# 计算电磁学

Computational Electromagnetism

第5章 时域有限差分法(FDTD)(二)

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#### ■ 时域Maxwell微分方程组(理想介质)

#### 1. Maxwell偏微分方程的离散问题

■ Faraday's Equation  $\nabla \times \overset{\mathbf{V}}{E}(x, y, z, t) = -\frac{\partial \overset{\mathbf{V}}{B}(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t}$ 

Ampère's Equation

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H}(x, y, z, t) = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{D}(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t}$$

## § 5.5 吸收边界条件

时域有限差分法的一个重要特点是,需要在计算的全部 区域建立 Yee 氏网格计算空间。

对辐射,散射等开放性问题,所需网格空间无限大,然而,计算机存储空间有限,因此,在实际计算中总是在某处 将网格空间截断,这必然会在截断处产生非物理的电磁波反射。导致计算精度下降,必须设法消除之。

要求一种截断边界网格点处场的特殊计算方法 ,不仅要保证边界场计算的特度,还要消除非物 理因素引起的截断边界处的波的反射,使得用有 限网格空间就能模拟电磁波在无界空间中的传播 。加于边界场的这种算法称为辐射边界条件或吸 收边界条件。

#### MUR吸收边界条件

- 吸收边界是在截断边界上吸收传输过来的电磁波, 在截断边界处只有向外传输的波即只有一个方向 的单向波。
- 波动方程有两个解:前向波和后向波。这样在截断边界上的场满足其中一个单向波解,就像正常空间中的电磁波一样传输(吸收),这是MUR吸收边界条件的原理
- 采用数学算子分解方法说明MUR吸收边界的处理 过程

# 1. 一维单向波与吸收边界条件

令场量 $\phi$ 沿 $-\hat{x}$ 方向传播,则 $\phi$ 必满足如下方程

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right] \phi(x, t) = 0$$
 (5-45)

上式称为沿-x方向的单向波,方程解的形式为

$$\phi(x,t) = f(x+vt)$$

通常在一维情况下,会存在x 和-x方向的两个单向波。此时它们满足

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\phi = 0 \qquad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)\phi = 0$$

令算子 
$$L_1^- = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$
  $L_1^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ 

**则并子** 
$$L = L_1^- \cdot L_1^+ = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 r} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 t}$$

显然, $L\phi = 0$  是一维情况下的波动方程。

可得到一维情况下的差分格式。

$$L_1^- \phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = 0$$

设截断边界面为x=0处,由上式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\phi(x,t)\big|_{x=0}^{n} = \frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\phi(x,t)\big|_{x=0}^{n} \quad F^{I}$$



采用前向差商近似。x方向的空间步长为 $\Delta x$ 时间步长为 $\Delta t$ , 并且令x=0时,则差分形式为

$$\frac{\phi^{n}(1) - \phi^{n}(0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{v\Delta t} \left[ \phi^{n+1}(0) - \phi^{n}(0) \right]$$

$$\phi^{n+1}(0) = \phi^{n}(0)(1 - \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}) + \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \phi^{n}(1)$$
(5-45)

$$\phi^{n+1}(0) = \phi^{n}(0)(1 - \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}) + \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x}\phi^{n}(1)$$

 $若 \Delta x = v \Delta t$ ,则

$$\phi^{n+1}(0) = \phi^{n}(1)$$
 (5-48)

意味着,在满足稳定性条件下,满足(5-45) 的波具有如下特性:

处于 i=0 处时间步为n+1时的波。正好是处于 i=1时间步n时的波。说明该波的运动在一个时间 步长内移动一个网格步长、好像不存在反射、不 存在边界一样。故以上条件称为吸收边界条件。

#### MUR1差分格式

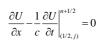
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = 0$$

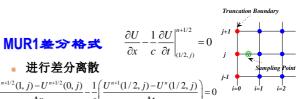
#### 一阶近似解析吸收边界条件进行差分离散,如何 进行差分离散?

- 因为Yee元胞上有限差分是二阶精度。在截断边 界上,只有一方向上有网格,若在截断边界上对 一阶空间偏导数进行差分,只有一阶精度。
- 因此对公式的离散取样点放在离截断边界半个网 格上

$$\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \right|_{(1/2,j)}^{n+1/2} = 0$$







$$\frac{U^{n+1/2}(1,j) - U^{n+1/2}(0,j)}{\Delta x} - \frac{1}{c} \left( \frac{U^{n+1}(1/2,j) - U^{n}(1/2,j)}{\Delta t} \right) = 0$$

取样点在时间和空间半取样,但截断边界上电场 <mark>分量是整网格和整时间步长</mark>上取样,因此对半取 样进行插值平均计算

$$U^{n+1/2}(1,j) = \frac{1}{2} \Big[ U^{n+1}(1,j) + U^{n}(1,j) \Big]$$
  
$$U^{n}(1/2,j) = \frac{1}{2} \Big[ U^{n}(0,j) + U^{n}(1,j) \Big]$$

#### MUR1差分格式

■ 整理成显式格式

$$U^{n+1}(0,j) = U^{n}(1,j) + \frac{c\Delta t - \Delta x}{c\Delta t + \Delta x} \left[ U^{n+1}(1,j) - U^{n}(0,j) \right]$$

■ 同理,在x最大方向

$$\boldsymbol{U}^{n+1}(\boldsymbol{i}_{\text{max}},j) = \boldsymbol{U}^{n}(\boldsymbol{i}_{\text{max}}-1,j) + \frac{c\Delta t - \Delta x}{c\Delta t + \Delta x} \Big[ \boldsymbol{U}^{n+1}(\boldsymbol{i}_{\text{max}}-1,j) - \boldsymbol{U}^{n}(\boldsymbol{i}_{\text{max}},j) \Big]$$

■ 各截断边界的一阶吸收边界条件写成统一格式

$$U^{n+1}(m_b) = U^n(m_n) + \frac{c\Delta t - \delta}{c\Delta t + \delta} \left[ U^{n+1}(m_n) - U^n(m_b) \right]$$

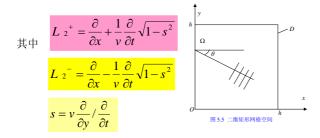
# 2. 二维和三维单向波方程

与一维波动问题相仿,设二维问题中任一场分量 为  $\phi(x,y,t)$  , 则 对 无 源 区 有 波 动 方 程

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 y} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 t}\right) \phi = 0 \quad (5-49)$$

$$L_2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}$$
 (5-50)

$$L_2 \phi = L_2^+ L_2^- \phi = 0$$
 (5-51)



在二维和三维的问题中,波可以以任何方向 投射到边界上。  $\mathrm{D}$ 为二维域内部,边界为 $\Omega$ 。 以FDTD模拟沿任何方向传播,要求抵达边界D的均为外行数字波(无反射),而边界对外行数字波而言相当于计算网格空间无限扩展。即边界处场量满足单向波方程。

所需的吸收边界条件不仅要求在  $\theta=0$ 时不存在截断边界的反射,而且应在尽量大的  $\theta$ 取值范围内满足单向波条件。

可以证明,当把 $L_2^-$ 作用到边界x=0的 $\phi(x,y,t)$ 时, $\phi$ 可以是从任意角度从 $\Omega$ 内部入射到x=0边界的平面波,都会被边界所吸收。  $L_2^- = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sqrt{1-s^2}$  也就是说

$$L_2^- \phi = 0$$
 (x = 0) (5-53)

就是保证从 $\Omega$ 内部以任意角度入射到x=0边界的平面波 $\phi$ 的精确的解析吸收边界条件。

同样,将  $L_2^+$  作用到边界 x = h的  $\phi(x, y, t)$  ,即  $L_2^+ \phi = 0 \quad (x = h) \quad (5-54)$ 

就是x = h处的吸收边界条件。

对图 5.5 中 y = 0 和 y = h 的两个边界,只要将以上分析中

的 x, y ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$  ,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$  互换,就可获得 y 坐标的两个边界面的精确的吸收边界条件。

对三维空间域,波动方程为

$$(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2})\phi = L_3\phi = 0 \quad (5-55)$$

$$D = v \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{$\phi$ 3.56}$$

$$\text{$\phi$ 4.56}$$

$$\text{$\phi$ 4.56}$$

同理,可得y和z 轴的另外四个边界面处的吸收边界条件。由于x,y,和z 坐标的等价性,易求得与(5-56)类似的精确吸收边界条件。

#### 一维情况下的波动方程

在x 和-x方向的两个单向波。此时它们满足

$$(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t})\phi = 0 \qquad (\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t})\phi = 0$$

令算子 
$$L_1^- = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad L_1^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

则**非子** 
$$L = L_1^- \cdot L_1^+ = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 x} - \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial^2 t}$$

显然, $L\phi = 0$ 是一维情况下的波动方程。

二维: 
$$L_{2}^{+} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sqrt{1 - s^{2}}$$

$$L_{2}^{-} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sqrt{1 - s^{2}}, \quad s = v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

三维: 
$$L_3 = L_3^+ L_3^-$$
 , 则  $L_3^{\pm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \pm \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sqrt{1 - D^2}$ 

$$D = v \left[ \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial z} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

以二维空间场为例, GMur于1981年给出了 *FDTD* 吸收 边界条件的二阶近似形式, 即将根号部分以Taylor级数展开:

$$\sqrt{1-s^2} \approx 1 - \frac{s^2}{2} \qquad \qquad L_2^- = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \sqrt{1-s^2}$$

$$s = v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} / \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{2}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 / \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right]f = 0 \quad (5-58)$$

$$rac{\partial}{\partial t}$$
 **二阶近似的单向波方程**

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right] f = 0 \quad (5-59)$$

例如,考虑三维空间中x = 0的边界的吸收边界条件为式(5-56),

$$L_3^-\phi=0 \qquad (x=0)$$

利用近似 $\sqrt{1-D^2} \approx 1-\frac{D^2}{2}$ ,则可导出 G.Mur 的一种

近似吸收边界条件:

$$\left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial t^{2}} + \frac{v}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}}\right)\right] f = 0 \quad (5-65)$$

# 3. 近似吸收边界条件

理论推出的精确吸收边界条件的算子中,包含一个根号部分。它不适合直接进行数值计算。在 FDTD 中是将此根号部分以近似形式给出。故称为近似吸收边界条件。

这种近似会在边界上出现某种数量的反射, 问题是取怎样的近似能使反射在尽管宽的入射 角范围内减到最小。

(5-59)是G.Mur二阶近似吸收边界条件,适用于二维问题的求解,此外,Trefethen和Holpern于1985年提出了一般性的七种近似方法,它们

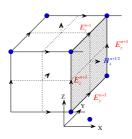
#### 是: • Pade法

- •亚区间上的Chebyshev法
- •Chebyshev点插值法
- •最小二乘法
- •Chebushev--- Pade法
- •Newman点插值法
- •Chebyshev法

二阶近似
$\left[ \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] f \bigg _{z=0} = 0$
$\left[ \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] f \bigg _{x=a} = 0$
$\left[ \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \right] f \bigg _{y=0} = 0$
$\left[\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}\right)\right]f\Big _{z=b} = 0$
$\left[\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\right]f\Big _{s=0} = 0$
$\left[\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\right]f\Big _{z=d} = 0$

截断边界涉及电场的切向分量和磁场的法向分量。

 以x=a界面为例,仅有Hx, Ey,Ez。由于FDTD中Hx的 计算式不涉x>a区域,即不 涉及截断边界界面外节点。



因而,吸收边界只考虑电场 切向分量Ey,Ez

■ 以Ez为例. 有

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v}{2} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2})\right] E_z = 0$$

$$\begin{split} & \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v}{2} (\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}) \right] E_z = 0 \\ & \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x \partial t} \bigg|_{i = \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}}^n = \frac{1}{2\Delta t \delta} \begin{bmatrix} E_z^{n+1} (i+1, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) - E_z^{n-1} (i+1, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) \\ -E_z^{n+1} (i, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) + E_z^{n-1} (i, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} \bigg|_{i = \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}}^n = \frac{1}{(\Delta t)^2} \begin{bmatrix} E_z^{n+1} (i + \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) - 2E_z^n (i + \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) \\ +E_z^{n-1} (i + \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{i = \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}}^n = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \begin{bmatrix} E_z^n (i + \frac{1}{2}, j + 1, k + \frac{1}{2}) - 2E_z^n (i + \frac{1}{2}, j, k + \frac{1}{2}) \\ +E_z^n (i + \frac{1}{2}, j - 1, k + \frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} E_{z}}{\partial z^{2}}\Big|_{\substack{i=\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}\\i\neq\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\delta^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} E_{z}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{3}{2}) - 2E_{z}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2})\\ +E_{z}^{n}(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k-\frac{1}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

利用插值公式:

$$E_z^n(i+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ E_z^n(i+1,j,k+\frac{1}{2}) + E_z^n(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}) \right]$$

$$\begin{split} E_z^{n+1}\Big(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) &= -E_z^{n-1}\Big(i+1,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) + \frac{c\Delta t - \delta}{c\Delta t + \delta} \\ &\times \Big[E_z^{n-1}\Big(i+1,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) + E_z^{n-1}\Big(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big)\Big] \\ &- \frac{2(c\Delta t - \delta)}{\delta}\Big[E_z^n\Big(i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) + E_z^n\Big(i+1,j,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big)\Big] \\ &+ \frac{(c\Delta t)^2}{2\delta(c\Delta t + \delta)}\Big[E_z^n\Big(i,j+1,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) + E_z^n\Big(i,j-1,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) \\ &+ E_z^n\Big(i+1,j+1,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) + E_z^n\Big(i+1,j-1,k+\frac{1}{2}\Big) \\ &+ E_z^n\Big(i,j,k+\frac{3}{2}\Big) + E_z^n\Big(i,j,k-\frac{1}{2}\Big) + E_z^n\Big(i+1,j,k+\frac{3}{2}\Big) \\ &+ E_z^n\Big(i+1,j,k-\frac{1}{2}\Big)\Big] \end{split}$$

当空间步长  $\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta z = \Delta s$  时,可得(5-65)差分格式为:

$$\phi^{n+1}(0,j,k) = -\phi^{n-1}(1,j,k) + \frac{v\Delta t - \Delta s}{v\Delta t + \Delta s} \cdot \left[ \phi^{n+1}(1,j,k) + \phi^{n-1}(0,j,k) \right] + \frac{2\Delta s}{v\Delta t + \Delta s} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(1,j,k) \right] + \frac{(v\Delta t)^{2}}{2\Delta s(v\Delta t + \Delta s)} \left[ \phi^{n}(0,j,k) + \phi^{n}(0,j,k) \right]$$

$$\begin{split} &\phi^{n}(0,j+1,k)-2\phi^{n}(0,j,k)+\phi^{n}(0,j-1,k)\\ &+\phi^{n}(1,j+1,k)-2\phi^{n}(1,j,k)\\ &+\phi^{n}(1,j-1,k)+\phi^{n}(0,j,k+1)-2\phi^{n}(0,j,k)+\phi^{n}(0,j,k-1)+\phi^{n}(1,j,k+1)\\ &-2\phi^{n}(1,j,k)+\phi^{n}(1,j,k-1) \ \ \big] \ \ (5\text{-}66) \end{split}$$

当采用稳定条件 $\Delta s = 2\nu \Delta t$  时上式中系数还可再简化,(5-66)式已在诸多实际问题中采用。

## 二维边界条件:二阶方程转化为一阶方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} + \frac{c}{2} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(1/2, 1)}^n = 0$$

沿z方向传播

■ TM波,在二维的情况下(Hx,Ez,Hy, x, y的函数)

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial Hx}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \right) \to \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} = -\mu \frac{\partial Hx}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x \partial t} &- \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} - \frac{c}{2} \mu \frac{\partial^2 Hx}{\partial y \partial t} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} &- \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} - \frac{c}{2} \mu \frac{\partial Hx}{\partial y} = 0 \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} - \frac{c}{2} \mu \frac{\partial Hx}{\partial y} \Big|_{(1/2,j)}^{n+1/2} = 0$$

$$U^{n+1/2}(1,j) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ U^{n+1}(1,j) + U^{n}(1,j) \right]$$

利用插值公式:

(两个一维Mur) 
$$U^{n}(1/2, j) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ U^{n}(0, j) + U^{n}(1, j) \right]$$

#### 二阶中心差分格式为

$$\begin{split} &E_{z}^{\,n+1}(i,j) = E_{z}^{\,n}(i,j) + \frac{c\Delta t - \Delta x}{c\Delta t + \Delta x} \Big[ E_{z}^{\,n+1}(i+1,j) - E_{z}^{\,n}(i,j) \Big] - \frac{c^{2}\mu\Delta t}{2(c\Delta t + \Delta y)} \\ &\times \left[ H_{x}^{\,n+1/2}(i,j+\frac{1}{2}) - H_{x}^{\,n+1/2}(i,j-\frac{1}{2}) + H_{x}^{\,n+1/2}(i+1,j+\frac{1}{2}) - H_{x}^{\,n+1/2}(i+1,j-\frac{1}{2}) \right] \end{split}$$

#### TM和TE波的吸收边界条件

截断边	二阶 Mur 吸收边界条件				
界位置	TM	TE			
x=0, 左边界	$\left[ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} - \frac{c\mu}{2} \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right]_{x=0} = 0$	$\left[\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} + \frac{c\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial y}\right]_{r=0} = 0$			
x=a, 右边界	$\left[ \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{c\mu}{2} \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} \right]_{x=a} = 0$	$\left[\frac{\partial H_s}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H_s}{\partial t} - \frac{c\epsilon}{2} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial y}\right]_{t=a} = 0$			
y=0, 下边界	$\left[ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} + \frac{c\mu}{2} \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} \right]_{y=0} = 0$	$\left[\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} - \frac{c\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}\right]_{y=0} = 0$			
y≈b, 上边界	$\left[\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} - \frac{c\mu}{2} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}\right]_{y=0} = 0$	$\left[\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial t} + \frac{c\varepsilon}{2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}\right]_{y=b} = 0$			

# MUR2差分格式

$$L U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} + \frac{c}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} \bigg|_{(1/2, j)}^n = 0$$

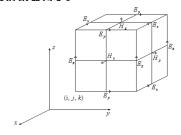
场量的二阶偏导,为方便离散和处理,对半网格取样点上的时间离散为整时间步长,对时间的一阶、二阶偏导同样采用中心差分离散。得到二阶吸收边界条件的统一格式

$$\begin{split} U^{n+1}(m_b) &= -U^{n-1}(m_n) + \frac{c\Delta t - \delta}{c\Delta t + \delta} \Big[ U^{n+1}(m_n) + U^{n-1}(m_b) \Big] + \\ &\frac{2\delta}{c\Delta t + \delta} \Big[ U^n(m_n) + U^n(m_b) \Big] + \\ &\frac{\left(c\Delta t\right)^2}{2\delta \left(c\Delta t + \delta\right)} \Bigg[ U^n(m_b)_{u1} - 2U^n(m_b) + U^n(m_b)_{u2} + \\ &\frac{\left(c\Delta t\right)^2}{2\delta \left(c\Delta t + \delta\right)} \Bigg[ U^n(m_n)_{u1} - 2U^n(m_n) + U^n(m_n)_{u2} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$



# 5.6 PML吸收边界条件

- PML分为麦克斯韦方程组分裂式和非分裂式两种方法,今介绍非分裂式。
- 目的:就是让反射系数为零。



$$\mathbf{\nabla} \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} - \sigma_m \mathbf{H}$$

$$\nabla \times H = \varepsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \sigma_{\epsilon} E$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} - \sigma_t E_x \right) & \left\{ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \sigma_m H_z \right) \right. \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} - \sigma_t E_y \right) \right. & \left\{ \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} - \sigma_m H_y \right) \right. \\ \left\{ \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \sigma_m H_z \right) \right. & \left\{ \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left( \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \sigma_t E_z \right) \right. \end{cases}$$

#### 1. PML的差分格式

- 考虑TE波的情况。在二维情况下,考虑笛卡儿坐标系中TE波的电磁场3个分量Ex, Ey, Hz
- 瑕设媒质的电导率和磁导率分别为σ和σ\*,麦克斯 韦方程组可以写成(二维)

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \sigma E_x &= \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} \qquad \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \sigma E_y = -\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} \\ \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} + \sigma^* H_z &= \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \end{split}$$

如果 $\sigma/\epsilon_0 = \sigma^* / \mu_0$ ,媒质的阻抗就和真空的阻抗相等, 当平面波垂直入射到真空一介质表面时就不会发生反 射现象。 ■ 在单轴各向异性的媒质中, $TE波(H_{xz}\neq 0, E_{xz}=0)$ 及TM波  $(H_{xz}=0, E_{xz}\neq 0)$  的平面波为:

$$\overrightarrow{H} = \overrightarrow{H}_0 e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^i z}$$

根据算符的等效性:  $\nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\vec{k} \times \vec{E}$ 

$$\vec{\beta}^{\alpha} \times \vec{E} = \omega \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \mu \vec{H}, \qquad \vec{\beta}^{\alpha} \times \vec{H} = -\omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{\beta}^{\alpha} \times \vec{H} = -\omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \varepsilon \vec{E}$$

其中, $\beta^{\alpha} = \vec{x}\beta_{x}^{\alpha} + \vec{z}\beta_{z}^{\alpha}$ ,  $\varepsilon$  和  $\mu$  为介电常数和磁导率张量。

把式中的电场消去,导出磁场波动方程的表示式:

$$\vec{\beta}^{\alpha} \times \varepsilon^{=-1} \vec{\beta}^{\alpha} \times \vec{H} + k^{2} \vec{\mu} \vec{H} = 0$$

$$k^{2} = \omega^{2} \mu_{0} \mu_{r} \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r}$$

用矩阵来表示波动方程式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} k^{2}c - a^{-1}\beta_{z}^{\alpha^{2}} & 0 & \beta_{x}^{i}\beta_{z}^{\alpha}a^{-1} \\ 0 & k^{2}c - a^{-1}\beta_{z}^{\alpha^{2}} - \beta_{x}^{i^{2}}b^{-1} & 0 \\ \beta_{x}^{i}\beta_{z}^{\alpha}a^{-1} & 0 & k^{2}d - a^{-1}\beta_{x}^{i^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{x} \\ H_{y} \\ H_{z} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

得出满足TM波的条件为(Hx=0, Hz=0)

$$k^2c - a^{-1}\beta_{r}^{\alpha 2} - \beta_{r}^{i2}b^{-1} = 0$$

同理。满足TE波的条件为:

$$k^2 a - c^{-1} \beta_z^{\alpha 2} - \beta_x^{i2} d^{-1} = 0$$

现在考虑入射波为TM波的情况,设入射面 为7=0的平面:

$$\overrightarrow{H} = \overrightarrow{v}H_0e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^i z}$$

则反射波和透射波为:

 $\vec{H}_1 = \hat{\mathbf{y}} H_0 (1 + \Gamma e^{2j\beta_z^i z}) e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^i z}$ 

$$\vec{E}_1 = \left[\hat{x} \frac{\beta_z^i}{\omega \varepsilon} (1 - \Gamma e^{2j\beta_z^i z}) - \hat{z} \frac{\beta_x^i}{\omega \varepsilon} (1 + \Gamma e^{2j\beta_z^i z})\right] H_0 e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^i z}$$

$$\overrightarrow{H}_2 = \hat{y}H_0\tau e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^\alpha z}$$

$$\vec{E}_2 = \left[\hat{x} \frac{\beta_z^{\alpha} a^{-1}}{\omega \varepsilon} - \hat{z} \frac{\beta_z^i b^{-1}}{\omega \varepsilon}\right] H_0 \tau e^{-j\beta_x^i x - j\beta_z^{\alpha} z}$$

■ 根据界面的边界条件可以求得反射系数和透射系数

$$\Gamma = \frac{\beta_z^i - \beta_z^\alpha a^{-1}}{\beta_z^i + \beta_z^\alpha a^{-1}} \quad \tau = 1 + \Gamma = \frac{2\beta_z^i}{\beta_z^i + \beta_z^\alpha a^{-1}}$$

可见,当  $\beta_{\varepsilon}^{i}=\beta_{\varepsilon}^{a}a^{-1}$  时, $\Gamma=0$  ,对任意角度入射的 入射波都没有反射。

将  $\beta_z^i = \beta_z^\alpha a^{-1}$  代人TM波的条件

$$k^{2}c - a^{-1}\beta_{z}^{\alpha 2} - \beta_{x}^{i2}b^{-1} = 0$$

**得:** 
$$\beta_z^{i^2} = k^2 c a^{-1} - \beta_x^{i^2} b^{-1} a^{-1}$$

其中  $\beta_z^{i^2} = k^2 - \beta_x^{i^2}$  可得·

$$c = a, b = a^{-1}$$

周理可得· $c = a, d = c^{-1}$ 

即当  $\stackrel{=}{_{\mathcal{E}}}=\stackrel{=}{_{\mathcal{U}}}$  时可以得到沿 $\chi$ 方向传播的平面波无反射 的传输条件:

$$\overline{\overline{\varepsilon}} = \overline{\overline{\mu}} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a} \end{bmatrix} \qquad a = 1 + \frac{\sigma}{j\omega\varepsilon_o}$$

推广到三维情况,在PML中,麦克斯韦方程表示为

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r \overline{\overline{\varepsilon}} \vec{E}, \quad \nabla \times \vec{E} = -j\omega \mu_o \overline{\overline{\mu}} \vec{H}$$

$$\overline{\overline{\varepsilon}} = \overline{\overline{\mu}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_y s_z}{s_x} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{s_x s_z}{s_y} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_x s_y}{s_z} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$s_x = 1 + \frac{\sigma_x}{j\omega\varepsilon_o}$$
  $s_y = 1 + \frac{\sigma_y}{j\omega\varepsilon_o}$   $s_z = 1 + \frac{\sigma_z}{j\omega\varepsilon_o}$ 

可以保证入射到PML中的电磁波几乎得以无反射 地吸收。为方便计算可以引入电通量密度将麦克斯 韦方程组加以简化:

$$D_{x} = \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{s_{y}}{s_{x}} E_{x} \qquad D_{y} = \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{s_{z}}{s_{y}} E_{y} \qquad D_{z} = \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{s_{x}}{s_{z}} E_{z}$$

以 Ex为例来推导其差分格式:

引入电通量密度后, 麦克斯韦方程组的磁场旋 度方程表示为

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = j\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_y s_z}{s_x} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{s_x s_z}{s_y} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_x s_y}{s_z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \end{bmatrix} = j\omega \begin{bmatrix} s_z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_x \\ D_y \\ D_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla \times \overrightarrow{H} = (\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z})\overrightarrow{e_x} + (\frac{\partial H_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x})\overrightarrow{e_y} + (\frac{\partial H_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H_x}{\partial y})\overrightarrow{e_z}$$

比较上面的两个表达式。取其 $D_x$ 项节

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} = j\omega s_z D_x = j\omega (1 + \frac{\sigma_z}{i\omega \varepsilon_x}) D_x$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial H_y}{\partial z} = j\omega(1 + \frac{\sigma_z}{j\omega\varepsilon_0})D_x \\ &\bullet \text{ 做替换} \ j\omega \to \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \ \text{ 并差分得} \ \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma_z}{\varepsilon_0}D_x = \frac{\Delta H_z}{\Delta y} - \frac{\Delta H_y}{\Delta z} \\ &\frac{D_x^{n+1} - D_x^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{\sigma_z}{2\varepsilon_0}(D_x^{n+1} + D_x^n) = \frac{\Delta H_z}{\Delta y} - \frac{\Delta H_y}{\Delta z} \\ &D_x^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t}D_x^n + \frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} \left(\frac{\Delta H_z}{\Delta y} - \frac{\Delta H_y}{\Delta z}\right) \\ &D_x^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t}D_x^n + \frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} \left(\frac{\Delta H_z}{\Delta y} - \frac{\Delta H_y}{\Delta z}\right) \\ &\frac{D_x^{n+1}}{2(j+\frac{1}{2},j,k)} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t}D_x^n + \frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} \\ &\left(\frac{H_x^{n+1/2}}{2(j+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k)} - H_x^{n+1/2}}{\Delta y} - \frac{H_x^{n+1/2}}{2(j+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2},k)} - H_x^{n+1/2}}{\Delta z}\right) \end{split}$$

由 
$$D_x = \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r \frac{s_y}{s_x} E_x$$
 視  $j\omega(1 + \frac{\sigma_x}{j\omega\varepsilon_o})D_x = \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r j\omega(1 + \frac{\sigma_y}{j\omega\varepsilon_o})E_x$ 

「  $\frac{\partial D_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma_x}{\varepsilon_o}D_x = \varepsilon_o \varepsilon_r (\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma_y E_x}{\varepsilon_o})$ 

「  $E_x^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_y \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t} E_x^n + \frac{1}{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t)\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$ 
 $\left((2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t)D_x^{n+1} - (2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_x \Delta t)D_x^n\right)$ 
 $E_{x|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_y \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t} E_{x|i+1/2,j,k}^n + \frac{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t)D_{x|i+1/2,j,k}^n}{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t)\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r}$ 

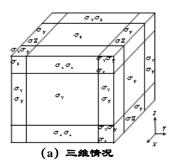
■ 同理,可得其它电场分量的差分表达式如下:

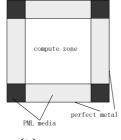
$$\begin{split} &D_{y|i,j+\frac{1}{2},k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_x \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t} D_{y|i,j+\frac{1}{2},k}^n + \\ &\frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t} \left( \frac{H_{x|i,j+\frac{1}{2},k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2} - H_{x|i,j+\frac{1}{2},k-\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2}}{\Delta z} - \frac{H_{z|i+\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i-\frac{1}{2},j+\frac{1}{2},k}^{n+1/2}}{\Delta x} \right) \\ &E_{y|i,j+1/2,k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} E_{y|i,j+1/2,k}^n \\ &+ \frac{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t) D_{y|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} - (2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_y \Delta t) D_{y|i+1/2,j,k}^n}{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t)\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &D_{z|i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_y \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t} D_{z|i,j,k+\frac{1}{2}}^n + \\ &\frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_y \Delta t} \left( \frac{H_{y|i+\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2} - H_{y|i-\frac{1}{2},j,k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2}}{\Delta x} - \frac{H_{x|i,j+\frac{1}{2},k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2} - H_{x|i,j-\frac{1}{2},k+\frac{1}{2}}^{n+1/2}}{\Delta y} \right) \\ &E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_x \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t} E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^n + \\ &\frac{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t) D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} - (2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t) D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^n}{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_x \Delta t) \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \end{split}$$

#### 2 PML的空间布局及电导率的选取

对于三维的PML边界条件,整个边界分成26块,6个面,8个角,12条棱。其中最外层用理想导体封闭。





(b) 二维情况

- 在PML物质中,介电常数ε和磁导率数μ分别为计算 空间(真空)中的数值。
- 实验表明,如果σ为常数,由于电磁场量和电磁参数的离散近似导致在自由空间和PML的边界处产生阻抗不匹配,在边界处引起较大的反射。
- 因此,在PML中 σ是由自由空间到最外层边界逐渐增加的。PML的特点是:
  - ◆ 在棱区域中与坐标轴平行方向的电导率分量为零,只存在与坐标轴垂直的电导率分量,并且随着进入PML的深度增加而增大,在PML与计算空间的交界处为最小值,在最外层达到最大值;
  - ◆ 在角区域中存在着沿两个方向变化的电导率,这不难 推广到三维空间。

■ PML吸收层中电导率的选取可以依据经验公式:

$$\sigma(\rho) = \sigma_{\text{max}} \left( \frac{\rho}{\delta} \right)$$

其中, $\rho$ 为进入到PML层的深度, $\delta$ 为PML级 收层的厚度, $\sigma_{\max}$ 为固定参数,m一般选为4。在PML层与计算空间的交界处为零, $\sigma$ 在PML层与PEC的交界处为最大值。

#### PML吸收层的反射系数为:

$$R(\theta) = \exp \left[ -2\varepsilon_r \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0}} \int_0^{\delta} \sigma(\rho) d\rho \right]$$

■ 将经验公式代入可得反射系数为:

$$R(\theta) = \exp\left(-\frac{2\sigma_{\max}\delta\varepsilon_r\cos\theta}{m+1}\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}\right)$$

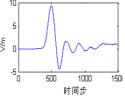
$$\sigma_{\max} = -\frac{(m+1)\ln[R(0)]}{2\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\varepsilon}}}$$

例如: 取 $R(0) = 10^{-2}$ , m=4。PML 层为9层。

#### 3. PML-FDTD的验证方法

#### (1) 收敛性的验证

■ 为验证算法的收敛性,利用高斯版 』 冲作为激励源,由于激励源只占据 > 一个空间线度,可以采用强迫设置 的方法。例如,在柱坐标系下,计 算空间为30×30×30。高斯脉冲 激励源位于(0,10,15)处。

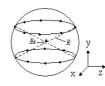


$$E_z = E_0 \exp\left(-\frac{(t - t_0)^2}{T^2}\right)$$

其中 $t_0=3T$ ;  $E_0=100\,\mathrm{V/m}$ ; 空间步长 $\lambda/20$ , PML取9层。 现象计算区间内坐标为(5,10,15)点的电场在激励源作用 前后的数值如图所示。可见激励消失后,现象点的电场 也遏渐趋于零,算法满足收敛性的条件。

#### (2) 对称性的验证

- 用等距离线法验证算法的对称性,在距离激励源为 R=8个空间步长,与z轴垂直的园环上取若干个取样 点,计算这些点的场值。
- 计算1000时间步的结果如表所示,其中前3行是位于上部园环上点的电场值(第一组),后3行是位于下部园环上点的值(第二组)。



-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽
-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽
-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽	-0.2400₽
-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽
-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽
-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽	-0.2408₽

 由于点激励源在数值空间中占有一定的线度,并且 沿不同的方向存在不同的色散误差,因此两组数据 并不严格相等,可见误差小于0.33%,对称性较好。从下面反射特性的测试中可以看出,误差精度能 够满足一般工程上的要求。

#### (3) PML吸收程度的测试

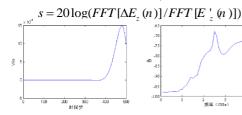
在柱坐标系下,为模拟柱面波的 传播,将柱面波源设在总场-散射场 连接边界上。程序中设置两套计算空 间,要考察的PML所在的空间(第二 套计算空间,PML2)位于另一套计 算空间(第一套计算空间,PML1) 之中,其平面图如图所示。



■ 由PML2引起的反射波模值为:

$$\Delta E_z(n) = |E'_z(n) - E_z(n)|$$

 $E'_z(n)$ 为第二套计算空间中得到的电场(总场),  $E_z(n)$ 为在第一套计算空间中得到的电场。 可通过快速博立叶变换(FFT)计算期望频率 范围内PML的反射系数: 反射误差-80dB



# (4) 半波天线方向图的计算

通过FDTD计算半波天线的方向图,并与理论值相比较可以验证FDTD及近场-远场程序与算法的正确性。每隔3度取一个数据点,利用傅立叶变换可以得到在调制频率处的方向图。

为了满足测试精度,第一套计算空间必须足够大,

取第一套计算空间为50×30×90个网格,第二套

计算空间取16×30×90个网格。空间步长取 λ/20

设柱面波沿径向传播,激励源位于总场一散射场

源点的扰动经过PML1反射后至少需600个

连接边界上,该连接边界在径向占3个网格,轴向占

时间步才能影响到观察点。在测试时取500个时间步,

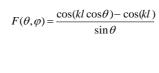
并保证PML2反射波的最大值已经达到了观察点。

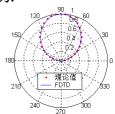
 $E_z = E_0 \exp\left(-\frac{(t-t_0)^2}{2}\right) \sin(\omega(t-t_0))$ 

以至于PML1的反射波到达不了观察点。

6个网格。柱面波源采用调制高斯脉冲:

• 半波天线方向图的理论值为:





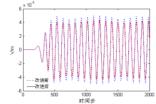
#### (5)PML吸收效果的改善

为了进一步减少PML引起的反射,这里用一阶Mur 边界条件代替了PML最外层的PEC。

设激励源采用正弦电场:  $E_z = E_0 \sin(\omega(t-t_0))$ 

计算空间的场值为复数, 虚部为反射回波

减小了近20%的反射强度。



#### 4.FDTD的激励源

- FDTD是对时域电磁波在空间中<mark>传输情况</mark>进行仿 真的数值算法,能直观地仿真<mark>电磁波的时空信息。 有源的激励</mark>才能有电磁波的传输。
- 1、时谐场源

$$U_{inc}(t) = \begin{cases} A\sin(\omega t) & t \ge 0\\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

#### 激励源

- 2、脉冲源
- 高斯脉冲

$$U_{inc}\left(t\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{4\pi\left(t - t_0\right)^2}{\tau^2}\right) \quad \tau = 2/f_{\text{max}}, t_0 = \tau$$

■ 升余弦脉冲

$$U_{inc}\left(t\right) = \begin{cases} 0.5\left(1 - \cos\left(2\pi t / \tau\right)\right) & 0 \le t \le \tau \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\tau = 2 / f_{\text{max}}, \text{ first zero}$$

#### 激励源

■ 微分高斯脉冲

$$U_{inc}(t) = \frac{t - t_0}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{4\pi (t - t_0)^2}{\tau^2}\right)$$

■ 截断三余弦脉冲

$$U_{inc}(t) = \begin{cases} \beta (10 - 15\cos(\omega_1 t) + 6\cos(\omega_2 t) - \cos(\omega_3 t)) \\ 0 \le t \le \tau \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$\omega_i = 2\pi i / \tau, \tau = 3 / f_{max}$$

#### 激励源

■ 双指数脉冲

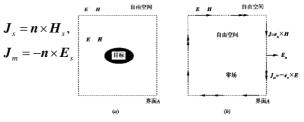
$$U_{inc}(t) = A(\exp(-\alpha t) - \exp(-\beta t))$$

$$A_0 = 5.25e4V/m, \alpha = 4e^6 s^{-1}, \beta = 4.76e^8 s^{-1}$$

Bell波形,应用在核电脉冲和雷电脉冲的研究

#### 5.近场-远场转换

- 可以利用等效电流和等效磁流来完成近场-远场的转换。在用一个假想的闭合面S把散射体包围住;
- 先由FDTD方法求出表面S上的切向电场E。和切向磁场H。,然后根据等效原理,可以求得S面上的等效电流密度和等效磁流密度:



根据等效电流和等效磁流,得到辐射矢A和F为:

$$\mathbf{A} = \int_{S} \mathbf{J}_{s} e^{jk(\mathbf{r}'\cdot\mathbf{r})} dS$$
  $\mathbf{F} = \int_{S} \mathbf{J}_{m} e^{jk(\mathbf{r}'\cdot\mathbf{r})} dS$ 

r是原点到远场点的单位矢,r"是原点到S面上积分源点的矢量。

$$E = - \nabla \times F + \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon} \nabla \times \nabla \times A$$

$$= - \nabla \times F - j\omega\mu A + \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon} \nabla (\nabla \cdot A)$$

$$H = \nabla \times A + \frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \nabla \times \nabla \times F$$

$$= \nabla \times A - j\omega\epsilon F + \frac{1}{j\omega\mu} \nabla (\nabla \cdot F)$$

对于辐射场的频域表示,可以对其求逆博立叶 变换得到时域为:

$$A(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi rc} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \iint_{S} \mathbf{J}_{s}(t - \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{c}) dS \right]$$
$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r},t) = \frac{1}{4\pi rc} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \iint_{S} \mathbf{J}_{m}(t - \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{c}) dS \right]$$

■ 根据辐射矢在球坐标系下的分量可以求得远场为:

$$\begin{split} A_{\theta} &= A_{r\mid E} \cos \theta - A_{z\mid E} \sin \theta \\ F_{\theta} &= F_{r\mid E} \cos \theta - F_{z\mid E} \sin \theta \\ A_{\sigma} &= A_{\sigma\mid E}, \quad F_{\phi} = F_{\sigma\mid E} \end{split}$$

#### 根据辐射势和电场的关系, 远区散射电场为:

# 利用关系式: $\nabla \times \overrightarrow{E} = j \overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{E}$ $E = j k \times F - j \omega \mu A - \frac{k}{j \omega \varepsilon} (k \cdot A)$ $H = -j k \times A - j \omega \varepsilon F - \frac{k}{j \omega \mu} (k \cdot F)$ $j \omega \mu A + \frac{k}{j \omega \varepsilon} (k \cdot A) = j \omega \mu A + e_r \frac{k^2}{j \omega \varepsilon} A_r = j \omega \mu (e_\theta A_\theta + e_\varphi A_\varphi)$

$$jk \times F = jke_r \times (e_rF_r + e_\theta F_\theta + e_\varphi F_\varphi) = jk(e_\varphi F_\theta - e_\theta F_\varphi)$$

得到:  $E_\theta(r,t)=-\eta_0A_\theta(r,t)-F_\varphi(r,t)$   $E_\varphi(r,t)=-\eta_0A_\varphi(r,t)+F_\theta(r,t)$ 

# 在圆柱坐标系下,FDTD仿真区中的PML必须在两个方向的边界面截断,即在沿r,z方向上边界面截断。

■ 采用如下的相对介电常数和相对导磁率张量:

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \\
\varepsilon &= \mu = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_z}{s_r} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_z s_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_r}{s_z} \end{bmatrix} \\
s_r &= 1 + \frac{\sigma_r}{i\omega\varepsilon_0} \qquad s_z &= 1 + \frac{\sigma_z}{i\omega\varepsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

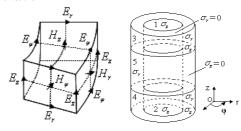
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■ 引入如下的电通量密度

$$\begin{split} D_{r} &= \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{1}{s_{r}} E_{r} \quad D_{\varphi} = \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} s_{z} E_{\varphi} \qquad D_{z} = \varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{r} \frac{1}{s_{z}} E_{z} \\ &\left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial z} \right] \\ &\left[ \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial r} \right] \\ &\left[ \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial \varphi} \right] \\ &= j \omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \begin{bmatrix} s_{z} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_{r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_{r} \\ D_{\varphi} \\ D_{z} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

 在圆柱坐标系下坐标变量分别为r、φ、z,假设介 质为各向同性的均匀媒质。圆柱坐标系下Yee氏网 格如图所示。

5.7 圆柱坐标系下的PML吸收边界条件



# **•** 克斯韦方程组表示成张量形式为 = $\nabla \times E = -j\omega\mu_{\nu}\mu_{\mu}H$ , $\nabla \times H = j\omega\varepsilon_{\nu}\varepsilon_{\nu}\varepsilon$

利用变换关系 
$$j\omega \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

#### 磁场旋度方程

$$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial z}) \boldsymbol{e}_{r} + (\frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial r}) \boldsymbol{e}_{\varphi} + \frac{1}{r} (\frac{\partial (rH_{\varphi})}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial \varphi}) \boldsymbol{e}_{z} = \mathbf{j} \omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \tilde{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{E}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{j} \omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_{z}}{s_{r}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{z} s_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_{r}}{s_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{r} \\ E_{\varphi} \\ E_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{H_{\varphi}}{\varphi} + \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial H_{r}}{\partial r} \\ \frac{H_{\varphi}}{\varphi} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial H_{z}}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{j} \omega \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{r} \varepsilon_{z} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s_{z}}{s_{r}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_{z} s_{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{s_{r}}{s_{z}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{r} \\ E_{\varphi} \\ E_{\varphi} \end{bmatrix}$$

# ■ 表示为时域形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial r} \\ \frac{H_{\varphi}}{r} + \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial \varphi} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_r \\ D_{\varphi} \\ D_z \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_z & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_r \\ D_{\varphi} \\ D_z \end{bmatrix}$$

中的第一项为:  $\frac{\partial D_r}{\partial t} + \frac{\sigma_z}{\varepsilon_0} D_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial H_{\varphi}}{\partial z}$ 

#### 表示成差分格式

$$\begin{split} & \frac{D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} - D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n} + \frac{\sigma_z}{2\varepsilon_0} (D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} + D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n}) = \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) - \frac{1}{\Delta z} \Big( H_{\varphi\beta+1/2,j+1/2}^{n+1/2} - H_{\varphi\beta+1/2,k-1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) - \frac{1}{\Delta z} \Big( H_{\varphi\beta+1/2,j+1/2}^{n+1/2} - H_{\varphi\beta+1/2,k-1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) - \frac{1}{\Delta z} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i+1/2,k-1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} \Big) \\ & \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta\varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,k}^{n+1/2,k} - H_{z|i+1/2,k}^{n+1/2$$

#### ■ 整理得:

$$\begin{split} &D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} D_{r\,\bar{i}+1/2,j,k}^n + \\ &\frac{2\varepsilon_0 \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} \left\{ \frac{1}{(r+1/2)\Delta \varphi} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z\,\bar{i}+1/2,j-1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) \right. \\ &\left. - \frac{1}{\Delta_z} \Big( H_{\varphi|i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - H_{\varphi\,\bar{i}+1/2,j,k-1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) \right\} \end{split}$$

**由于:**  $(1 + \frac{\sigma_r}{j\omega\varepsilon_0})D_r = \varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r E_r$ 

### 两边同乘以 $j\omega$ ,并转换到时域,

$$E_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} = E_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r} \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0} D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n+1} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_r \Delta t}{2\varepsilon_0} D_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^{n} \right\}$$

#### 磁场分量在PML中的FDTD格式

$$\begin{split} B_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z dt} B_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n-1/2} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z dt} \times \\ &\left\{ \frac{E_{z|i,j+1,k+1/2}^n - E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^n}{r d\varphi} - \frac{E_{\varphi|i,j+1/2,k+1}^n - E_{\varphi|i,j+1/2,k}^n}{dz} \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} H_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} &= H_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu_r} \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r dt}{2\varepsilon_0} B_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_r dt}{2\varepsilon_0} B_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n-1/2} \right\} \\ B_{\phi|i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_r dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r dt} B_{\phi|i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n-1/2} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r dt} \times \\ \left\{ \frac{E_{r|i+1/2,j,k+1}^n - E_{r|i+1/2,j,k}^n}{dz} - \frac{E_{i|i+1,j,k+1/2}^n - E_{i|i,j,k+1/2}^n}{dr} \right\} \end{split}$$

#### ■ 同理,Da, Ea, Dz, Ez的差分表达式为

$$\begin{split} &D_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 - \sigma_r \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_r \Delta t} D_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n} + \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_r \Delta t} \times \\ &\left\{ \frac{1}{\Delta z} \Big( H_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - H_{r|i,j+1/2,k-1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) - \frac{1}{\Delta r} \Big( H_{z|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - H_{z|i-1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} \Big) \right\} \\ &E_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n+1} = \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} E_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_r} \frac{2}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t} \Big\{ D_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n+1} - D_{\phi|i,j+1/2,k}^{n} \Big\} \\ &D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} = \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 - \sigma_r \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_r \Delta t} D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n} + \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_r \Delta t} \times \Big\{ \Big( \frac{1}{2r} + \frac{1}{\Delta r} \Big) H_{\phi|i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} + \\ &\Big( \frac{1}{2r} - \frac{1}{\Delta r} \Big) H_{\phi|i-1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{r\Delta \phi} \Big( H_{r|i,j+1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - H_{r|i,j-1/2,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} \Big) \Big\} \\ &E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} = E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_r} \Bigg\{ \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0} D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0} D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n} \Big\} \\ &E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} = E_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n} + \frac{1}{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_r} \Bigg\{ \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 + \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0} D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - \frac{2\mathcal{E}_0 - \sigma_z \Delta t}{2\mathcal{E}_0} D_{z|i,j,k+1/2}^{n} \Big\} \end{aligned}$$

# $$\begin{split} H_{\varphi(i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z dt} H_{\varphi(i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n-1/2} + \frac{2\varepsilon_0}{(2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z dt)\mu_0 \mu_r} \\ \left\{ B_{\varphi(i+1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2} - B_{\varphi(i+1/2,j,k+1/2)}^{n-1/2} \right\} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} B_{(j+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_r dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r dt} B_{(j+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n-1/2} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 dt}{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_r dt} \\ &\left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2(r+1/2)} + \frac{1}{dr} \right) E_{\phi(i+1,j+1/2,k}^n + \left( \frac{1}{2(r+1/2)} - \frac{1}{dr} \right) E_{\phi(i,j+1/2,k}^n - \frac{1}{r d \phi} \left( E_{r(j+1/2,j+1,k}^n - E_{r(j+1/2,j,k}^n) \right) \right\} \end{split}$$

$$H_{\pm|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} = H_{\pm|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n-1/2} + \frac{1}{\mu_0\mu_r} \left\{ \frac{2\varepsilon_0 + \sigma_z dt}{2\varepsilon_0} B_{\pm|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n+1/2} - \frac{2\varepsilon_0 - \sigma_z dt}{2\varepsilon_0} B_{\pm|i+1/2,j+1/2,k}^{n-1/2} \right\}$$

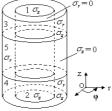
#### - 洗取

$$\sigma_r = \sigma_{\text{max}} \left( \frac{r - r_0}{r_1 - r_0} \right)^m \qquad \sigma_z = \sigma_{\text{max}} \left( \frac{z - z_0}{z_1 - z_0} \right)^m$$

在PML与PEC的交界处取最大值,在PML与计算空间的交界处为零

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = -\frac{(m+1)\ln[R(0)]}{150\pi\Delta\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

- 把PML分成五个区域,即一个棱区域(区域5), 二个面区域(区域1、2)二个角区域(区域3、4)
  - ,如图所示



在区域1、2只存在沿轴向变化的电导率 $\sigma_z$ 在区域5只存在沿径向变化的电导率 $\sigma_z$ 角区域3、4存在着沿两个方向变化的电导率 $\sigma_z$ 

#### FDTD计算时间步长的选取

- 在径向不同的单元网格上,沿角方向的横向长度单元是不同的,因此,要取最小的值来计算;
- Yee氏网格横向长度对应为

$$i\Delta r \times \Delta \beta$$

# 时间步长的取值如下:

$$\Delta t \le \frac{1}{c} \left( \frac{1}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{4}{\left( \Delta r \Delta \beta \right)^2} + \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \right)^{-1/2}$$

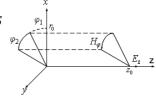
#### FDTD差分格式中奇点的去除

• 在轴向上,距离数 i=0

$$r = i \times \Delta r = 0$$

在计算中会出现奇点,用安培定律来去除

$$\iint_{\mathcal{E}} \boldsymbol{H} \cdot \boldsymbol{dl} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iint_{S} \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{dS}$$



# $\varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{0}^{r_{0}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} E_{z}(0, z, t) r d\varphi dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} H_{\varphi}(r_{0}, z, t) dl$

# 其中 $r_0 = \Delta r/2$ 积分得

$$\frac{r_0}{2} \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_z(0, z, t) = H_{\varphi}(r_0, z, t)$$

#### 进行差分得

$$E_{z} \mid_{0,j,k+1/2}^{n+1} = E_{z} \mid_{0,j,k+1/2}^{n} + \frac{4\Delta t}{\varepsilon \Delta r} H_{\varphi} \mid_{1/2,j,k+1/2}^{n+1/2}$$

#### 1作业4

■ 推导FDTD的MUR1吸收边界公式