Delta t}(m\Delta t - s) ds \lambda^{-m} v. \quad (11)$$

Suppose l is taken sufficiently large. A complex number λ is said to be an eigenvalue of (11) if there exists a non-trivial v which satisfies (11). Then our definition of the stability is the following: the scheme is stable if all the eigenvalues of (11) satisfy $|\lambda| \leq 1$. The scheme is unstable if there exists an eigenvalue of (11) s.t. $|\lambda| > 1$ holds. Eigenvalue problems of this type in 3D have been considered by many authors after converting them into equivalent linear eigenvalue problems for the companion matrices (e.g., [24, 23, 8, 10, 4, 12]). As a matter of fact, there is no ambiguity in the choice of a sufficiently large l in 3D if the scatterer is bounded because the fundamental solution has a “tail” of a finite length. In 2D problems, however, this is not the case since the tail of the fundamental solution has an infinite length, as one sees in (4). In addition, the time decay of the fundamental solution is slow, thus making it difficult to set an appropriate truncation number l in (11).

To proceed further, we put $\lambda = e^{-i\Omega\Delta t}$ where Ω is a complex number. The stability criterion is now rewritten as follows: $\text{Im } \Omega \leq 0$ ($\text{Im } \Omega > 0$) implies stability (instability). Also, suppose that $\phi_{\Delta t}(s) = 0$ for $s < -\Delta t$; a condition satisfied by many choices of the basis function including a piecewise linear one. We then let l tend to infinity in (11) to have

$$0 = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} K(s)\psi_{\Delta t}(s - m\Delta t)e^{im\Delta t\Omega} ds v, \quad (12)$$

where $\psi_{\Delta t}(s) = \phi_{\Delta t}(-s)$, which is nothing other than the discretised Fourier transform of K . Obviously, this expression approximates the Fourier transform \hat{K} of K precisely in lower frequencies, but just roughly in higher frequencies. This suggests a connection between the stability of the time domain BEM and the eigenvalues of the frequency domain BEM; an observation made by many authors (e.g., [15, 16]).

We now write K in terms of \hat{K} as

$$K(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{K}(\omega)e^{-i\omega s} d\omega.$$

Using the Poisson summation formula, we rewrite (12) into

$$0 = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \hat{K}(\Omega_m)\hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) v, \quad \Omega_m = \Omega - \frac{2m\pi}{\Delta t} \quad (13)$$

where $\hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}$ is the Fourier transform of $\phi_{\Delta t}$ which is given by

$$\hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega) = \frac{2}{\Omega^2 \Delta t} (1 - \cos \Omega \Delta t)$$

for the particular case of the piecewise linear $\phi_{\Delta t}$. The stability issue of the time domain BEM is thus reduced to a non-linear eigenvalue problem of finding $\Omega \in \mathbb{C}$ with which (13) has a non-trivial solution $v \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Hence, we call these eigenvalues Ω 's as the characteristic roots of (13). We note that the expression on the right hand side of (13) is periodic with respect to Ω with the period of $2\pi/\Delta t$. We also note that the present formulation assumes the use of time basis functions and a constant Δt . Therefore, it does not apply to formulations which do not use time elements/meshes or to variable time steps.

We now consider the limit of $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ in (13) in a somewhat intuitive manner. More rigorous arguments could be made with particular choices of kernel and basis functions. We first note that

$$\frac{\phi_{\Delta t}(s)}{\Delta t} \rightarrow \delta(s) \text{ and } \frac{\hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}}{\Delta t} \rightarrow 1$$

hold as $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ if $\phi_{\Delta t}$ can interpolate a constant function exactly. Hence, we expect to have

$$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \hat{K}(\Omega_m) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \rightarrow \hat{K}(\Omega) \quad \text{as } \Delta t \rightarrow 0, \quad (14)$$

if $\hat{K}(\Omega) \rightarrow 0$ as $|\Omega| \rightarrow \infty$, which is the case in 2D. From this result, we expect that the characteristic roots of (13) are obtained as perturbations of the eigenvalues of the corresponding frequency domain BIEs. We note that a similar observation has been made in Chappell et al.[16, 17] qualitatively.

It is well-known that the eigenvalues of the frequency domain BIE can be classified into true and fictitious eigenvalues[26, 27]. In the exterior problems, the true eigenvalues are with negative imaginary parts, while the behaviour of the fictitious eigenvalues depend on the particular choice of integral equations. In (5)–(7) the fictitious eigenvalues of the corresponding frequency domain BIEs are real valued, while those of (8) are with negative imaginary parts. It is therefore natural to expect that equations (5)–(7) are more prone to instability than (8). However, (5)–(7) may still turn out to be stable after discretisation depending on the choice of the time basis function because real

195 eigenvalues of the frequency domain BIE may move to lower complex plane after the time discretisation. Also, (8) may turn out to be unstable if the perturbation of the eigenvalues is very large.

2.4. Simplified stability analysis for circular domains

One may use methods based on contour integrals such as the Sakurai-Sugiura Method (SSM) in the solution of non-linear eigenvalue problem in (13) for a general boundary Γ . Indeed, one may replace

$$\hat{G}^\nu(x) = \frac{i}{4} H_0^{(1)}(\Omega|x|/c^\nu)$$

in the Fourier transformed versions of BIEs in (5)–(8) by

$$\frac{i}{4} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} H_0^{(1)}(\Omega_m|x|/c^\nu) \frac{\hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m)}{\Delta t} \quad (15)$$

200 to this end, where $H_0^{(1)}$ is the Hankel function of the 1st kind. In the present paper, however, we shall pay attention to a simple special case in which Γ is a unit circle. Also, we restrict our attention to the piecewise linear time basis functions for the purpose of simplicity.

We consider (13) for a unit circle Γ without spatial discretisation (the effect of the spatial discretisation will be discussed later). In this case we can simplify the non-linear eigenvalue problem in (13) using the Fourier series with respect to the angular variable. Indeed, we use the well-known Graf addition theorem[29] to have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{G}(x-y) &= \frac{i}{4} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} H_n^{(1)}(k|x|) J_n(k|y|) e^{in(\Theta-\theta)}, \quad (16) \\ x &= |x|(\cos \Theta, \sin \Theta), \quad y = |y|(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

when $|x| > |y|$ holds, where J_n is the Bessel function, $k = \Omega/c$ and Θ and θ are the azimuth angles of x and y . The role of $H_n^{(1)}$ and J_n in (16) is interchanged when $|x| < |y|$. In (16) we have suppressed the superfix ν for the domain in order to simplify the notation. From (13) and (16), we see that the characteristic roots of the time discretised boundary integral equations corresponding to (5)–(7) are obtained as zeros of the expressions

in the following list:

$$S \leftrightarrow \sum_m H_n^{(1)}(\Omega_m/c) J_n(\Omega_m/c) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{S} \leftrightarrow f_1(\Omega; n, c) = - \sum_m i\Omega_m H_n^{(1)}(\Omega_m/c) J_n(\Omega_m/c) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \quad (18)$$

$$D^{T^-}(\cdot, D^+) \leftrightarrow f_2(\Omega; n, c) = \sum_m \Omega_m/c H_n^{(1)}(\Omega_m/c) J'_n(\Omega_m/c) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \quad (19)$$

where n is an integer between 0 and a large number n_{\max} . The characteristic equation for (8) is obtained from (18) and (19) as

$$\sum_m H_n^{(1)}(\Omega_m/c) \Omega_m/c (J'_n(\Omega_m/c) - iJ_n(\Omega_m/c)) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m). \quad (20)$$

Note that the series on the right hand sides of eqs. (17)–(20) are absolutely convergent.

2.5. Numerical experiments

205 We now carry out numerical experiments to see if the stability analysis given in the previous section can predict the behaviour of the time domain BEM correctly.

To this end, we consider the problem defined in 2.1 where the boundary Γ is the unit circle. The material constants are $s_1 = \rho_1 = c_1 = 1$. The incident wave is a plane wave given by:

$$u^{\text{inc}} = \begin{cases} 0 & (c_1 t - x_1 - t_0 \leq 0) \\ \frac{(c_1 t - x_1 - t_0)^2}{2} & (c_1 t - x_1 - t_0 > 0) \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

210 where $t_0 = 1 + 2\Delta t$. We use piecewise constant boundary elements, piecewise linear temporal elements and the collocation method to discretise the BIEs in (5)–(8). All the required integrals are computed exactly. The boundary is discretised into 100 elements, the time increment is set as $\Delta t = \frac{2\pi}{100}$ and the number of time steps is 1000. Also, the characteristic roots of (13) are calculated with (17)–(20) and SSM.

215 Figs.1(a)–1(d) show the results obtained with (5)–(8), respectively. We plot q for every 10 time steps in these figures (this applies to all subsequent time domain results). Also, Fig.2 gives the “exact” solution obtained numerically with the frequency domain exact solution and FFT. We see that the

220 standard BIE in (5) is unstable, and the time derivative BIE in (6) and the time domain BM BIE in (8) are stable. The normal derivative BIE in (7) does not show divergence, but deviates considerably from the “exact” solution. The BM result is not as bad as the normal derivative one, but is seen to drift from the exact solution by a time dependent constant. The accuracy of the time derivative BIE appears to be satisfactory.

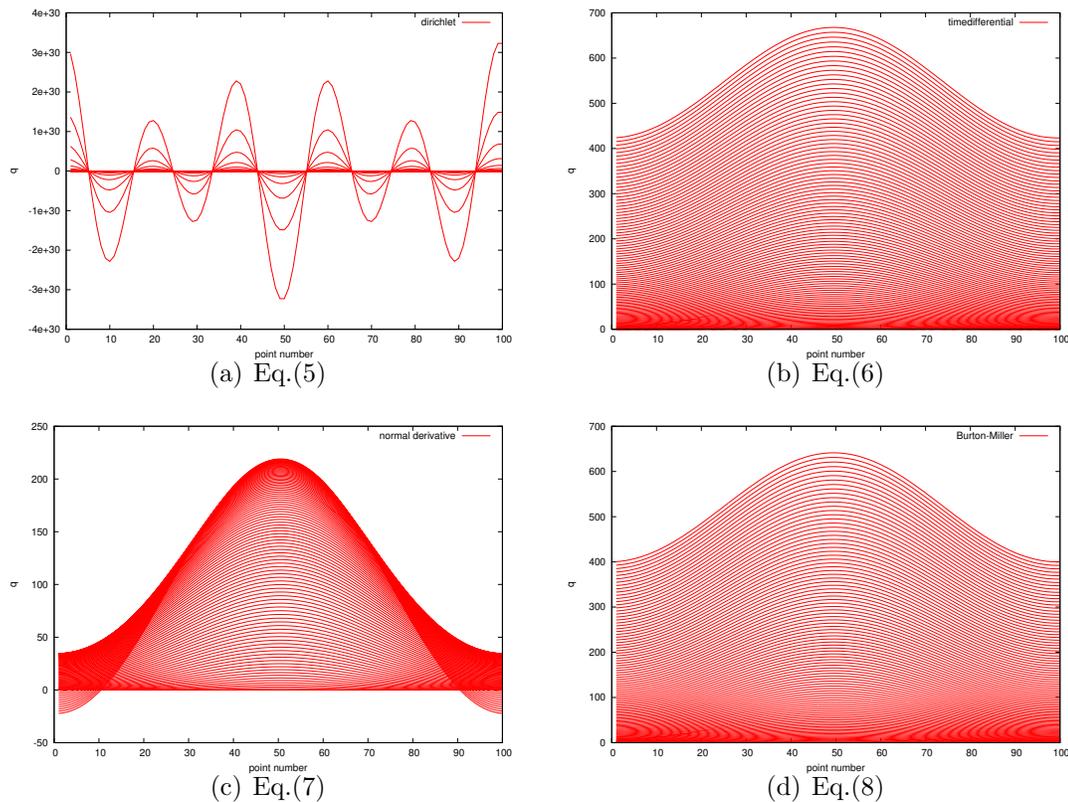


Figure 1: q obtained with various integral equations vs point number. The point number and the azimuth angle θ are related by $\theta = -2\pi/100 \times (\text{point number} + 1/2)$

225 We next check the behaviour of the characteristic roots of these time domain BIEs using SSM. We set the range for computing eigenvalues to be $0 \leq \text{Re } \Omega \leq 50 = \frac{\pi}{\Delta t}$ and $-2 \leq \text{Im } \Omega \leq 2$ considering the periodicity of (13) and the fact that the characteristic roots are located symmetrically with respect to the imaginary axis, which can be easily shown using the explicit

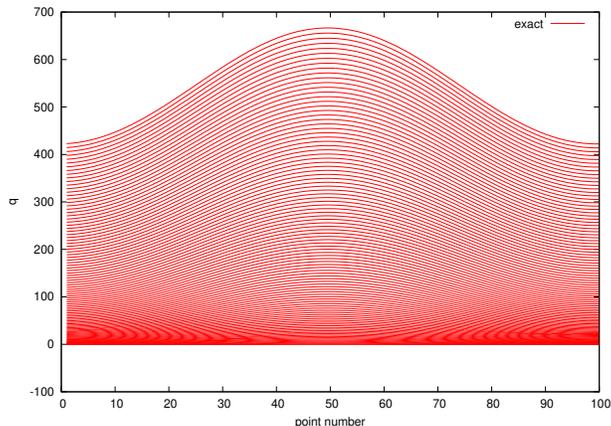


Figure 2: “Exact” solution of q

forms of (13). Note that the upper limit of Ω is consistent with the Nyquist
 230 frequency associated with Δt . Also, we took n_{\max} to be 60 considering the
 number of boundary subdivisions and the spatial Nyquist “frequency”. In
 the computation, we redefine the Hankel functions so that they have branch
 cuts on the negative imaginary axis rather than on the negative real axis.
 This guarantees that the expression in (13) is analytical when $0 < \text{Re } \Omega < \frac{\pi}{\Delta t}$
 235 holds.

Figs.3(a)–Fig.3(d) show the characteristic roots of the BIEs in (5)–(8),
 respectively. We plot the eigenvalues of (13) for various BIEs (i.e., zeros of
 the expressions in (17)–(20)) in green and the eigenvalues of the frequency
 domain BIEs given by $\hat{K}(\Omega)v = 0$ (i.e., zeros of the products of Hankel and
 240 Bessel functions obtained by setting $m = 0$ in (17)–(20)) in red. Note that
 the red symbols near the imaginary axis in Figs.3(a)–Fig.3(d) are the true
 eigenvalues for the exterior Dirichlet problem, while those on the real axis
 are fictitious ones related to the interior Dirichlet problems in Figs.3(a) and
 3(b) and to the Neumann problem in Fig.3(c). The fictitious eigenvalues for
 245 (8) are those associated with interior impedance boundary value problems.
 We note that all BIEs in (5)–(8) have characteristic roots close to the true or
 fictitious eigenvalues, but other characteristic roots are scattered and quite
 far from any of eigenvalues of the corresponding frequency domain BIEs,
 except in the BM equation in (8).

250 From these figures, we see that the BIE (5) has the characteristic roots

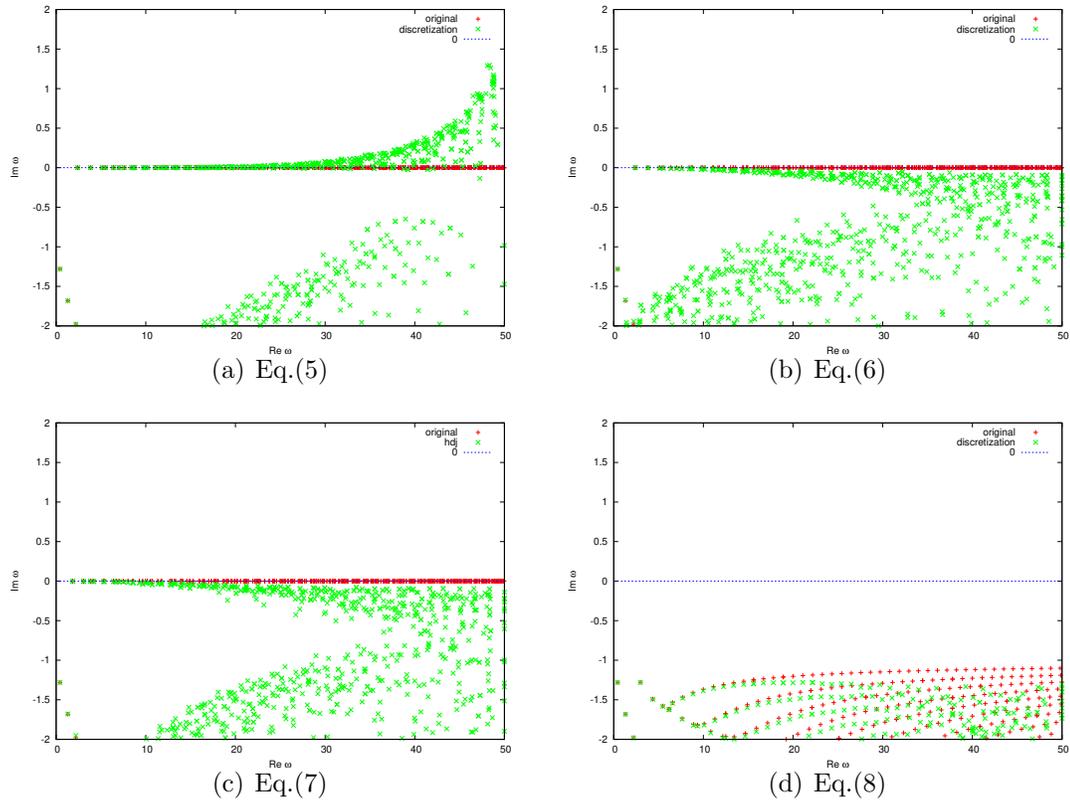


Figure 3: Characteristic roots of various integral equations. \times : characteristic roots, $+$: eigenvalues of frequency domain BIEs

with positive imaginary parts, but this is not the case with other BIEs. These results are consistent with the corresponding time domain results in Fig. 1. Also, the inaccuracy of (7) is considered to be related to the fact that $\Omega = 0$ is an eigenvalue of (19) with $n = 0$. We remark that a similar case has been reported in Parot et al.[7] where this phenomenon has been called a “pneumatic mode”. As a matter of fact $\Omega = 0$ is a zero of both (18) (for all n) and (20) (for $n = 0$) as well. An adverse effect of this eigenvalue on (8) is visible in the constant shift of the solution in Fig.1(d) (compare with Fig.2), although not as evidently as in Fig.1(c).

To examine the effect of this zero eigenvalue on the numerical solution of

(6), we consider another incident wave given by

$$u^{\text{inc}} = \begin{cases} 0 & (c_1 t - x_1 - t_0 \leq 0) \\ \frac{(c_1 t - x_1 - t_0)^2}{c_1 t - x_1 - t_0 + 4\Delta t} & (c_1 t - x_1 - t_0 > 0), \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

260 which is a smoothed linear function, where $t_0 = 1 + 2\Delta t$. Setting other parameters the same as in the previous example, we solve (6) to compute the time history of q as plotted in Fig.4(a). Comparing this result with the “exact” solution given in Fig.4(c) one sees that an error having a zig-zag pattern is superimposed on the solution of (6). This is in contrast to
 265 the BM solution given in Fig.4(b) which is smooth, but not accurate. This result can be explained as follows. With (6), the (spatially) high frequency error incurred initially by the mismatch of the wavefront and mesh remains undamped after a long time because of the existence of a zero characteristic root with high n eigenfunctions. Since this eigenvalue is zero, this error does
 270 not propagate, decay or amplify. In other words, it persists. This type of error is included also in Fig.1(b), although its magnitude is too small to be visible. From these numerical experiments, we conclude that none of the integral equations in (5)–(8) are satisfactory!

A possible remedy for all these problems is to use an integral equation given by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n}(x, t) + \frac{1}{c_1} \dot{u}^{\text{inc}}(x, t) + \alpha u^{\text{inc}}(x, t) \\ - (D^{T1})^- q(x, t) - \frac{1}{c_1} \dot{S}^1 q(x, t) - \alpha S^1 q(x, t) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

275 which is the time domain counterpart of the BM equation with a complex (not pure imaginary) coupling constant, where α is a (real) number. It is easy to see that $\Omega = 0$ is not a characteristic root of this equation. The numerical solution q obtained with (23) and the incident wave in (22) is given in Fig.5(a) and its characteristic roots are shown in Fig.5(b), where we set $\alpha = 1$. The high accuracy and stability of this formulation is evident from
 280 these figures, thus showing the usefulness of the proposed stability analysis in the selection of integral equations. See appendix for further numerical experiments for (23).

Epstein et al.[30] investigated time domain integral equations whose solutions exhibit correct long-time behaviours. From this viewpoint, (23) seems

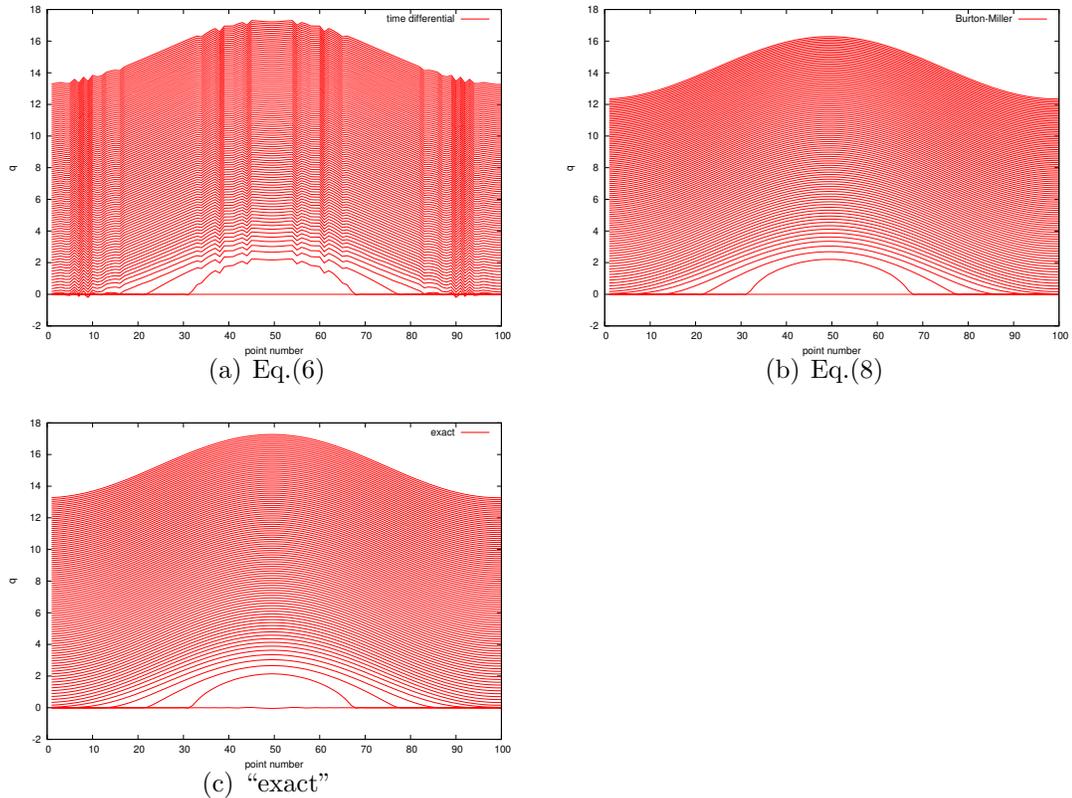


Figure 4: q obtained with various integral equations

285 to be a better choice than other stable choices in (6)–(8), although the characteristic root of (23) whose imaginary part has the minimum magnitude is close to one of fictitious eigenvalues (the one whose imaginary part is approximately equal to -0.8 in Fig. 5(b)) rather than a true one.

3. “Stable potentials”

Motivated by the results in the previous section, we examine the stability of integral equations on the unit circle derived from potentials which may appear in BIEs. These potentials include the single layer S ($= S^+ = S^-$), traces of the normal derivatives of S denoted by $D^{T\pm}$, the time derivative of S denoted by \dot{S} ($= \dot{S}^+ = \dot{S}^-$) and the traces of the double layer D^\pm . Although we are also interested in the normal derivative of D denoted by N ,

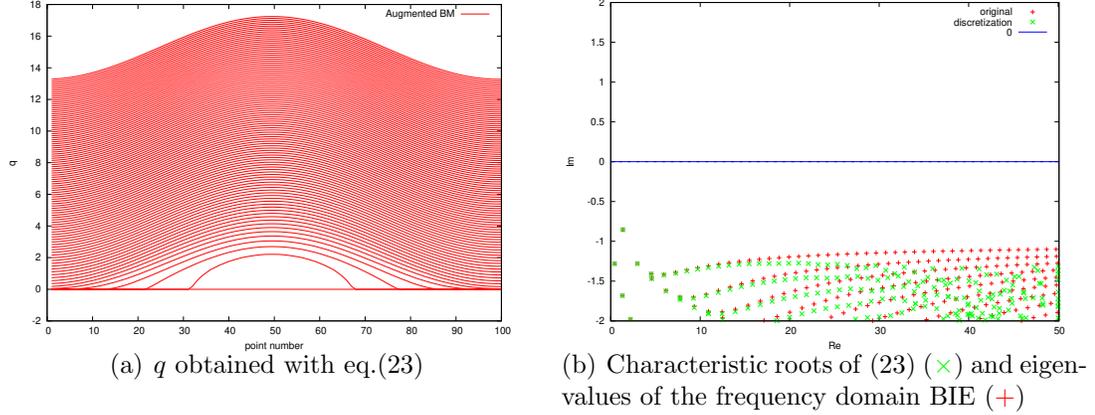


Figure 5: Augmented BM integral equation

it turned out that the simplified approach presented in 2.4 using the Fourier series expansion is not very easy to apply to N with piecewise linear time basis functions because the series similar to (17)–(19) for N does not converge absolutely (A similar observation applies to \dot{D}^\pm as well). Using a smoother time basis function could be a solution. As we shall see later, however, the time integrated normal derivative of the double layer potential defined by

$$Mu = \int_0^t \int_\Gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial n_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial n_y} \log \frac{c(t-s) + \sqrt{c^2(t-s)^2 - |x-y|^2}}{|x-y|} u(y, s) dS_y ds$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \Gamma, \quad t > 0$$

is more useful than N as far as the stability is concerned. We therefore carry out the stability analysis in 2.4 with M ($= M^+ = M^-$) instead of N . Since the results for S , \dot{S} and $D^{T-} = D^+$ have already been given in Figs.3(a)–3(c), we present those for $D^{T+} = D^-$ and M in Figs.6(a)–6(b) using the same material constants and time increment as before (i.e., $s_1 = \rho_1 = c_1 = 1$, $\Delta t = 2\pi/100$). They are zeros of the following expressions.

$$D^-, D^{T+} \leftrightarrow f_3(\Omega; n, c) = \sum_m \Omega_m / c H_n^{(1)'}(\Omega_m / c) J_n(\Omega_m / c) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \quad (24)$$

$$M \leftrightarrow f_4(\Omega; n, c) = \sum_m i \Omega_m / c^2 H_n^{(1)'}(\Omega_m / c) J_n'(\Omega_m / c) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t}(\Omega_m) \quad (25)$$

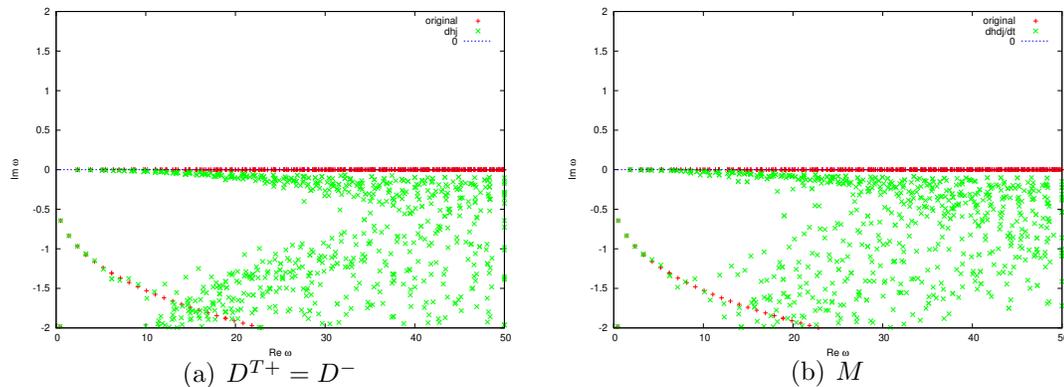


Figure 6: Characteristic roots of various integral operators. \times : characteristic roots, $+$: eigenvalues of frequency domain integral operators

From these results, we confirm that the equations obtained by discretising the following integral equations are numerically stable with piecewise linear time basis functions and parameters tested: (a) the time derivative of the single layer potential (b) the interior and exterior traces of the normal derivative of the single layer potential (c) the interior and exterior traces of the double layer potential (d) the time integrated normal derivative of the double layer potential. In the rest of this paper we call them “stable potentials” just for the purpose of simplicity. Note, however, that we have no claim of stability of these potentials except in the cases tested here.

In the next section, we combine these potentials to obtain numerically stable formulations in transmission problems.

4. Transmission problems

We are now interested in finding u which satisfies (1),

$$\Delta u - \frac{1}{c_2^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 0 \text{ in } D_2 \times (t > 0),$$

the transmission boundary conditions on Γ :

$$u^+ = u^- (= u), \quad s_1 \frac{\partial u^+}{\partial n} = s_2 \frac{\partial u^-}{\partial n} (= q) \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (t > 0)$$

and the homogeneous initial conditions

$$u|_{t=0} = \dot{u}|_{t=0} = 0 \quad \text{in } D_2$$

in addition to the homogeneous initial and radiation conditions for u^{sca} in (2), where c_2 is the wave speed in D_2 given by $c_2 = \sqrt{\frac{s_2}{\rho_2}}$ and (s_2, ρ_2) are the shear modulus and density in D_2 , respectively. The superscript $+(-)$ stands for the trace to Γ from D_1 (D_2), respectively.

4.1. Boundary integral equations

There exist various possibilities of integral equation for transmission problems on Γ , of which we consider the following four [26, 27]:

PMCHWT

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(D^1 + D^2) & \frac{1}{s_1}S^1 + \frac{1}{s_2}S^2 \\ -(s_1N^1 + s_2N^2) & D^{T1} + D^{T2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u^{\text{inc}} \\ s_1 \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (26)$$

Müller

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{s_1+s_2}{2} - (s_1D^1 - s_2D^2) & S^1 - S^2 \\ -(N^1 - N^2) & \frac{s_1+s_2}{2s_1s_2} + \frac{1}{s_1}D^{T1} - \frac{1}{s_2}D^{T2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1u^{\text{inc}} \\ \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (27)$$

Burton-Miller

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2c_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - (N^1 + \frac{1}{c_1} \dot{D}^1) & \frac{1}{2s_1} + \frac{1}{s_1}D^{T1} + \frac{1}{c_1s_1} \dot{S}^1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} - D^2 & \frac{1}{s_2}S^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} + \frac{1}{c_1} \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (28)$$

standard

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - D^1 & \frac{1}{s_1}S^1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + D^2 & -\frac{1}{s_2}S^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u^{\text{inc}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (29)$$

In these equations we write D^ν for $(D^{\nu+} + D^{\nu-})/2$ etc. in order to show the non-integral terms explicitly at the cost of an abuse of notation. We note that there exist several versions of Müller's formulations for the wave equation. We here use the one in which the singularities of single layer potentials cancel.

4.2. Stable formulations

315 The boundary integral equations shown in the previous section can be rewritten easily in terms of “stable potentials” presented in section 3 with the help of time differentiation and integration by parts. Here are the results: modified PMCHWT

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(D^1 + D^2) & \frac{1}{s_1}\dot{S}^1 + \frac{1}{s_2}\dot{S}^2 \\ -(s_1M^1 + s_2M^2) & D^{T1} + D^{T2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u}^{\text{inc}} \\ s_1 \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (30)$$

modified Müller

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{s_1+s_2}{2} - (s_1D^1 - s_2D^2) & \dot{S}^1 - \dot{S}^2 \\ -(M^1 - M^2) & \frac{s_1+s_2}{2s_1s_2} + \frac{1}{s_1}D^{T1} - \frac{1}{s_2}D^{T2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} s_1\dot{u}^{\text{inc}} \\ \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (31)$$

modified Burton-Miller

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2c_1} - (M^1 + \frac{1}{c_1}D^1) & \frac{1}{2s_1} + \frac{1}{s_1}D^{T1} + \frac{1}{c_1s_1}\dot{S}^1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} - D^2 & \frac{1}{s_2}\dot{S}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial n} + \frac{1}{c_1}\frac{\partial u^{\text{inc}}}{\partial t} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (32)$$

modified standard

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - D^1 & \frac{1}{s_1}\dot{S}^1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + D^2 & -\frac{1}{s_2}\dot{S}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u} \\ q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{u}^{\text{inc}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (33)$$

where M^ν is the time integral of N^ν .

320 The PMCHWT, Müller and BM formulations are known not to have real fictitious eigenfrequencies in the frequency domain, while the standard formulation does have real fictitious eigenfrequencies[26, 27]. It is therefore expected that the standard formulation is more prone to instability.

325 We remark that the time differentiated standard integral equation in the modified standard equation (33) has appeared in the paper by Panagiotopoulos and Manolis[14] in the context of elastodynamics in 3D. Also, the combined use of D , \dot{S} , M and D^T in (30), (31) and (32) has been proposed by Abboud et al.[3] and Banjai et al.[21] in different contexts in 3D. Their choices of unknowns are different from ours. To the best of our knowledge, however, these potentials have not been utilised in forms given in (30), (31) and (32) in transmission problems for the wave equation in 2D.

330

4.3. Numerical experiments

Setting $s_1 = 1$, $\rho_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 0.2$ and $\rho_2 = 0.37$, we solve the time domain BIEs in (26)–(33). The incident wave is the quadratic one in (21) and the number of boundary subdivisions, the number of time steps and the time increments are the same as in 2.5. We use piecewise linear time basis functions for (u, q) in the ordinary formulations and for (\dot{u}, q) in the modified formulations.

Fig.7 and Fig.8 show the results of q obtained with the ordinary and modified integral equations respectively. We see that the ordinary formulations give unstable results except for the Müller formulation, whereas all the modified formulations provide stable results. Fig.9 shows the distribution

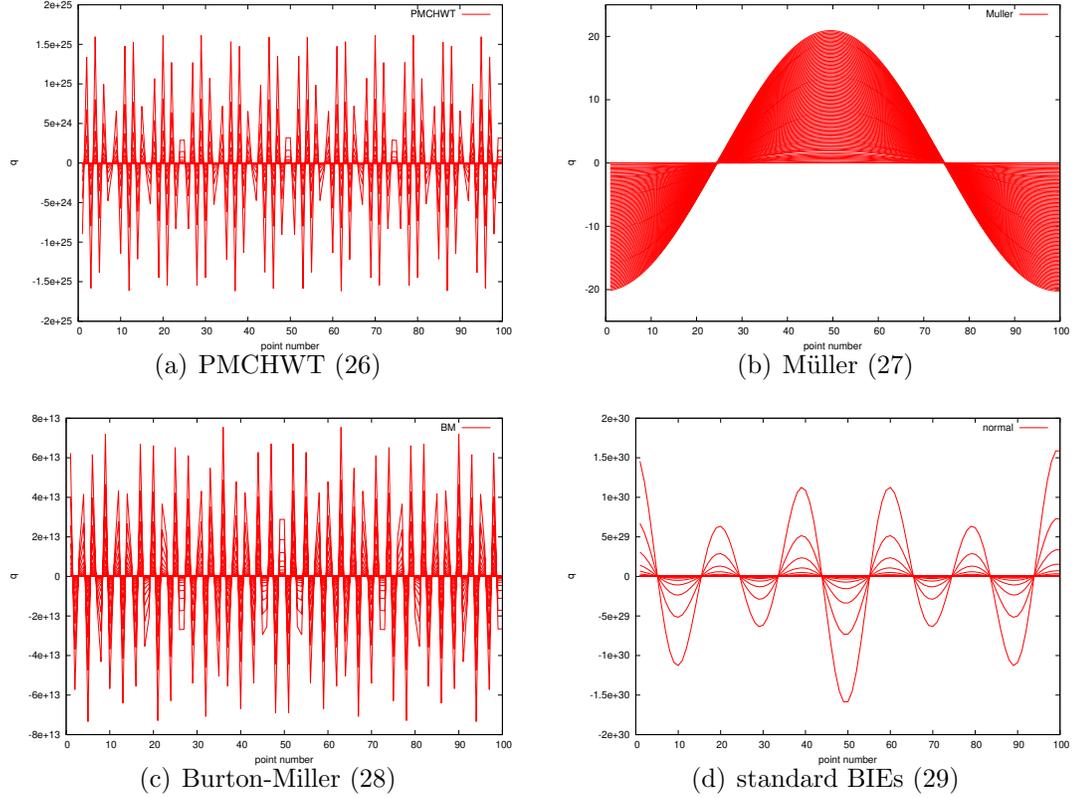


Figure 7: q obtained with ordinary integral equations for transmission problems of characteristic roots for those formulations which do not include N or \dot{D} .

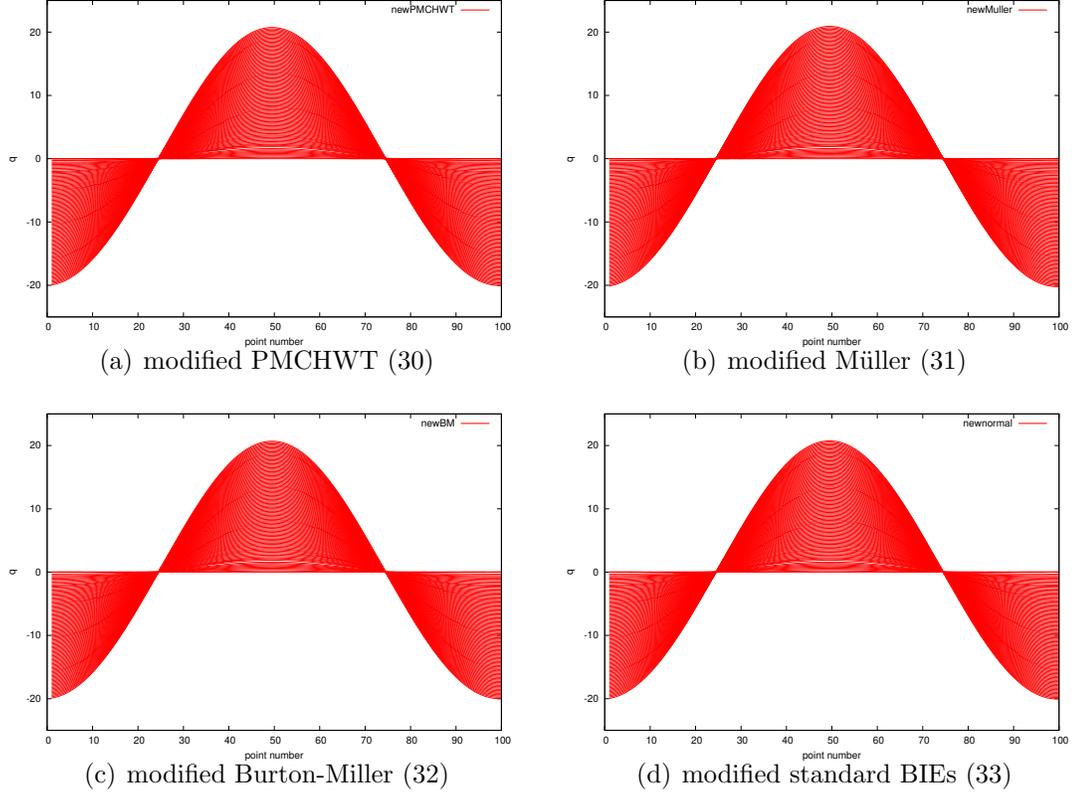
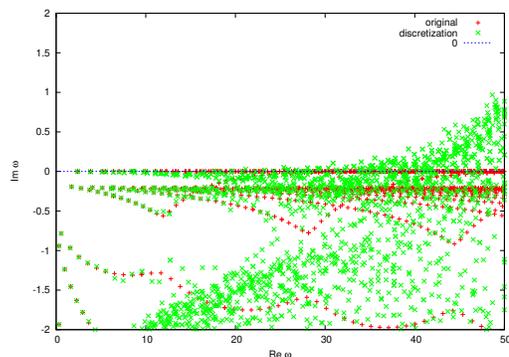


Figure 8: q obtained with modified integral equations for transmission problems

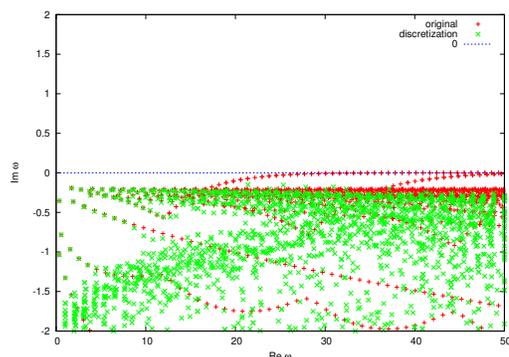
In the modified PMCHWT, for example, they are obtained as the non linear eigenvalues (Ω 's) of the following matrix for one of $n = 0, \dots, n_{\max}$. See (18)–(25):

$$\tilde{K}(\Omega; n)_{\text{PMCHWT}} = \begin{pmatrix} -(f_3(\Omega; n, c_1) + f_2(\Omega; n, c_2)) & \frac{1}{s_1} f_1(\Omega; n, c_1) + \frac{1}{s_2} f_1(\Omega; n, c_2) \\ -(s_1 f_4(\Omega; n, c_1) + s_2 f_4(\Omega; n, c_2)) & f_2(\Omega; n, c_1) + f_3(\Omega; n, c_2) \end{pmatrix} \quad (34)$$

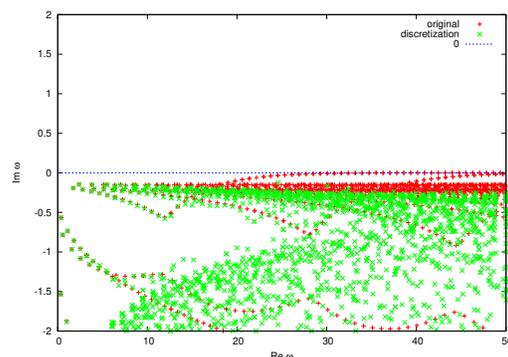
340 The distribution of characteristic roots shown in Fig.9 is seen to be consistent with the time domain results in Figs.7 and 8. These results also suggest that the use of standard BIEs may not be recommended even after the modification since this formulation has many characteristic roots near the real



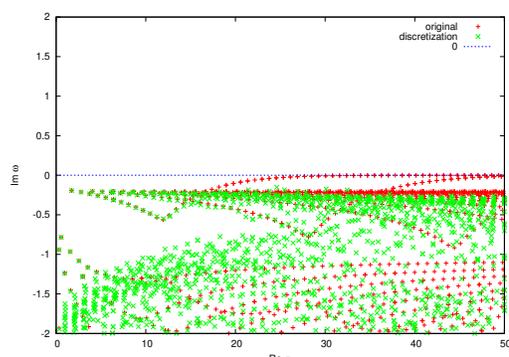
(a) ordinary standard BIEs (29)



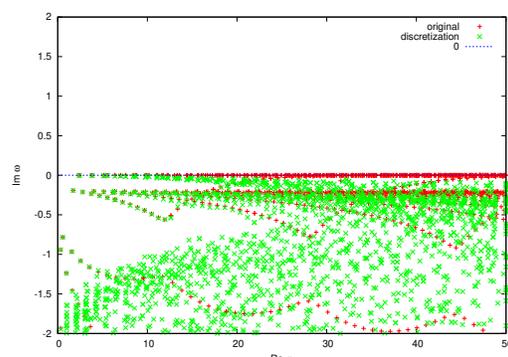
(b) modified PMCHWT (30)



(c) modified Müller (31)



(d) modified Burton-Miller (32)



(e) modified standard BIEs (33)

Figure 9: Characteristic roots of various integral equations for transmission problems. \times : characteristic roots, $+$: eigenvalues of frequency domain BIEs

axis.

Among other three formulations the Müller formulation appears to be better in terms of stability since it gives stable results even without modification, as one sees in Figs.7 and 8. Another reason to prefer Müller is the behaviour of the characteristic equations (34), etc., near $\Omega = 0$. As a matter of fact, we can show that $\Omega = 0$ is a characteristic root of BM for $n = 0$, but other two do not suffer from this problem. However, the characteristic equation (34) for the modified PMCHWT has the following asymptotic behaviour near $\Omega = 0$:

$$\tilde{K}(\Omega; n)_{\text{PMCHWT}} = \begin{pmatrix} o(\Omega) & O(\Omega) \\ O(1/\Omega) & o(\Omega) \end{pmatrix} \quad n \geq 1 \quad (35)$$

while $\tilde{K}(\Omega; 0)_{\text{PMCHWT}} = O(1)$. This means that the vector $(0, 1)^T$ behaves asymptotically like an eigenvector of (35) for $\Omega \approx 0$. This suggests that an arbitrary error of q having a zero spatial mean may persist in the solution of the modified PMCHWT. For the modified Müller equation, however, there is no problem of this kind since we have

$$\tilde{K}(\Omega; n)_{\text{Müller}} = \begin{pmatrix} O(1) & o(1) \\ o(1) & O(1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

We thus conclude that the modified Müller equation is a better choice than the other two in the cases tested.

345 To confirm this conclusion, we use the modified PMCHWT and Müller equations to solve the same transmission problem as in Figs.7 and 8 after replacing the incident wave by the quasi-linear one in (22). As has been expected, the modified PMCHWT result includes persistent noise, while the modified Müller result is smooth as shown in Fig.10. Further details of this
 350 subject will be presented elsewhere.

5. Effects of space discretisation

So far, we have neglected the effect of spatial discretisation in the discussion of stability. This section discusses how the distribution of the eigenvalues is influenced by the space discretisation. We restrict our attention to the circular scatterer case using the Fourier series expansion in order to keep the
 355 discussion as analytical as possible so that we can obtain insights.

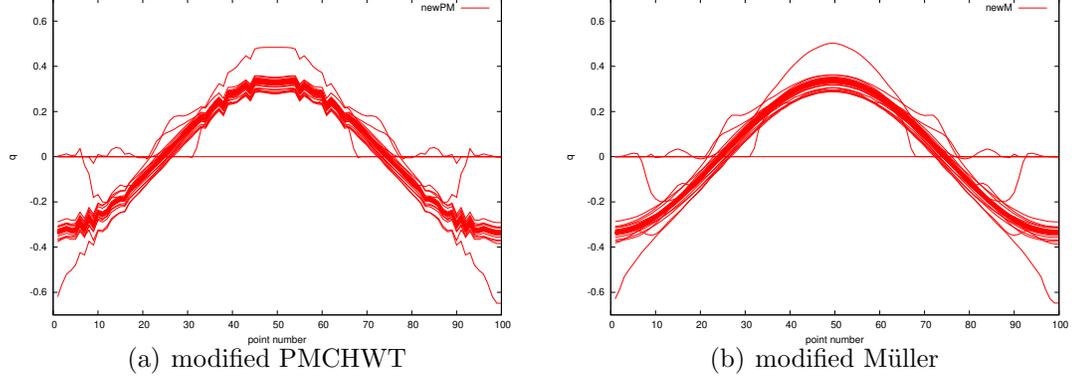


Figure 10: q obtained with modified PMCHWT and Müller formulations

5.1. Formulation

We consider a circular boundary having a radius of 1 with N piecewise constant arc elements whose endpoints (angles) are given as $\theta = \theta_1, \dots, \theta_N$ ($\theta_{N+1} = \theta_1$). We consider an integral operator $K(\Omega)$ which maps a function v on the boundary to another function on the boundary. The function v is then approximated with the piecewise constant basis function on each element as follows:

$$v(\theta) \approx \sum_{p=1}^N v_p N_p(\theta), \quad N_p(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \theta \in [\theta_p, \theta_{p+1}] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where θ is the angular coordinate of the position on the boundary. This is considered to be a reasonable approximation of the discretisation with straight line boundary elements. The basis function is now expanded into the Fourier series given by:

$$N_p(\theta) \approx \sum_{l=-M}^M V_l^p e^{il\psi}$$

where M is the truncation number of the infinite Fourier series and V_l^p is the coefficient of the Fourier series given as follows:

$$V_l^p = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-il\psi} N_p d\psi = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\theta_p}^{\theta_{p+1}} e^{-il\psi} d\psi.$$

Suppose that K is an integral operator for layer potentials such as \hat{S} , \hat{M} , etc., in frequency domain. Then the value of Kv at a collocation point $\Theta_n = (\theta_n + \theta_{n+1})/2$ is given as

$$Kv|_{\Theta_n, n=1, \dots, N} = \sum_{p=1}^N \sum_{l=-M}^M e^{il\Theta_n} \{HJ\}_l V_l^p v_p. \quad (36)$$

where $\{HJ\}_l$ stands for the product of Hankel and Bessel functions (or their derivatives) with appropriate coefficients. The $\{HJ\}$'s for the integral operators used in this paper are given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} S^\nu &\leftrightarrow H_n^{(1)}(k_\nu) J_n(k_\nu) \\ \dot{S}^\nu &\leftrightarrow -i\Omega H_n^{(1)}(k_\nu) J_n(k_\nu) \\ D^{\nu-}, D^{T\nu+} &\leftrightarrow k_\nu H_n^{(1)'}(k_\nu) J_n(k_\nu) \\ D^{\nu+}, D^{T\nu-} &\leftrightarrow k_\nu H_n^{(1)}(k_\nu) J_n'(k_\nu) \\ M^\nu &\leftrightarrow -k_\nu^2 H_n^{(1)'}(k_\nu) J_n'(k_\nu) / i / \Omega \end{aligned}$$

The question of stability of the discretised integral operators in time domain is now reduced to the nonlinear eigenvalue problem for Ω for the following matrix:

$$\mathbf{U} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D}_{-M} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mathcal{D}_M \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V} \quad (37)$$

where \mathbf{V} (\mathbf{U}) is a $(2M+1) \times N$ ($N \times (2M+1)$) matrix whose (l, p) ((n, l)) components are given by

$$\mathbf{V}_{lp} = V_l^p \quad (\mathbf{U}_{nl} = e^{il\Theta_n})$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}_l = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \{HJ\}_l \left(\Omega - \frac{2m\pi}{\Delta t} \right) \hat{\phi}_{\Delta t} \left(\Omega - \frac{2m\pi}{\Delta t} \right)$$

The corresponding matrix for the boundary integral equations for transmission problems can be obtained similarly. We can now solve the non-linear eigenvalue problem given by

$$K(\Omega)v = 0$$

with the standard SSM. These eigenvalues are called characteristic roots to be consistent with previous sections.

360 *5.2. Numerical experiments*

We now show results of some numerical experiments. We consider various integral operators on the unit circle, setting $\rho = 1$, $s = 1$ and $\Delta t = 2\pi/100$, respectively. The mesh on the boundary is uniform with $\theta_p = 2\pi p/N$, $p = 1, 2, \dots, N + 1$. The number of boundary subdivision N is set to be either
 365 $N = 100$ or $N = 200$. Accordingly, the truncation number of the Fourier series M is set to be $M = 10N + N/2$. Also, the infinite series $\sum_m \{HJ\}_m$ in (37) and similar ones for transmission problems are truncated with 100 terms since results obtained with 1000 terms were almost identical. We note that it is not very easy to calculate Bessel and Hankel functions of high order
 370 with large arguments included in this calculation. This problem is handled with the help of Exflib, a well-known multiple-precision library[31].

Figs. 11 show the characteristic roots of various discretised integral operators considered in section 3. The results with $N = 100$ ($N = 200$) are shown in triangular (circular) symbols and those without space discretisation (i.e.,
 375 the characteristic roots given in previous sections, which we call “no space discretisation” in the rest of this paper) are given in cross symbols. It is seen that the property of distributions of characteristic roots does not change very much regardless of the space discretisations. Namely, stable potentials seem to remain stable for reasonable spatial divisions. We also see that the
 380 $N = 200$ results are closer to the no space discretisation results than those obtained with $N = 100$. These observations justify the use of the no space discretisation method in the discussion of the stability of the time domain BEMs.

We next consider transmission problems. Figs. 12 show the characteristic
 385 roots of the modified boundary integral equations for transmission problems, i.e., modified PMCHWT (30), Müller (31), BM (32) and standard equations (33). We set $\rho_1 = 1$, $\rho_2 = 0.37$, $s_1 = 1$, $s_2 = 0.2$, and $\Delta t = 2\pi/100$, respectively as in 4.3. Once again, the number of the spatial subdivision N does not seem to change the distribution of the characteristic roots qualitatively.
 390 We therefore conclude that the stability of these formulations can be inferred from the no space discretisation results. Also, the finer the spatial discretisation the better approximation the no discretisation results become. We thus expect that further spatial discretisation is not likely to affect the stability of the modified boundary integral equations.

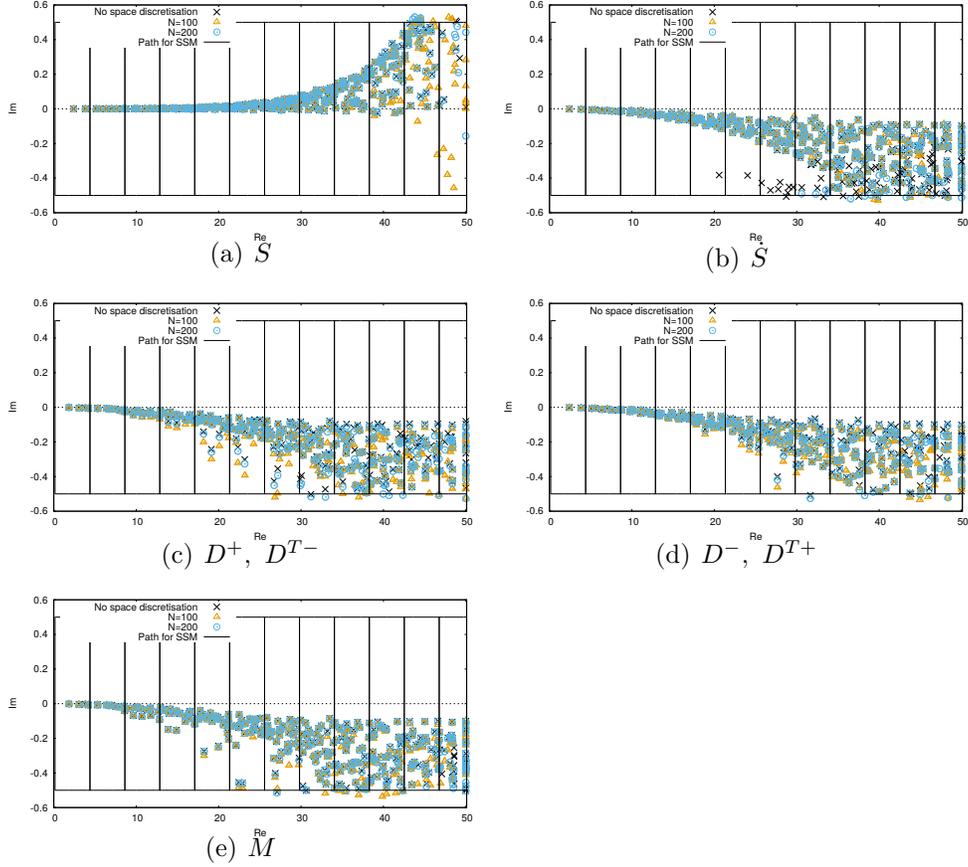


Figure 11: Characteristic roots of integral operators. \times : no space discretisation, Δ : $N = 100$, \circ : $N = 200$

395 **6. Non circular boundary**

Finally, we test if the modified formulations remain stable for boundaries other than circle. We consider transmission problems for a “star” (Fig.13(a)) given by

$$(x_1, x_2) = ((1 + 0.3 \cos 5\theta) \cos \theta / 1.3, (1 + 0.3 \cos 5\theta) \sin \theta / 1.3)$$

and a “kite” (Fig.13(b)) given by

$$(x_1, x_2) = (0.18(\cos \theta + 2(\cos 2\theta - 1)), 0.72 \sin \theta).$$

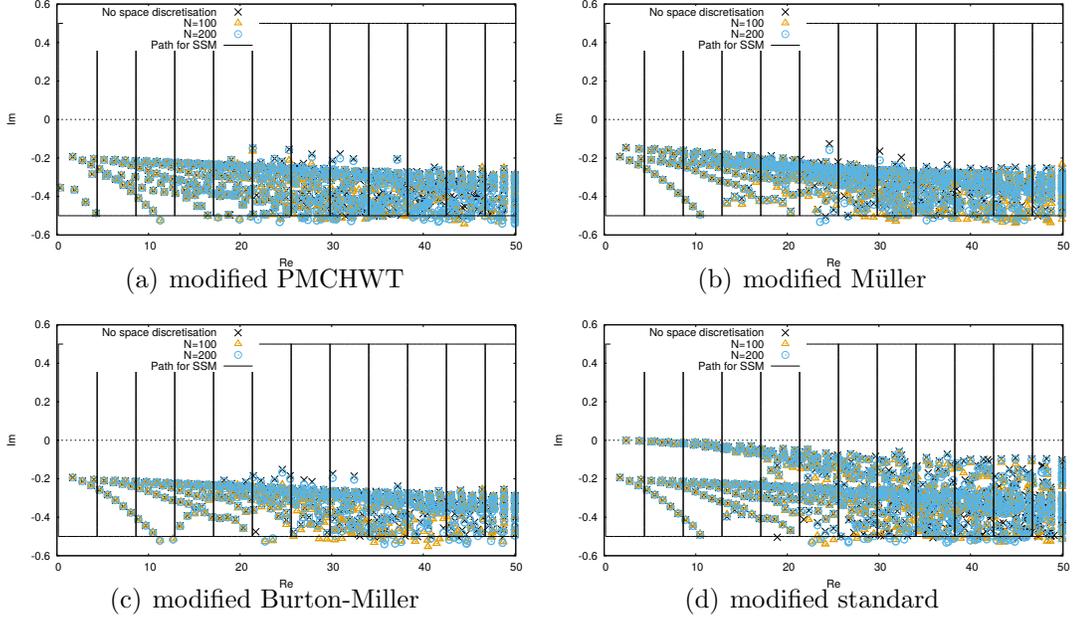


Figure 12: Characteristic roots of the modified integral equations for transmission problems. \times : no space discretisation, Δ : $N = 100$, o : $N = 200$

The incident wave is the quadratic one in (21) and parameters such as material constants, number of boundary subdivision, Δt etc. are the same as those in the transmission problems considered in section 4. The boundary subdivision is uniform with respect to θ .

400 Fig.14 and Fig.15 show the distribution of q on the boundary obtained with various formulations. Ordinary formulations except for Müller turn out to be unstable while modified formulations appear to be stable. Also, the results obtained with modified formulations basically agree with each other except for details. These comments apply as well to other cases which are
 405 not shown in the paper.

7. Concluding remarks

This paper revisited stability issues for BEMs for the two dimensional wave equation in time domain. We presented a stability analysis based on integral equations in frequency domain and showed its validity and usefulness in simple exterior or transmission problems for circular domains. The
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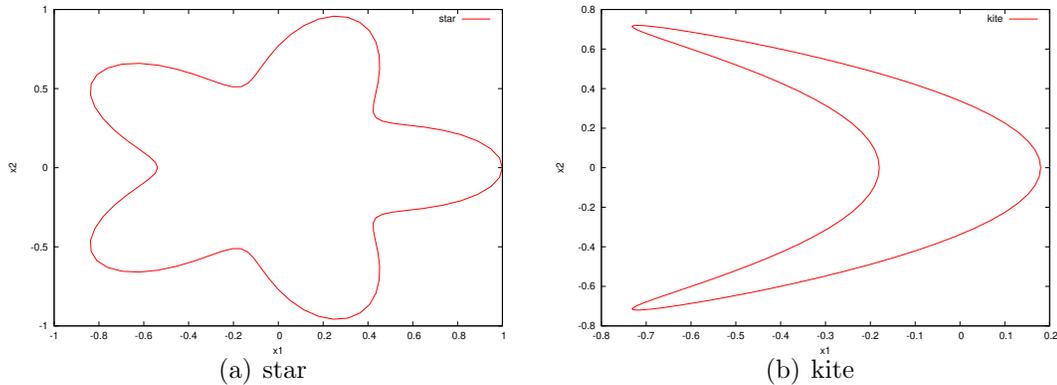


Figure 13: Domains

resulting non-linear eigenvalue problems for the characteristic roots have been
 solved numerically with SSM. We identified layer potentials which lead to stable
 integral equations with linear time interpolation for our particular choices
 of parameters. Combining these potentials, we could formulate stable integral
 415 equations for transmission problems which include the velocity and the
 normal flux of the solution on the boundary as unknowns. Among integral
 equations considered the Müller formulation was concluded to be a better
 choice in cases tested. All these modified formulations with similar discreti-
 420 sation conditions were shown to remain stable in transmission problems for
 star and kite shaped boundaries.

We remark that we have no intention to claim that the combination of
 particular potentials always leads to stability or that the Müller formulation
 is always the best choice in transmission problems. What we showed in this
 paper is the fact that the proposed method of stability analysis in frequency
 425 domain is useful in investigating the stability and the accuracy of a time
 domain BEM for the wave equation in 2D, given particular integral equations
 and discretisation methods. To be consistent with the purpose of this paper,
 we have restricted our attention to simple problems where we can utilise
 analytical tools as much as possible. Also, the numerical examples presented
 430 have been limited to small number of cases.

As future directions, we can mention the following:

1. Apply the stability analysis in frequency domain to problems with non-circular boundaries and carry out more extensive numerical ex-

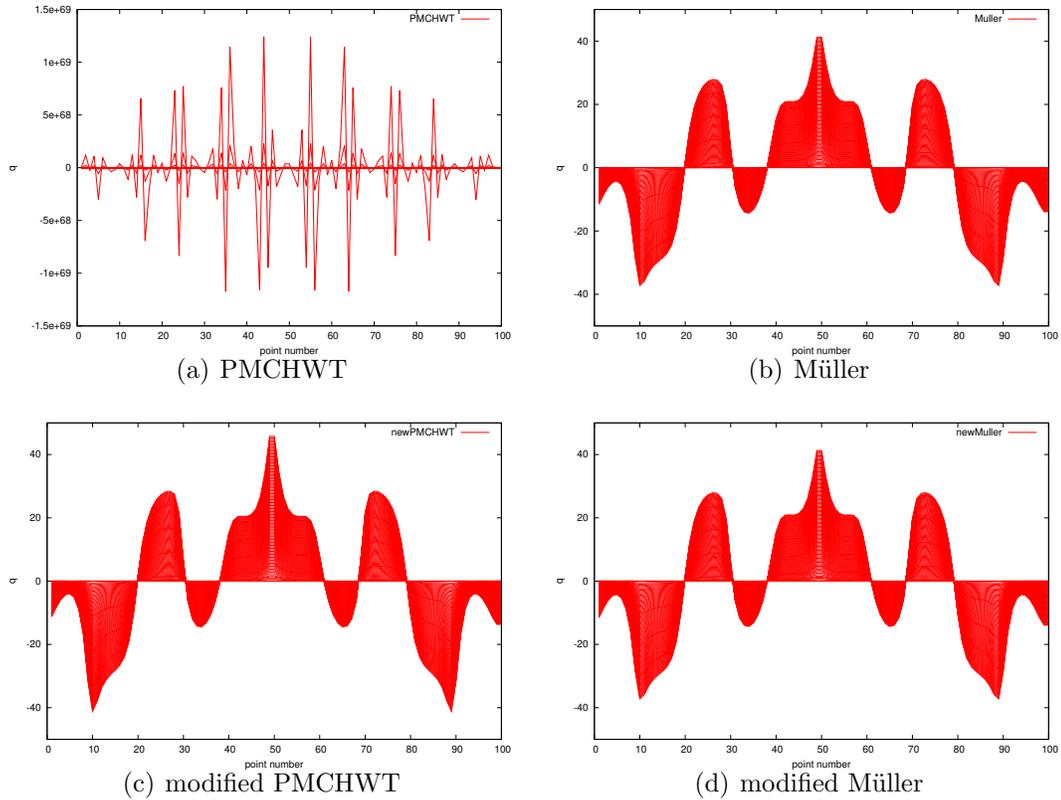


Figure 14: Transmission problems for “star”

periments.

- 435
2. Investigate the stability of modified time domain formulations for exterior and transmission problems in 3D.
 3. Consider the stability of interior problems in which true eigenvalues may cause instability[10].
 4. Study the robustness of the algorithms for the time domain integral
- 440 equations.

The first item will include numerical treatment of (13) in which one considers integral equations having the function in (15) as the kernel instead of the fundamental solution in BIEs on general boundaries. As regards the 2nd item, we have already started investigations which so far seem to tell that

445 conclusions similar to those in this paper hold in 3D as well. Notice, however,

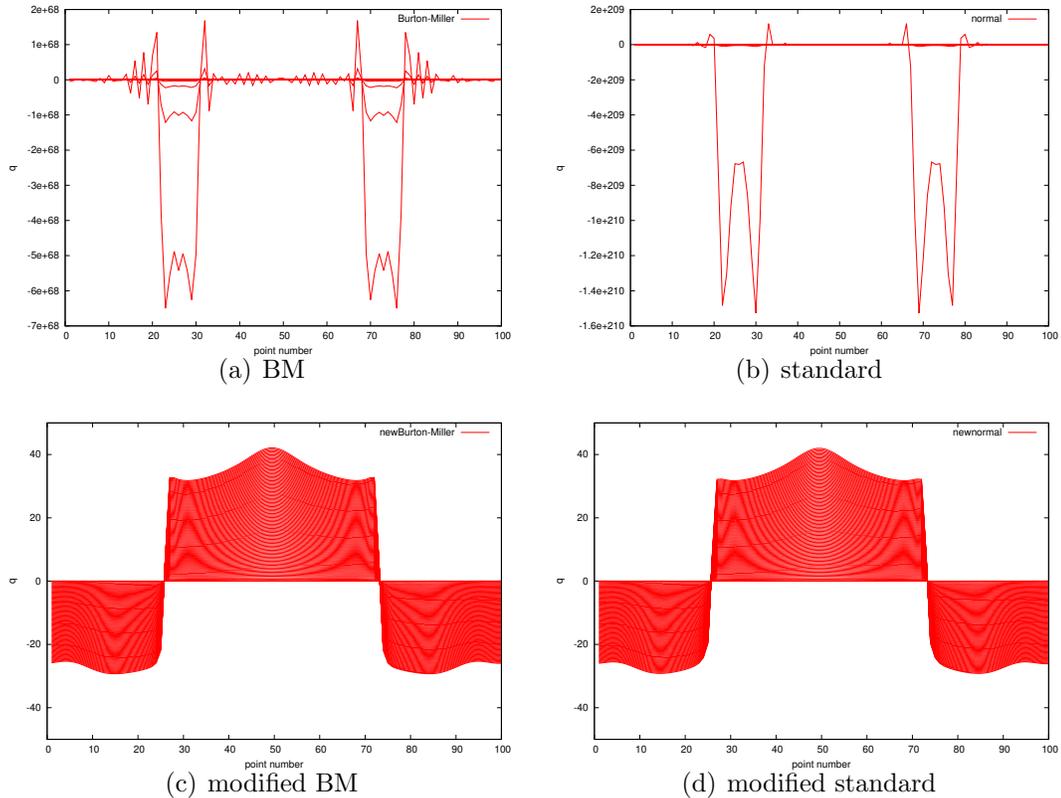


Figure 15: Transmission problems for “kite”

that the use of the time domain stability analysis based on linear eigenvalue problems and (11) may be simpler than the frequency domain approach in 3D (and, indeed, have already been utilised by many authors including Walker et al.[24], etc., as have been mentioned) because of the finite “tail” of the fundamental solution. We remark, however, that the direct application of SSM to (12) and the use of proposed frequency-domain stability analysis in (13) in 3D are still worth trying. Concerning the 4th item, we have carefully avoided this issue in the present investigation. In real world applications, however, the robustness of the algorithm is very important since one may have to use numerical integrations, truncated time steps, fast methods etc., which will inevitably introduce errors.

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Appendix A. Further numerical studies of (23)

460 Although the purpose of this paper is not to recommend particular time domain integral equations, it might be of interest to carry out further numerical experiments on the behaviour of (23) which may not be standard but appears to be promising among integral equations tested in 2.5. We consider the same exterior Dirichlet problem for a unit circle as has been considered in 465 2.5 with the same material constants, initial condition and boundary condition. The incident wave is the quasi-linear one given in (22). The boundary is discretised with piecewise constant boundary elements. The time basis function is piecewise linear and the time increment is $\Delta t = \pi/50$ unless stated otherwise. The coupling constant α in (23) is 1.

470 We first remark that the conditioning of the matrix equations to be solved in ordinary time domain BEMs for the wave equation is not a big concern since these equations are usually sparse and can easily be inverted with direct solvers. We have checked if this remains true in (23) which is a combined equation. To this end, we have computed the condition numbers (with respect to 1 norm) of the discretised equations corresponding to (5), (6), (7), 475 (8) and (23). The obtained condition numbers of these equations are 1.2629, 1.9821, 1.0087, 1.3227 and 1.3217, respectively, showing that the combined integral equation in (23) gives an equally well-conditioned algebraic equation as in other standard integral equations.

We next examine the effect of refined spatial meshes keeping the time increment unchanged. In these cases the distribution of the characteristic roots shown in Fig. 5(b) remains applicable, indicating that the stability of the numerical schemes is expected. To check this conclusion, we solved (23) numerically with spatial divisions increased to $N = 200, 300$ and 400 . All these computations gave stable results as have been expected. We here show the result for $N = 400$ in Fig. A.16. To check the accuracy, we have computed the error $\epsilon(t)$ defined by

$$\epsilon(t) = \frac{\|q(t) - q_{\text{exact}}(t)\|}{\|q_{\text{exact}}(t)\|}$$

480 where $\|\cdot\|$ stands for the L^2 norm on the boundary and t is taken larger than the arrival time of the incident wave. The result is shown in Fig. A.17(a).

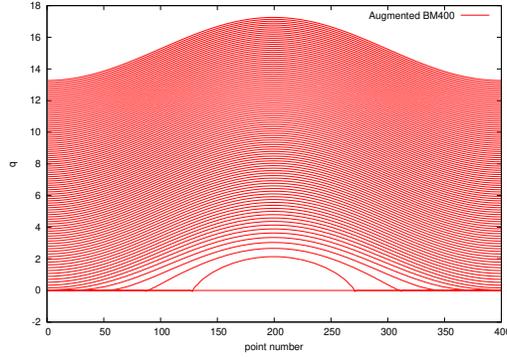


Figure A.16: q obtained with eq.(23) with $N = 400$

The curves marked $N \times N$ stand for results with given number of boundary

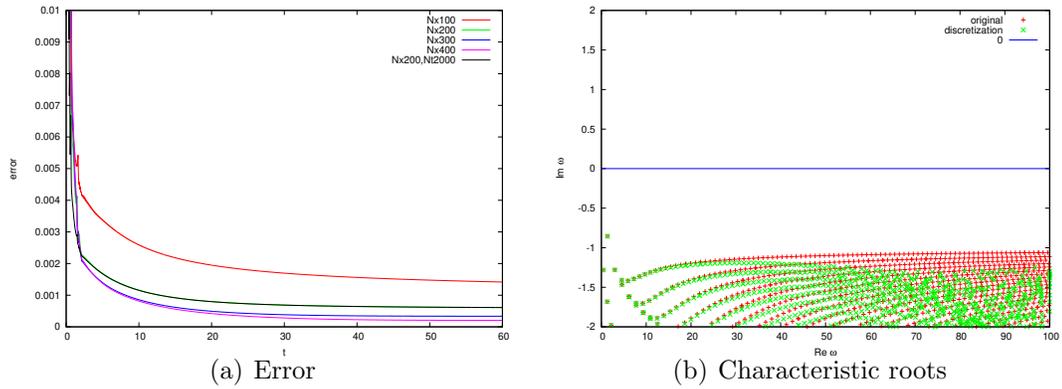


Figure A.17: (a)Error $\epsilon(t)$ of the solution of eq.(23) obtained with $N = 100, 200, 300$ and 400 , (b)Characteristic roots (\times) and eigenvalues of the frequency domain BIE ($+$) for $\Delta t = \pi/100$

elements N . For $N = 200$ we have also solved (23) with $\Delta t = \pi/100$ (but with the incident wave unchanged) for 2000 time steps, and the result is marked as $N \times 200, Nt2000$ in Fig. A.17(a). Fig. A.17(b) shows the corresponding distribution of characteristic roots for $\Delta t = \pi/100$.

Fig. A.17(a) shows that the error decreases steadily as t or N increases. Also, the accuracy of solutions seems to depend on Δt only when t is small with $N = 200$. The result in Fig. A.17(b) is consistent with the stability of

490 the time domain computation with $\Delta t = \pi/100$ and $N = 200$.

We remark that the effect of the value of α on the accuracy, stability etc. of the solutions has not been examined so far. Selecting an optimum α remains as a future subject.

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