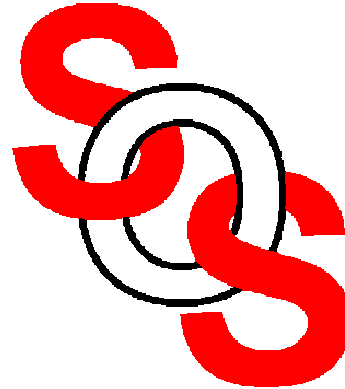


Space Mapping Approaches to EM-based Device Modeling and Component Design

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presented at

WORKSHOP ON MICROWAVE COMPONENT DESIGN USING SPACE MAPPING METHODOLOGIES
2002 IEEE MTT-S International Microwave Symposium, Seattle, WA, June 3, 2002



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Abstract

The Space Mapping concept intelligently links companion “coarse” and “fine” engineering models of different complexities, e.g., full-wave electromagnetic (EM) simulations and empirical circuit-theory based models. Space mapping optimization closely follows the traditional experience and intuition of designers. Our original 1993 concept and the subsequent Aggressive Space Mapping approach to engineering design optimization will be discussed. Recent developments include neural space mapping and the introduction of the object oriented SMX system to facilitate implementation with commercial simulators. We have developed a comprehensive Space Mapping framework to engineering device modeling. Tableau-based approach, it permits many different practical implementations. The accuracy of available empirical models can be significantly enhanced in selected regions of interest. We present microstrip examples yielding remarkable modeling improvement. It has been reported to be useful in the RF industry for development of new library models. We briefly review the new Implicit Space Mapping (ISM) concept in which we allow preassigned parameters, not used in optimization, to change in some components of the coarse model. Extensive filter design examples, exploiting full wave EM simulators, complement the presentation. Implementation in software such as Agilent Momentum and ADS will be discussed. One of the frontiers that remains in the optimization of large engineering systems is the successful application of optimization procedures in problems where direct optimization is not practical. The recent exploitation of surrogates in conjunction with “true” models, the development of artificial neural network approaches to device modeling and the implementation of space mapping are attempts to address this issue.



Outline

Space Mapping intelligently links companion “coarse” and “fine” models—full-wave electromagnetic (EM) simulations and empirical models

Space Mapping optimization follows traditional experience of designers

we discuss the 1993 concept and subsequent **Aggressive Space Mapping**



Outline

object oriented **SMX** system facilitates commercial simulators

tableau approach enhances accuracy of available empirical models
(already used in the RF industry for new library models)

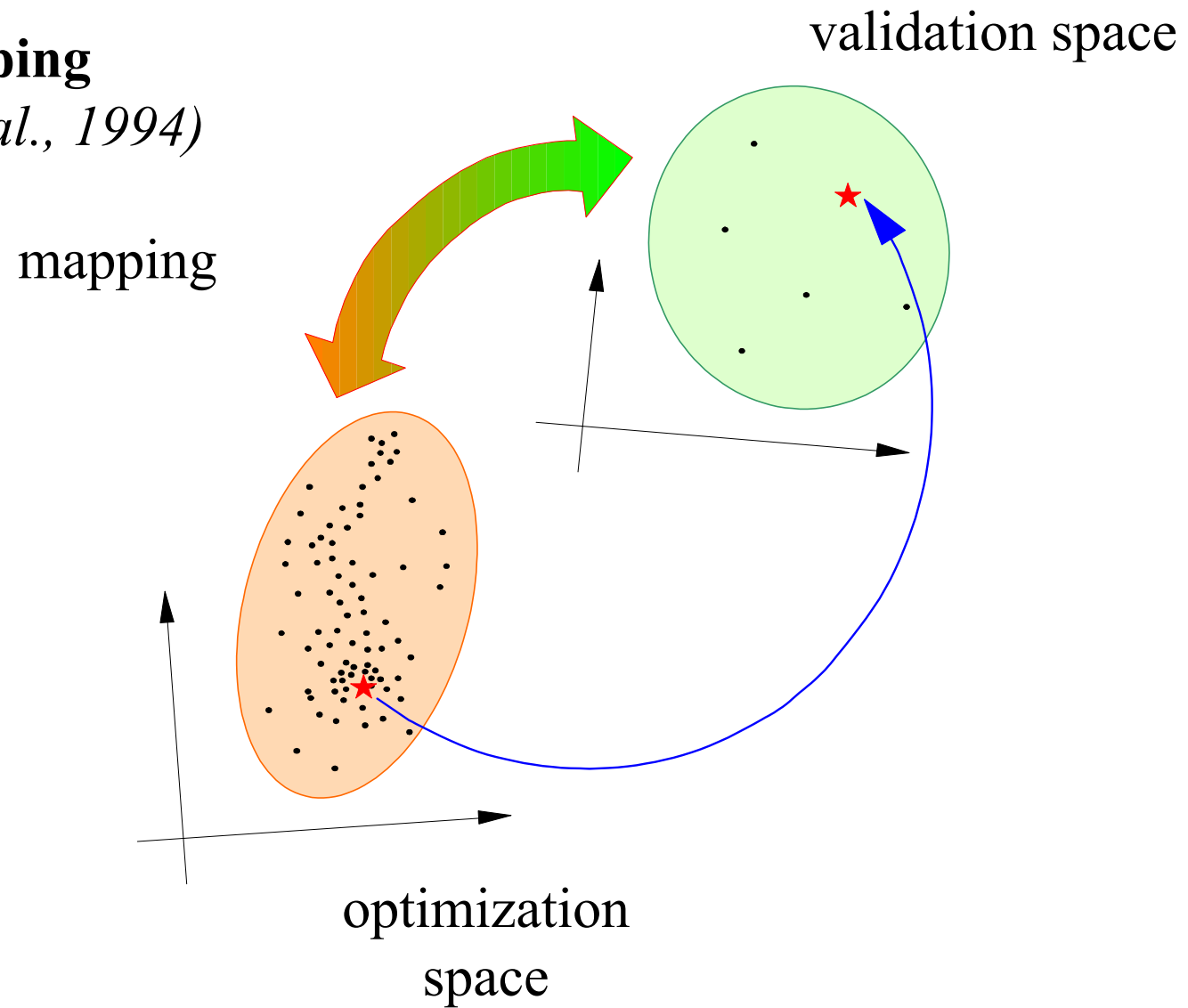
Implicit Space Mapping (ISM), where preassigned parameters change
in coarse model

filter design, implementation in Agilent Momentum and ADS



Space Mapping

(Bandler et al., 1994)





Space Mapping: a Glossary of Terms

Space Mapping

transformation, link, adjustment, correction, shift (in parameters or responses)

Coarse Model

simplification or convenient representation, companion to the fine model, auxiliary representation, cheap model

Fine Model

accurate representation of system considered, device under test, component to be optimized, expensive model



Space Mapping: a Glossary of Terms

Surrogate	model, approximation or representation to be used, or to act, in place of, or as a substitute for, the system under consideration
Surrogate Model	alternative expression for coarse model
Target Response	response the fine model should achieve, (usually) optimal response of a coarse model, enhanced coarse model, or surrogate



Space Mapping: a Glossary of Terms

Companion	coarse
Low Fidelity	coarse
High Fidelity	fine
Empirical	coarse
Physics-based	coarse or fine
Device under Test	fine
Electromagnetic Simulation	fine or coarse
Computational	fine or coarse



Space Mapping: a Glossary of Terms

Parameter (input) Space Mapping	mapping, transformation or correction of design variables
Response (output) Space Mapping	mapping, transformation or correction of responses
Response Surface Approximation	linear/quadratic/polynomial approximation of responses w.r.t. design variables



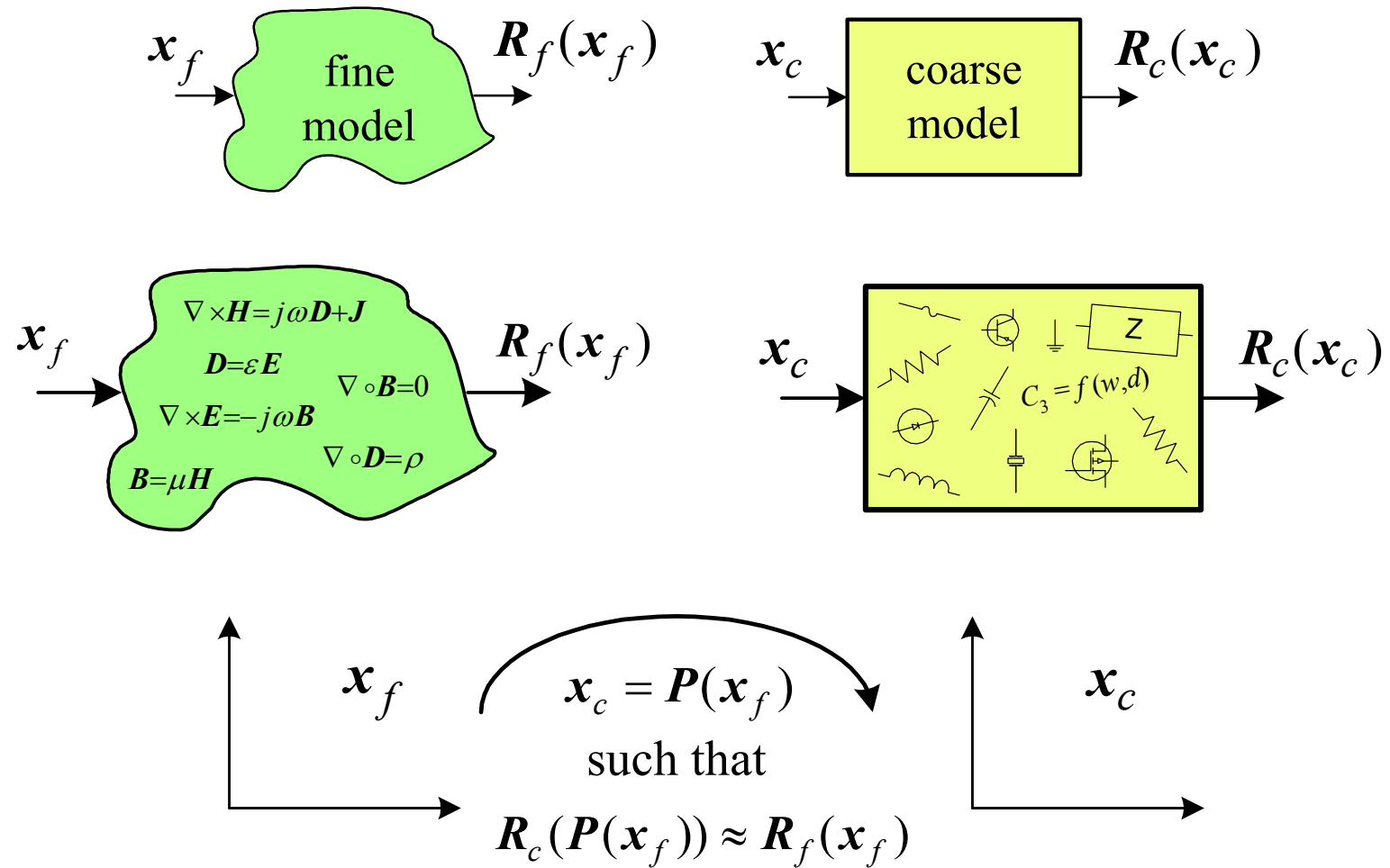
Space Mapping: a Glossary of Terms

Neuro	implies use of artificial neural networks
Implicit Space Mapping	space mapping when the mapping is not obvious
Not Space Mapping	(usually) space mapping when not acknowledged
Parameter Transformation	space mapping
Predistortion	?



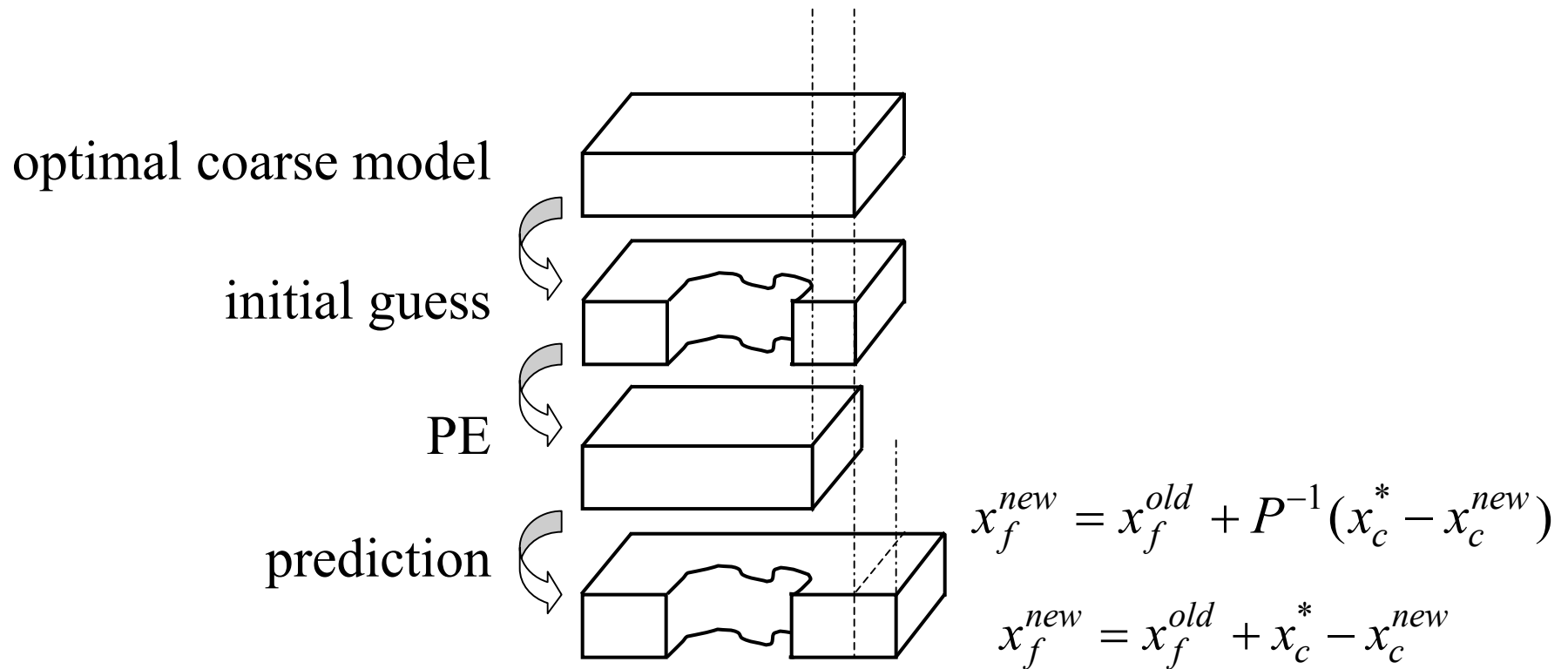
The Space Mapping Concept

(Bandler et al., 1994-)





Space Mapping Practice—Cheese Cutting Problem





The Brain's Automatic Pilot

*(Sandra Blakeslee, The New York Times,
International Herald Tribune, February 21, 2002, p.7)*

[certain brain] circuits are used by the human brain
to assess social rewards ...

...findings [by neuroscientists] ...challenge the notion
that people always make conscious choices
about what they want and how to obtain it.

Gregory Berns (Emory University School of Medicine):
... most decisions are made subconsciously
with many gradations of awareness.



The Brain's Automatic Pilot

*(Sandra Blakeslee, The New York Times,
International Herald Tribune, February 21, 2002, p.7)*

P. Read Montague (Baylor College of Medicine): ... how did evolution create a brain that could make ... distinctions ... [about] ... what it must pay conscious attention to?

... the brain has evolved to shape itself, starting in infancy, according to what it encounters in the external world.

... much of the world is predictable: buildings usually stay in one place, gravity makes objects fall ...



The Brain's Automatic Pilot

*(Sandra Blakeslee, The New York Times,
International Herald Tribune, February 21, 2002, p.7)*

As children grow, their brains build internal models
of everything they encounter, gradually learning to identify objects ...

... as new information flows into it ... the brain automatically
compares it with what it already knows.

... if there is a surprise the mismatch ... instantly shifts
the brain into a new state.

Drawing on past experience ... a decision is made ...



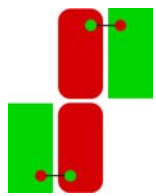
Current Space Mapping Milestones

yield driven EM optimization using **Space Mapping**-based neuromodels (2001)

EM-based optimization exploiting **Partial Space Mapping (PSM)** and exact sensitivities (2002)

Implicit Space Mapping (ISM) EM-based modeling and design (2002)

introduction of **Space Mapping** to mathematicians (2002)



Special Issue of *Optimization and Engineering* on Surrogate Modelling and **Space Mapping** for Engineering Optimization (2002)



Selected Space Mapping Contributors

Kaj Madsen (Technical University of Denmark, 1993-)
mapping updates, trust region methods

Pavio (Motorola, 1994-)
companion model approach, filter design, LTCC circuits

Shen Ye (ComDev, 1997-)
circuit calibration technique

Mansour (Com Dev, University of Waterloo, 1998-)
Cauchy method and adaptive sampling

Stephane Bila (Limoges, France 1998-)
space mapping, waveguide devices





Selected Space Mapping Contributors

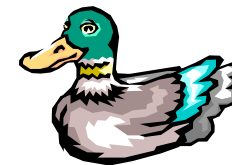
Rayas-Sánchez (McMaster University; ITESO, Mexico 1998-)
space mapping through artificial neural networks

Jacob Søndergaard (Technical University of Denmark, 1999-)
space mapping: theory and algorithms

Qi-jun Zhang (Carleton University, 1999-)
knowledge based neural networks, space mapping

Jan Snel (Philips Semiconductors, Netherlands, 2001)
RF component design, library model enhancement

Dan Swanson (Bartley RF Systems, 2001)
comblin filter design



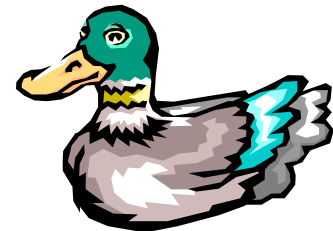


Selected Space Mapping Contributors

Steven Leary (University of Southampton, England, 2000-)
constraint mapping, applications in civil engineering

Lehmensiek (University of Stellenbosch, South Africa, 2000, 2001)
filter design, coupling structures

Frank Pedersen (Technical University of Denmark, 2001-)
space mapping, neural networks



Ke-Li Wu (Chinese University of Hong Kong, 2001-)
knowledge embedded space mapping, LTCC circuits

Pablo Soto (Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain, 2001)
aggressive space mapping, inductively coupled filters

Hong-Soon Choi (Seoul National University, Korea, 2001)
aggressive space mapping, design of magnetic systems



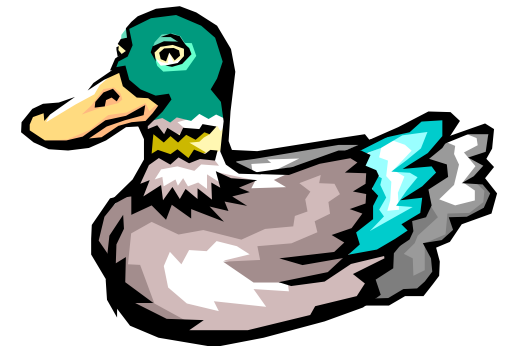
Selected Space Mapping Contributors

Luis Vicente (University of Coimbra, Portugal, 2001-)
mathematics of space mapping: models, sensitivities and trust regions

Marcus Redhe (Linköping University, Sweden, 2001)
sheet metal forming and vehicle crashworthiness design

Dieter Peltz (Radio Frequency Systems, Australia, 2002)
difference matrix approach, coupled resonator filters

Safavi-Naeini (University of Waterloo, 2002)
multi-level generalized space mapping,
multi-cavity microwave structures



Jan-Willem Lobeek (Philips Semiconductors, Netherlands, 2002)
power amplifier design



Jacobian-Space Mapping Relationship

(Bakr et al., 1999)

through PE we match the responses

$$\mathbf{R}_f(\mathbf{x}_f) \approx \mathbf{R}_c(\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}_f))$$

by differentiation

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_f^T}{\partial \mathbf{x}_f} \right)^T \approx \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{R}_c^T}{\partial \mathbf{x}_c} \right)^T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}_c^T}{\partial \mathbf{x}_f} \right)^T$$



Jacobian-Space Mapping Relationship

(Bakr et al., 1999)

given coarse model Jacobian \mathbf{J}_c and space mapping matrix \mathbf{B}
we estimate

$$\mathbf{J}_f(\mathbf{x}_f) \approx \mathbf{J}_c(\mathbf{x}_c)\mathbf{B}$$

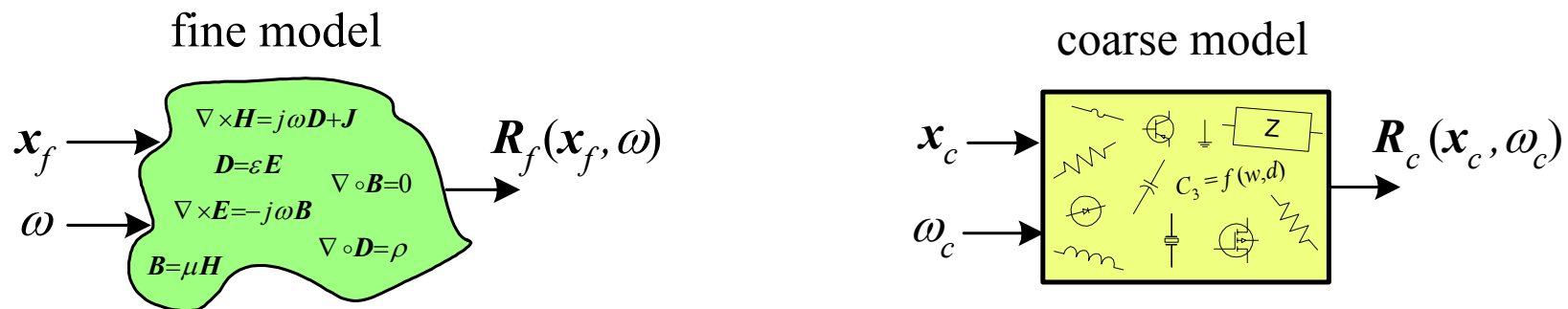
given \mathbf{J}_c and \mathbf{J}_f we estimate (least squares)

$$\mathbf{B} \approx (\mathbf{J}_c^T \mathbf{J}_c)^{-1} \mathbf{J}_c^T \mathbf{J}_f$$



Conventional Space Mapping for Microwave Circuits

(Bandler et al., 1994)



find

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_c \\ \omega_c \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{x}_f, \omega)$$

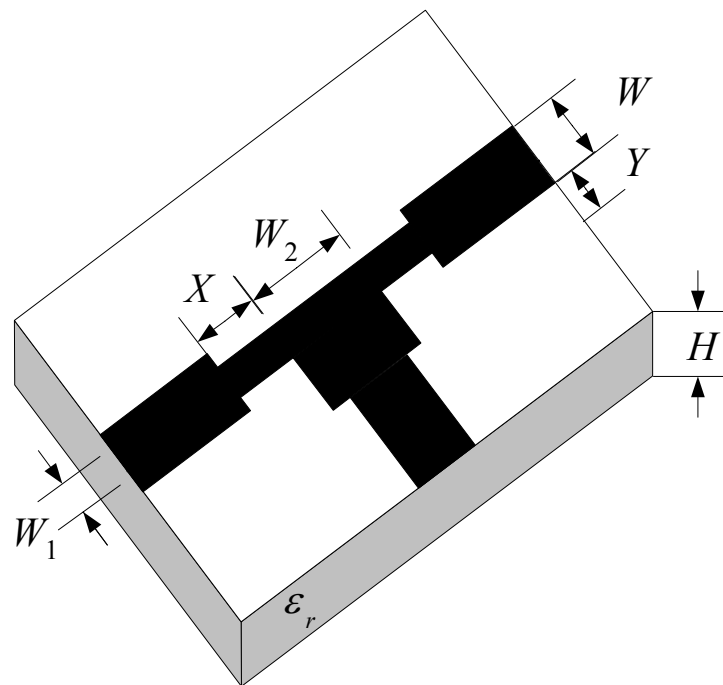
such that

$$\mathbf{R}_c(\mathbf{x}_c, \omega_c) \approx \mathbf{R}_f(\mathbf{x}_f, \omega)$$

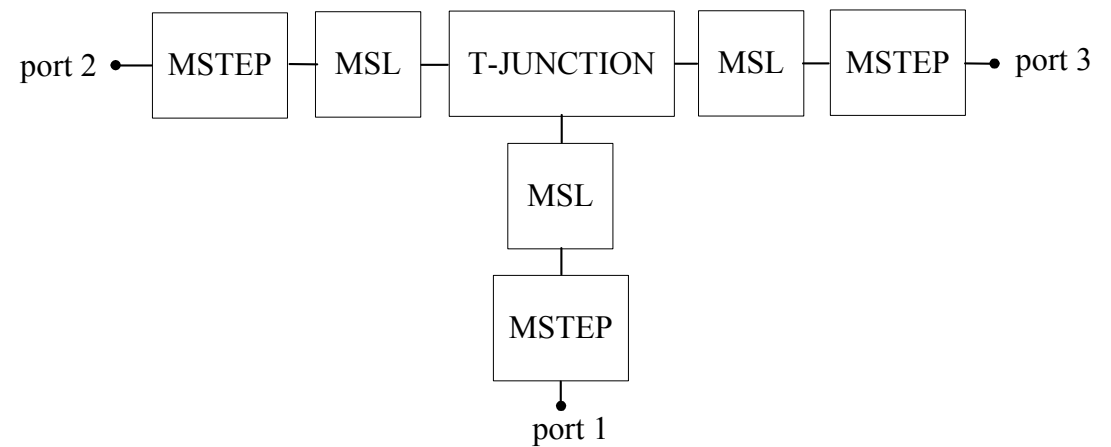


Microstrip Shaped T-Junction

fine model



coarse model





Microstrip Shaped T-Junction

the region of interest

$$15 \text{ mil} \leq H \leq 25 \text{ mil}$$

$$2 \text{ mil} \leq X \leq 10 \text{ mil}$$

$$15 \text{ mil} \leq Y \leq 25 \text{ mil}$$

$$8 \leq \epsilon_r \leq 10$$

the frequency range is 2 GHz to 20 GHz with a step of 2 GHz

the number of base points is 9, the number of test points is 50

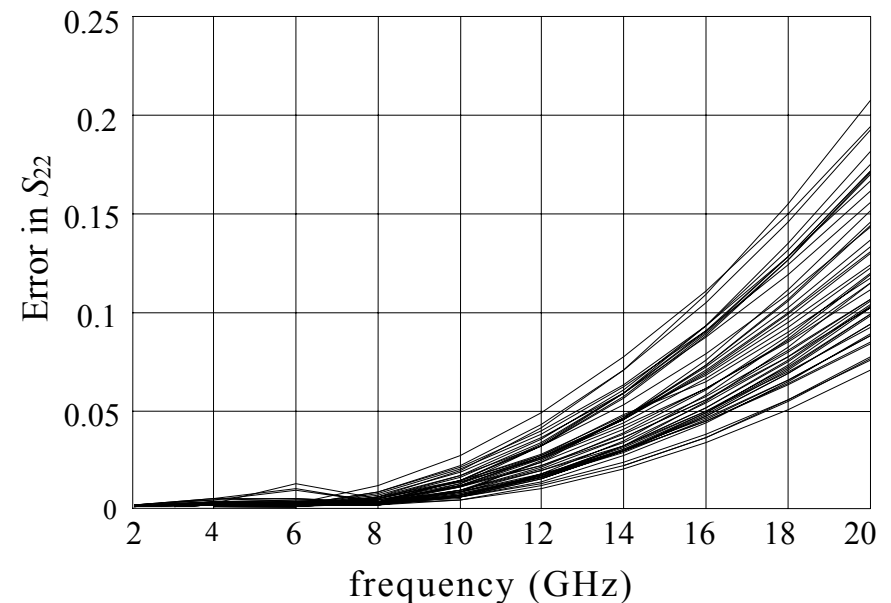
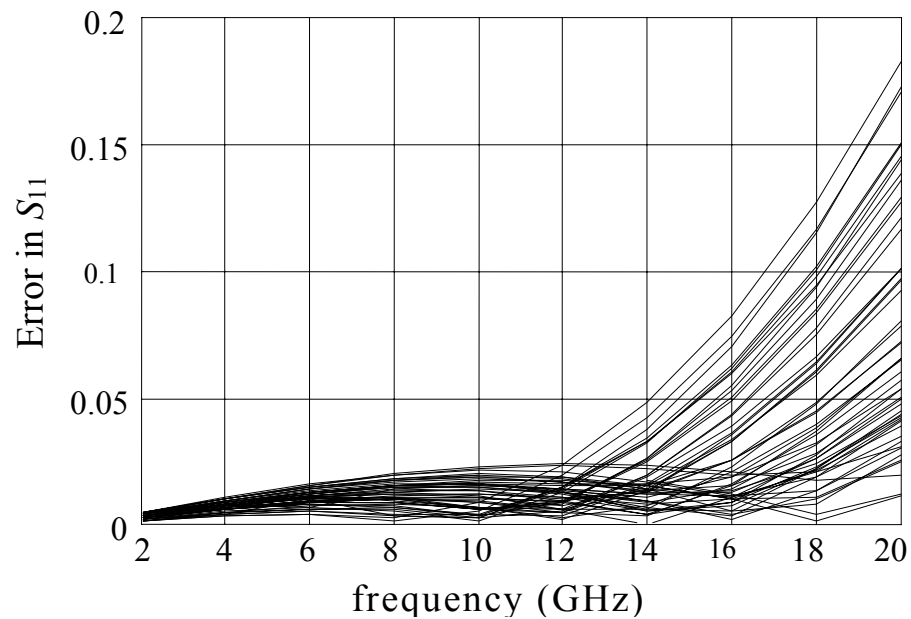
the widths W of the input lines track H so that their characteristic impedance is 50 ohm

$W_1 = W/3$, W_2 is suitably constrained



Microstrip Shaped T-Junction Coarse Model

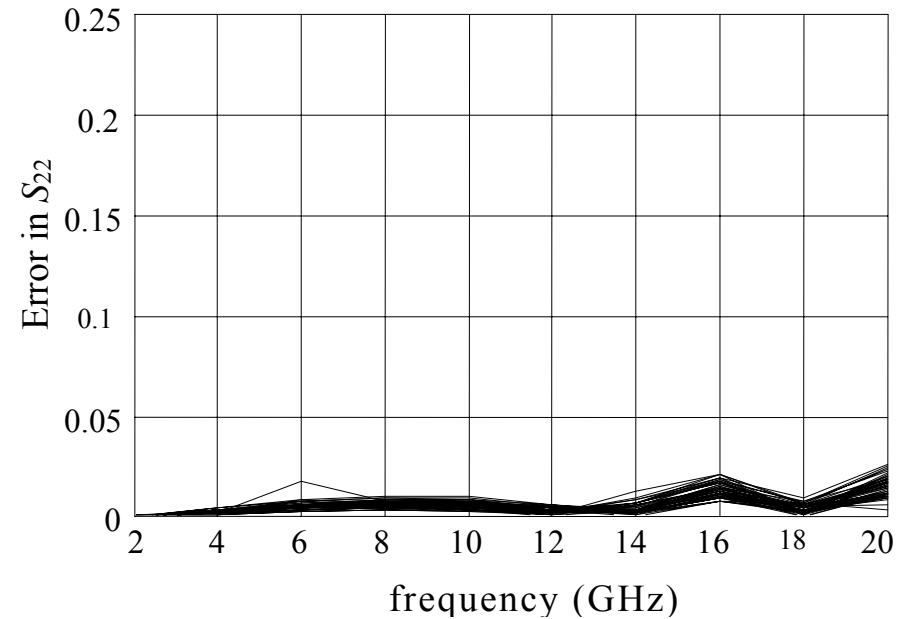
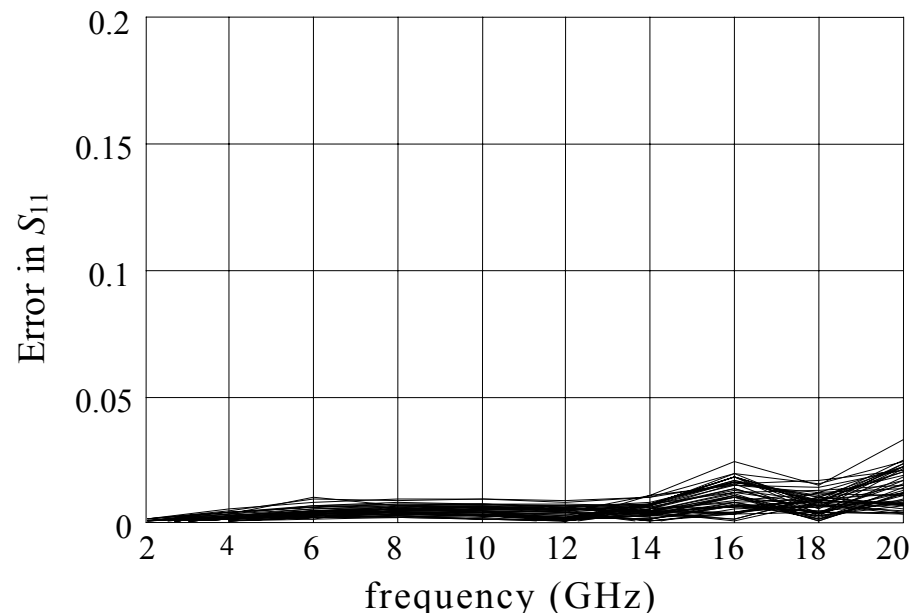
errors w.r.t. Sonnet's *em* at the test points





Microstrip Shaped T-Junction Enhanced Coarse Model

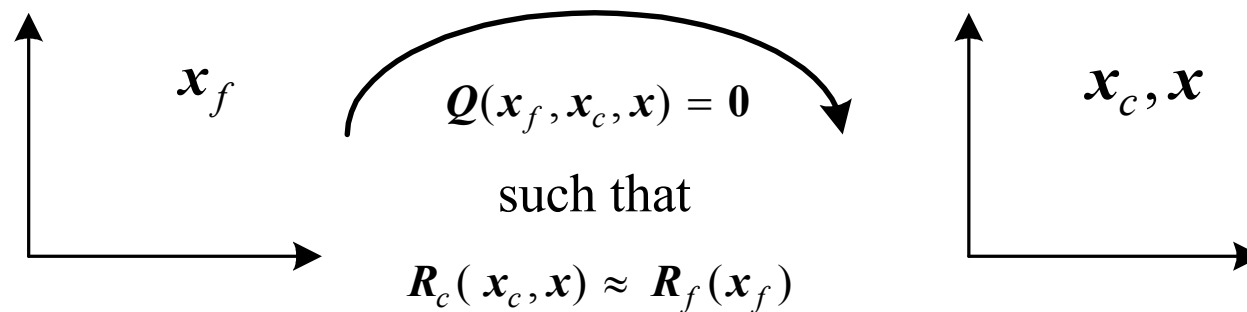
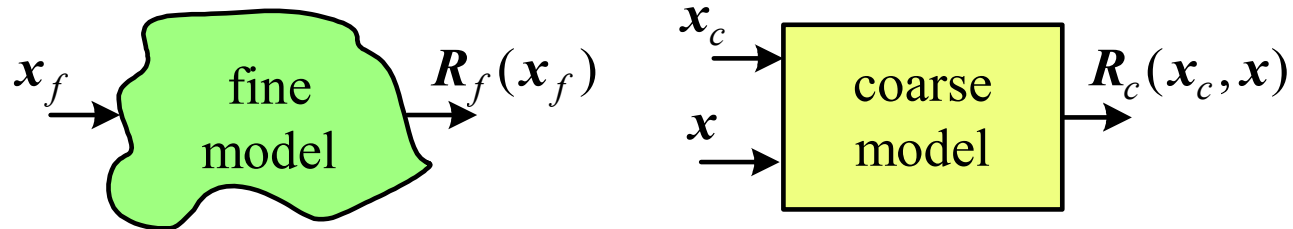
errors w.r.t. Sonnet's *em* at the test points





Implicit Space Mapping Theory

(Bandler et al., 2002)





Implicit Space Mapping Practice

(Bandler et al., 2002)

effective for EM-based microwave modeling and design

coarse model aligned with EM (fine) model
through preassigned parameters

easy implementation

no explicit mapping involved

no matrices to keep track of



Implicit Space Mapping Practice—Cheese Cutting Problem

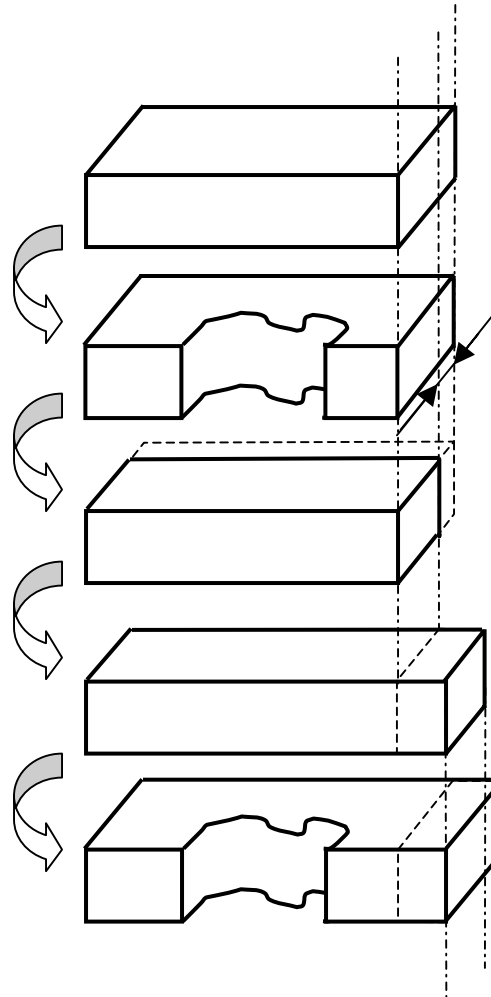
optimal coarse model

initial guess

PE

prediction

verification



$$x_c^{*(0)} \quad x^{(0)}$$

$$x_f^{(0)} = x_c^{*(0)}$$

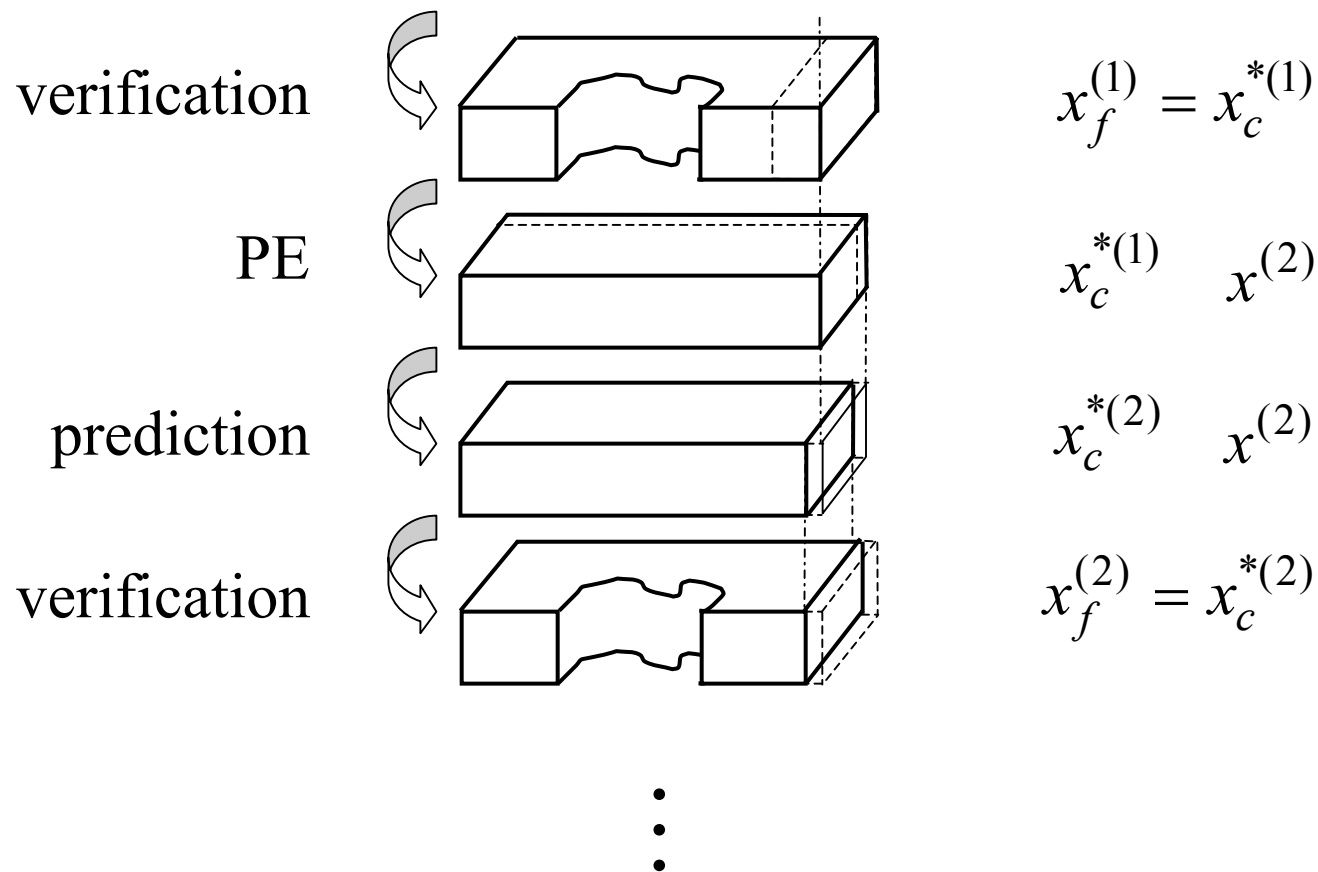
$$x_c^{*(0)} \quad x^{(1)}$$

$$x_c^{*(1)} \quad x^{(1)}$$

$$x_f^{(1)} = x_c^{*(1)}$$



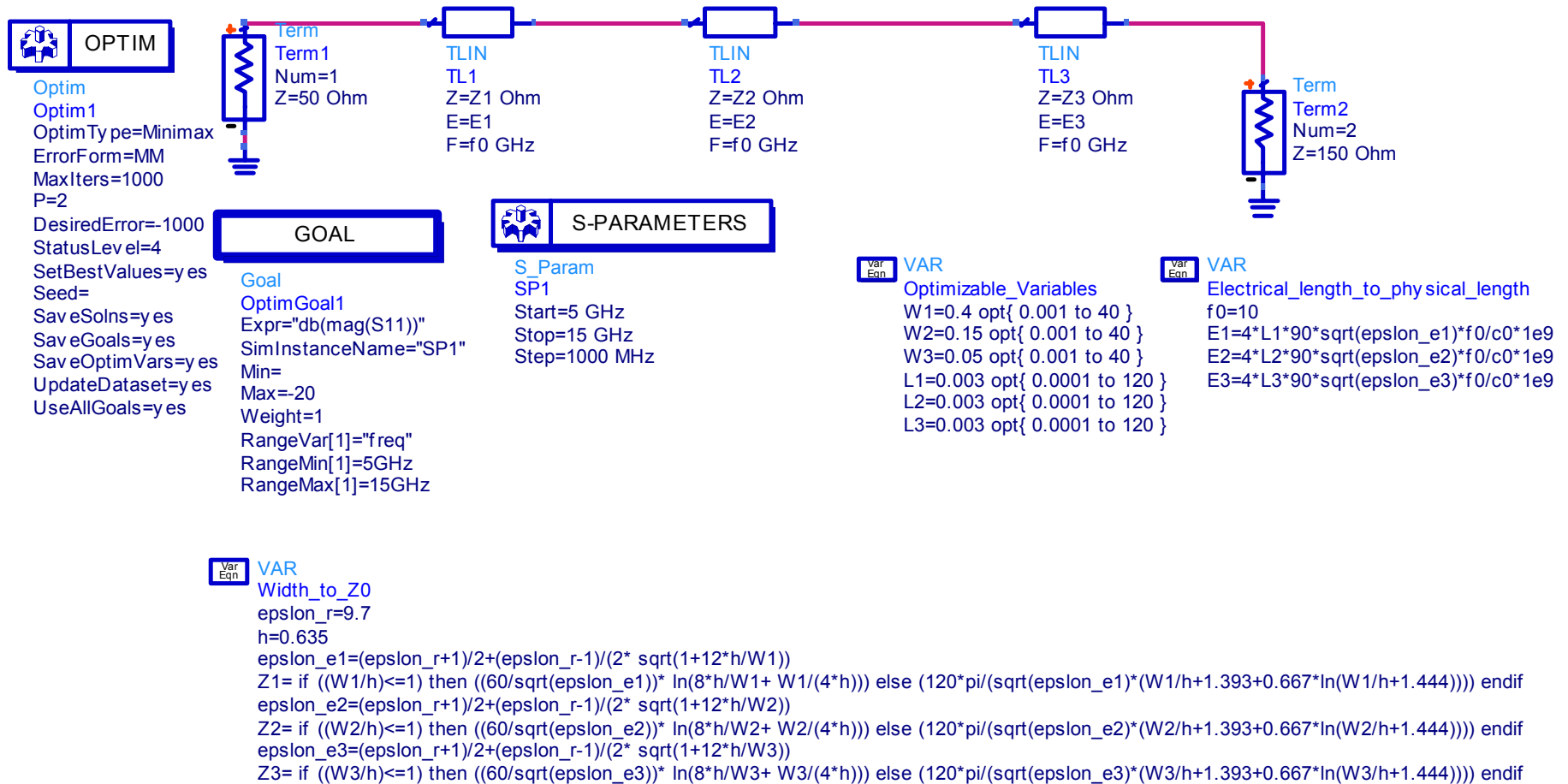
Implicit Space Mapping Practice—Cheese Cutting Problem





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

optimize coarse model





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

optimize coarse model



Optim
Optim1
OptimType=Minimize
ErrorForm=MM
MaxIters=1000
P=2
DesiredError=-1000
StatusLevel=4
SetBestValues=yes
Seed=
SaveSols=yes
SaveGoals=yes
SaveOptimVars=yes
UpdateDataset=yes
UseAllGoals=yes

GOAL

Goal
OptimGoal1
Expr="db(mag(S11))"
SimInstanceName="SP1"
Min=
Max=-20
Weight=1
RangeVar[1]="freq"
RangeMin[1]=5GHz
RangeMax[1]=15GHz



S_Param
SP1
Start=5 GHz
Stop=15 GHz
Step=1000 MHz

VAR
Optimizable_Variables
W1=0.4 opt{ 0.001 to 40 }
W2=0.15 opt{ 0.001 to 40 }
W3=0.05 opt{ 0.001 to 40 }
L1=0.003 opt
L2=0.003 opt
L3=0.003 opt

VAR
Electrical_length_to_physical_length
f0=10
E1=4*L1*90*sqrt(epslon_e1)*f0/c0*1e9
E2=4*L2*90*sqrt(epslon_e2)*f0/c0*1e9
E3=4*L3*90*sqrt(epslon_e3)*f0/c0*1e9

coarse model
circuit

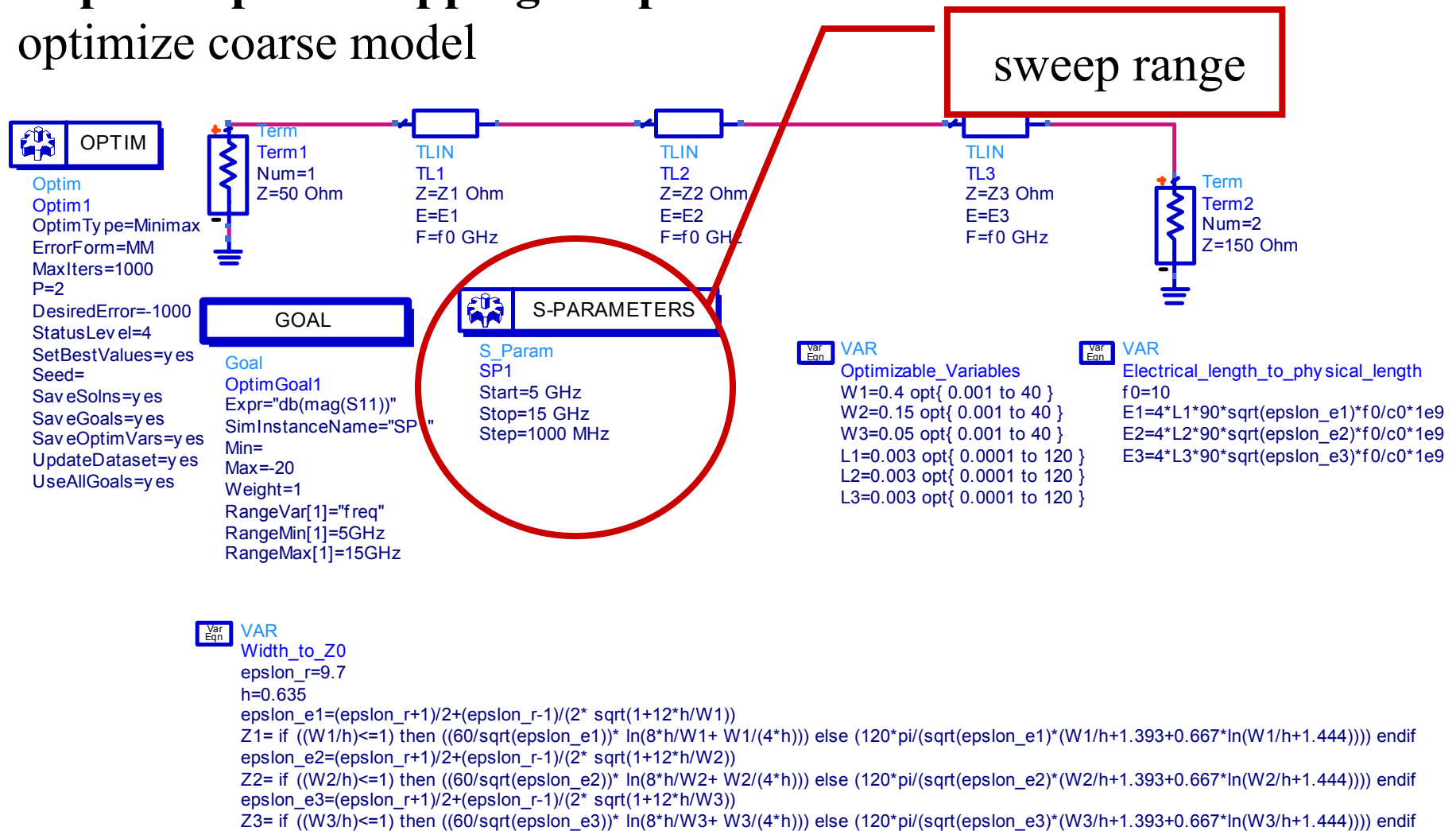


VAR
Width_to_Z0
epslon_r=9.7
h=0.635
epslon_e1=(epslon_r+1)/2+(epslon_r-1)/(2*sqrt(1+12*h/W1))
Z1= if ((W1/h)<=1) then ((60/sqrt(epslon_e1))*ln(8*h/W1+W1/(4*h))) else (120*pi/(sqrt(epslon_e1)*(W1/h+1.393+0.667*ln(W1/h+1.444)))) endif
epslon_e2=(epslon_r+1)/2+(epslon_r-1)/(2*sqrt(1+12*h/W2))
Z2= if ((W2/h)<=1) then ((60/sqrt(epslon_e2))*ln(8*h/W2+W2/(4*h))) else (120*pi/(sqrt(epslon_e2)*(W2/h+1.393+0.667*ln(W2/h+1.444)))) endif
epslon_e3=(epslon_r+1)/2+(epslon_r-1)/(2*sqrt(1+12*h/W3))
Z3= if ((W3/h)<=1) then ((60/sqrt(epslon_e3))*ln(8*h/W3+W3/(4*h))) else (120*pi/(sqrt(epslon_e3)*(W3/h+1.393+0.667*ln(W3/h+1.444)))) endif



Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

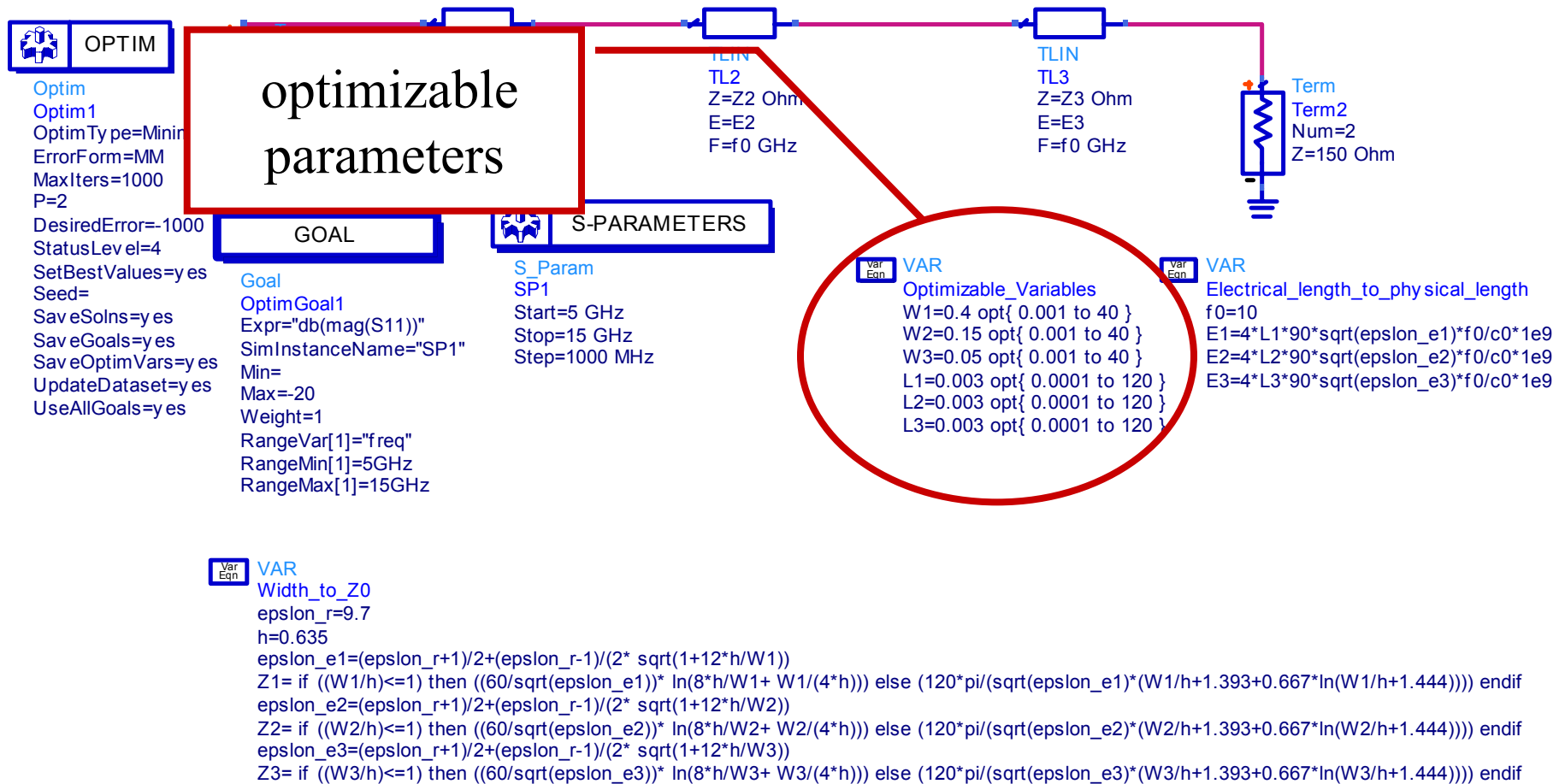
optimize coarse model





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

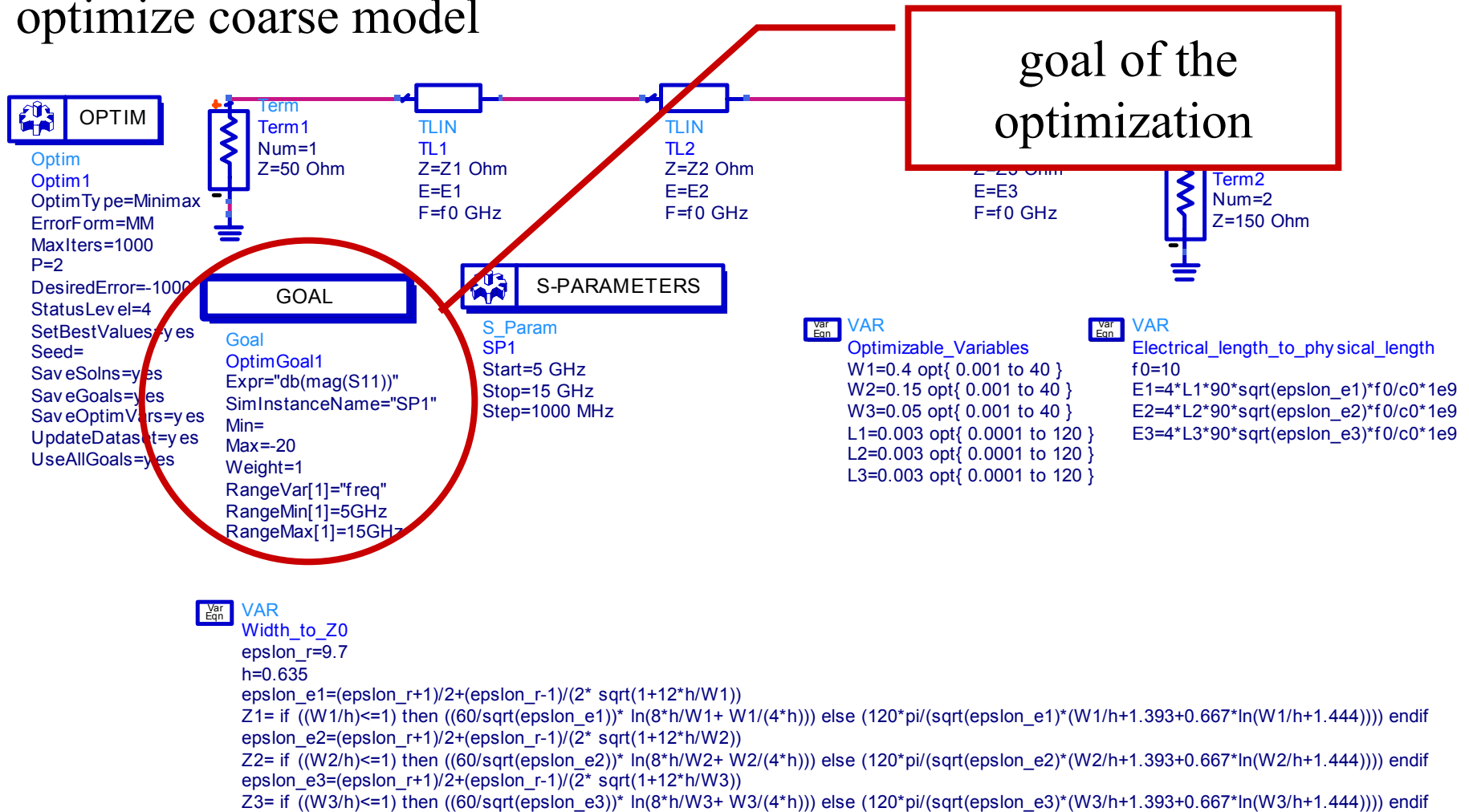
optimize coarse model





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

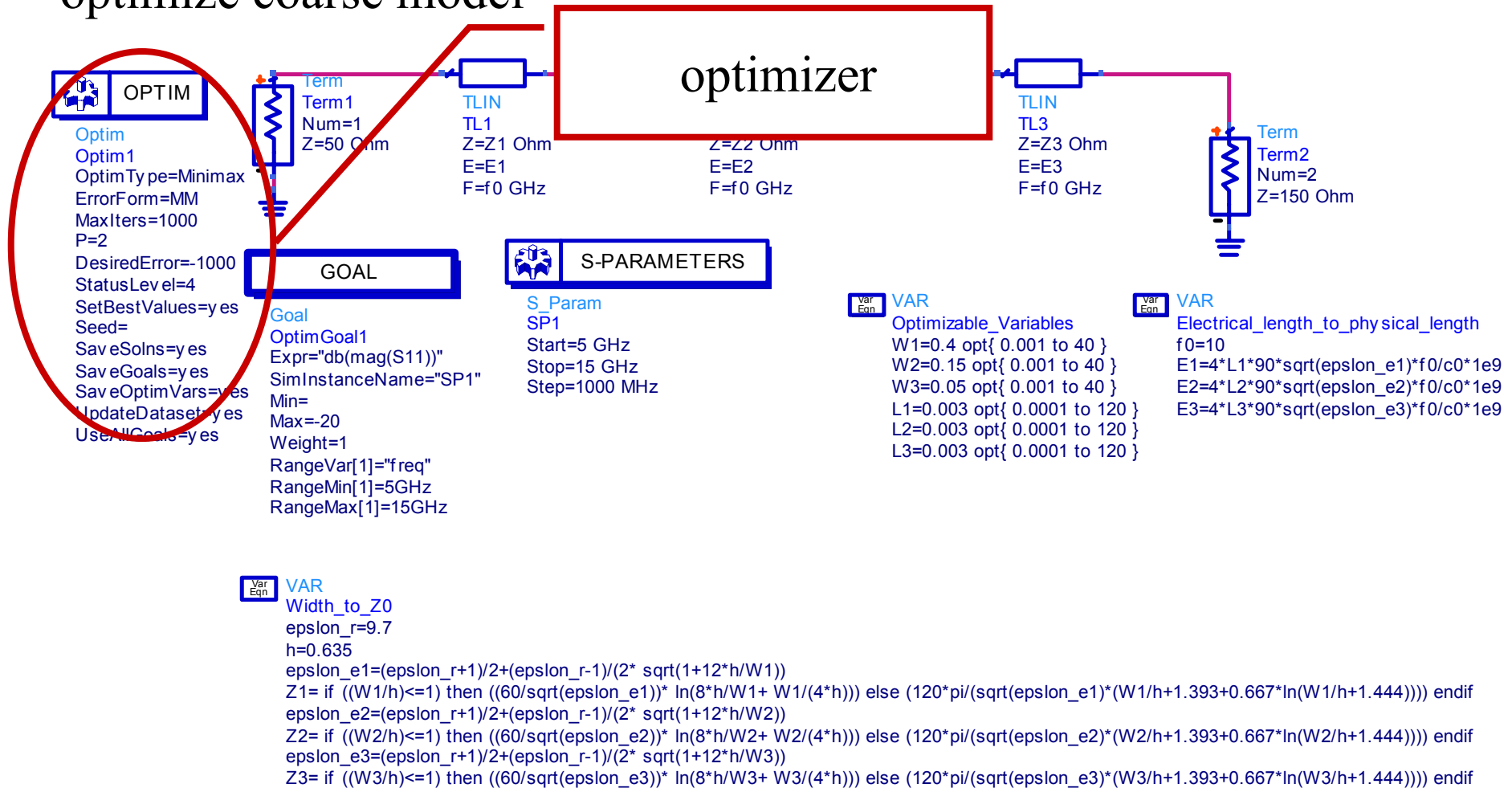
optimize coarse model





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 1-3

optimize coarse model





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 4-5

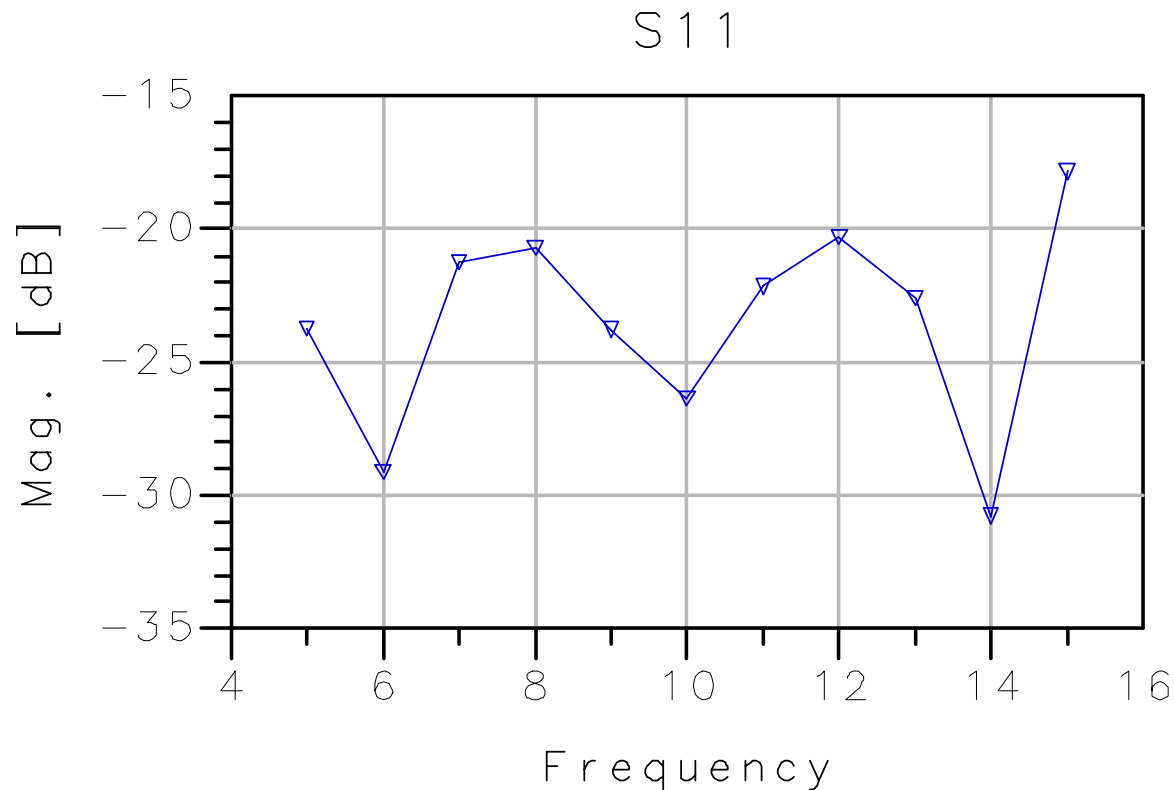
simulate fine model using Momentum





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 5-6

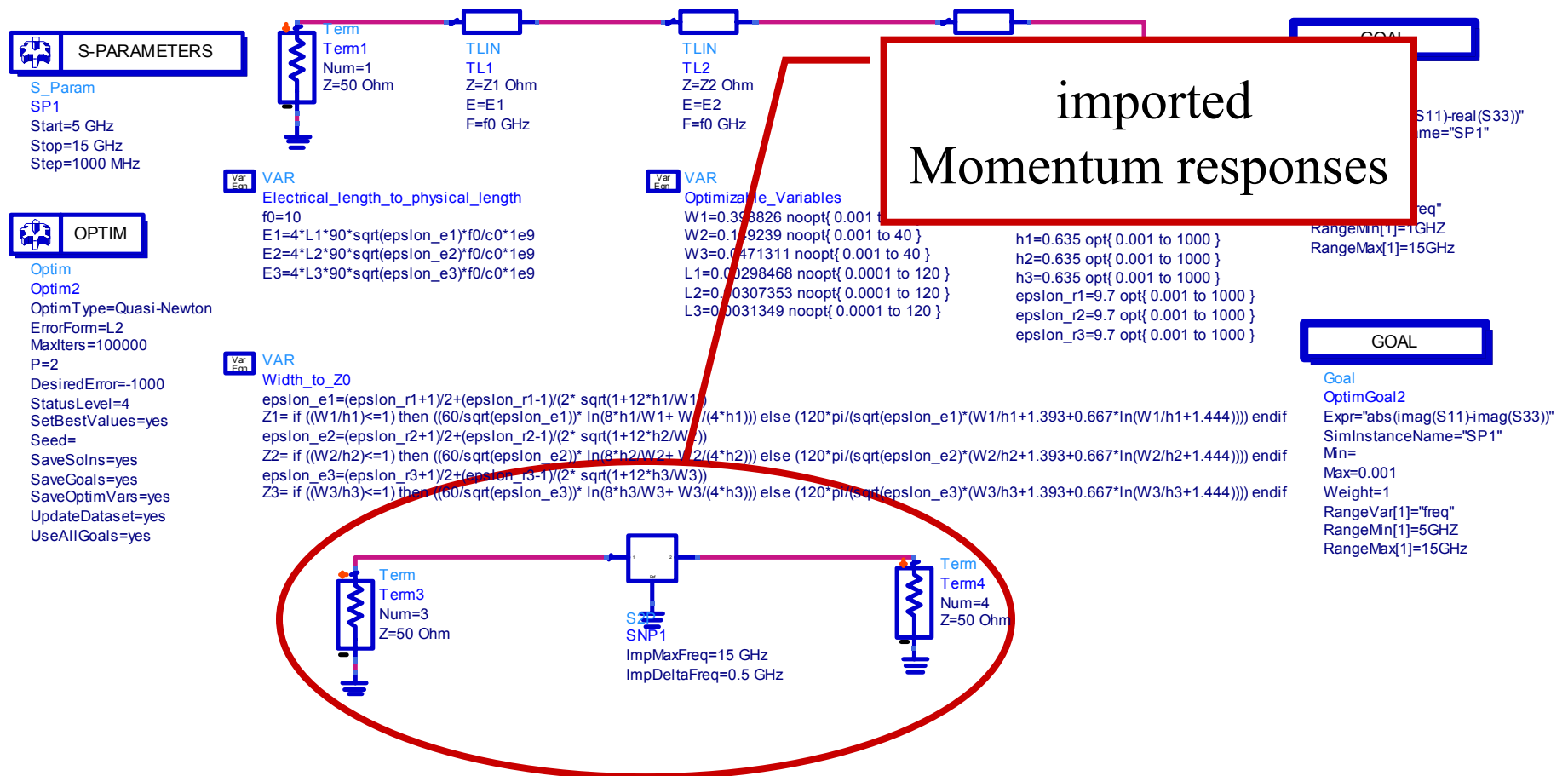
obtain the fine model result and check stopping criteria





Implicit Space Mapping: Step 7

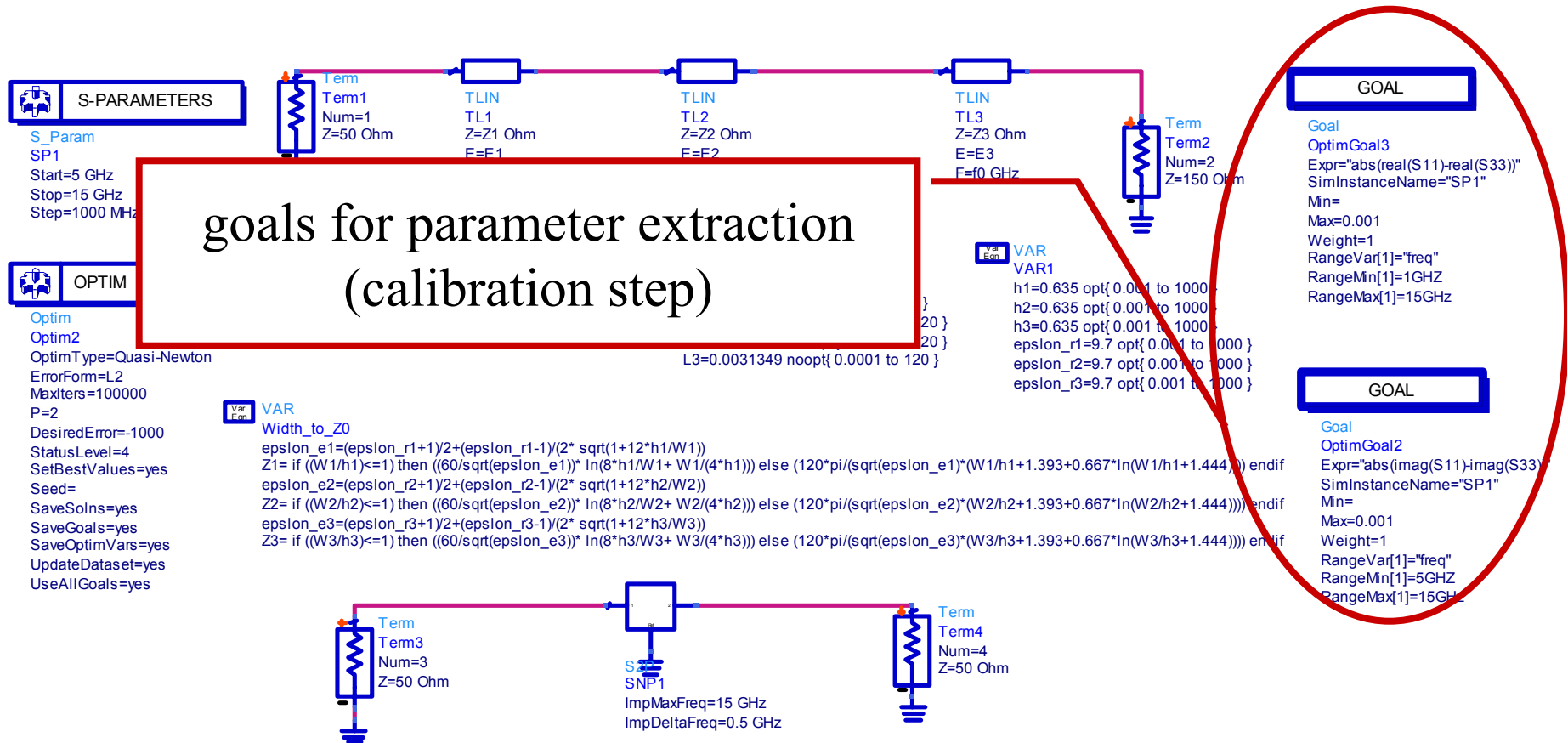
calibrate coarse model: extract preassigned parameters x





Implicit Space Mapping: Step 7

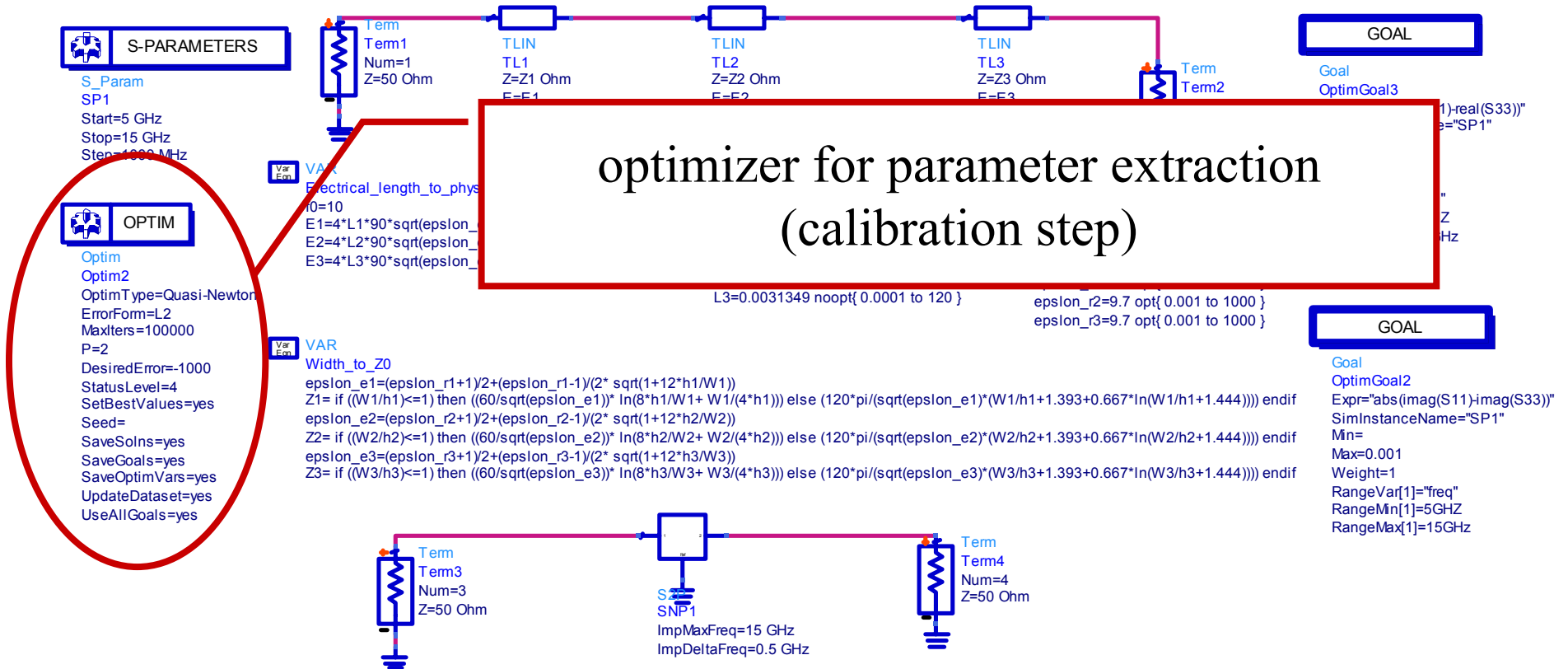
calibrate coarse model: extract preassigned parameters x





Implicit Space Mapping: Step 7

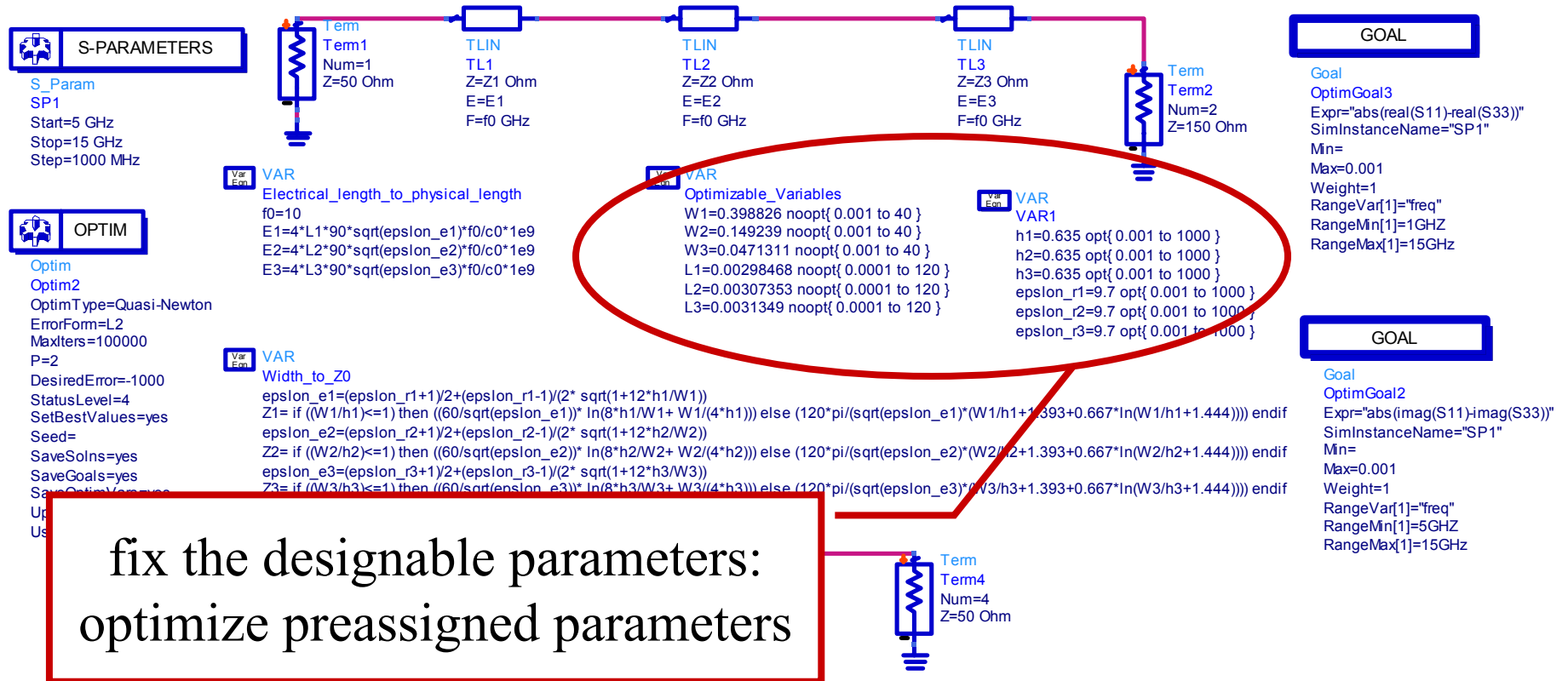
calibrate coarse model: extract preassigned parameters x





Implicit Space Mapping: Step 7

calibrate coarse model: extract preassigned parameters x





Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 8-3

fix preassigned parameters: reoptimize calibrated coarse model

OPTIM

Optim
Optim1
OptimType=Mnimax
ErrorForm=MM
MaxIters=1000
P=2
DesiredError=-1000
StatusLevel=4
SetBestValues=yes
Seed=
SaveSolns=yes
SaveGoals=yes
SaveOptimVars=yes
UpdateDataset=yes
UseAllGoals=yes

The diagram shows a circuit with three transmission line components (TLIN) connected in series between two terminal components (Term1 and Term2). Term1 is on the left and Term2 is on the right. Each TLIN component is labeled with its ID (TL4, TL5, TL6) and parameters: Z=Z1 Ohm, E=E1, F=f0 GHz for TL4; Z=Z2 Ohm, E=E2, F=f0 GHz for TL5; and Z=Z3 Ohm, E=E3, F=f0 GHz for TL6. There are also two variable components (VAR) associated with the circuit, which are highlighted by a red oval.

GOAL

Goal
OptimGoal1
Expr="db(mag(S11))"
SimInstanceName="SP1"
Min=
Max=20
Weight=1
RangeVar[1]="freq"
RangeMin[1]=5GHz
RangeMax[1]=15GHz

S-PARAMETERS

S_Param
SP1
Start=5 GHz
Stop=15 GHz
Step=1000 MHz

VAR

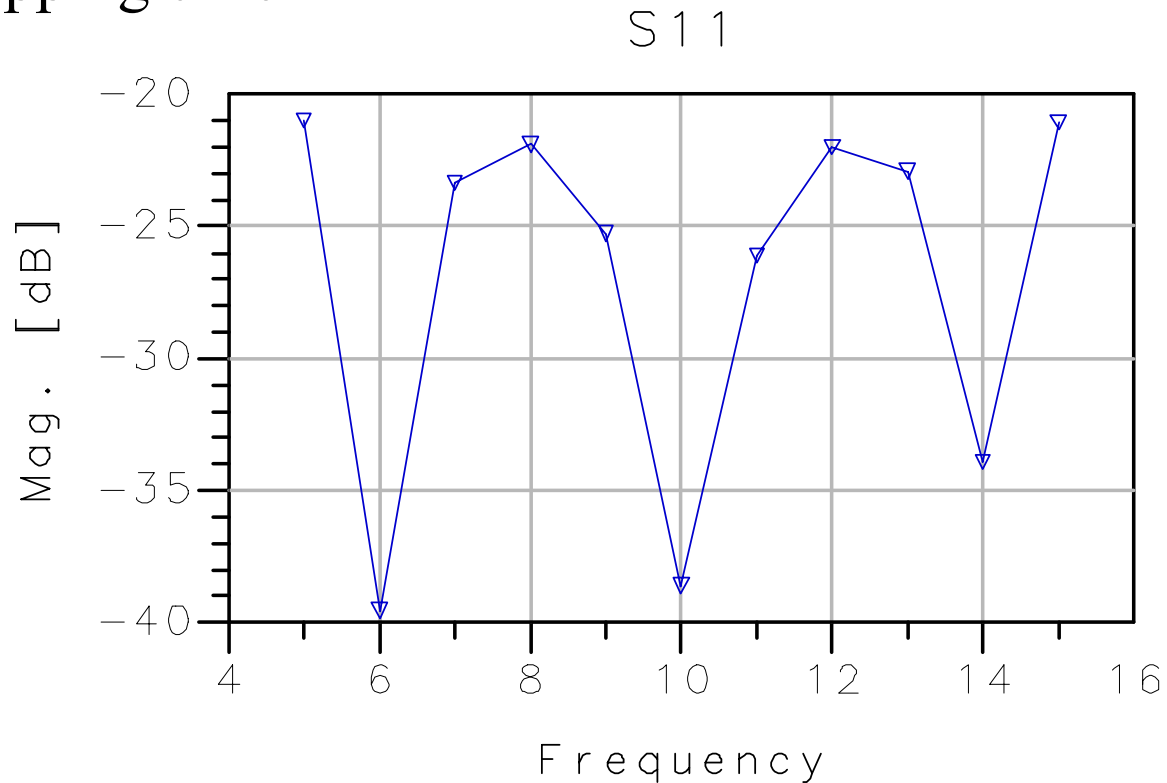
Width_to_Z0
 $\epsilon_{s1} = (\epsilon_{r1} + 1)/2 + (\epsilon_{r1} - 1)/(2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 12 \cdot h1/W1})$
 $Z1 = \text{if } ((W1/h1) \leq 1) \text{ then } ((60/\sqrt{\epsilon_{s1}}) \cdot \ln(8 \cdot h1/W1 + W1/(4 \cdot h1))) \text{ else } (120 \cdot \pi / (\sqrt{\epsilon_{s1}} \cdot (W1/h1 + 1.393 + 0.667 \cdot \ln(W1/h1 + 1.444)))) \text{ endif}$
 $\epsilon_{s2} = (\epsilon_{r2} + 1)/2 + (\epsilon_{r2} - 1)/(2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 12 \cdot h2/W2})$
 $Z2 = \text{if } ((W2/h2) \leq 1) \text{ then } ((60/\sqrt{\epsilon_{s2}}) \cdot \ln(8 \cdot h2/W2 + W2/(4 \cdot h2))) \text{ else } (120 \cdot \pi / (\sqrt{\epsilon_{s2}} \cdot (W2/h2 + 1.393 + 0.667 \cdot \ln(W2/h2 + 1.444)))) \text{ endif}$
 $\epsilon_{s3} = (\epsilon_{r3} + 1)/2 + (\epsilon_{r3} - 1)/(2 \cdot \sqrt{1 + 12 \cdot h3/W3})$
 $Z3 = \text{if } ((W3/h3) \leq 1) \text{ then } ((60/\sqrt{\epsilon_{s3}}) \cdot \ln(8 \cdot h3/W3 + W3/(4 \cdot h3))) \text{ else } (120 \cdot \pi / (\sqrt{\epsilon_{s3}} \cdot (W3/h3 + 1.393 + 0.667 \cdot \ln(W3/h3 + 1.444)))) \text{ endif}$

fix preassigned parameters:
reoptimize calibrated coarse model



Implicit Space Mapping: Steps 4-6

simulate fine model using Momentum,
satisfy stopping criteria





Conclusions

Space Mapping intelligently links companion “coarse” or “surrogate” models with “fine” models—physical, empirical, electromagnetic

Space Mapping optimization follows traditional experience of designers

researchers and practitioners attracted to **Aggressive Space Mapping**

Space Mapping already used in the RF industry for enhanced (mapped) library (surrogate) models

Implicit Space Mapping (ISM), where preassigned parameters change in coarse model—novel approach



References

J.W. Bandler, R.M. Biernacki, S.H. Chen, P.A. Grobelny and R.H. Hemmers, "Space mapping technique for electromagnetic optimization," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 42, 1994, pp. 2536-2544.

J.W. Bandler, R.M. Biernacki, S.H. Chen, W.J. Gestinger, P.A. Grobelny, C. Moskowitz and S.H. Talisa, "Electromagnetic design of high-temperature super-conducting filters," *Int. J. Microwave and Millimeter-Wave Computer-Aided Engineering*, vol. 5, 1995, pp. 331-343.

J.W. Bandler, R.M. Biernacki, S.H. Chen, R.H. Hemmers and K. Madsen, "Electromagnetic optimization exploiting aggressive space mapping," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 43, 1995, pp. 2874-2882.

Empipe™ Version 4.0, formerly Optimization Systems Associates Inc., P.O. Box 8083, Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 5E7, 1997, now Agilent EEsof EDA, 1400 Fountaingrove Parkway, Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1799.

OSA90/hope™ Version 4.0, formerly Optimization Systems Associates Inc., P.O. Box 8083, Dundas, Ontario, Canada L9H 5E7, 1997, now Agilent EEsof EDA, 1400 Fountaingrove Parkway, Santa Rosa, CA 95403-1799.

M.H. Bakr, J.W. Bandler, R.M. Biernacki, S.H. Chen and K. Madsen, "A trust region aggressive space mapping algorithm for EM optimization," *IEEE Trans. Microwave Theory Tech.*, vol. 46, 1998, pp. 2412-2425.

V. Torczon and M.W. Trosset, "Using approximations to accelerate engineering design optimization," *Technical Report 98-33, ICASE*, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia 23681-2199, 1998.



References (continued)

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