

Check discrete Maxwell equations

Tatsuya Usuki

Scattering MATRix ANalysis

Abstract

This checks discretized Maxwell equations.

I. 3D MAXWELL EQUATIONS

The discrete Maxwell equations are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Delta_2 & \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 & 0 & -\Delta_0 \\ -\Delta_1 & \Delta_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{00} E_0 \\ \varepsilon_{11} E_1 \\ \varepsilon_{22} E_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\nabla_2 & \nabla_1 \\ \nabla_2 & 0 & -\nabla_0 \\ -\nabla_1 & \nabla_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \\ E_1 \\ E_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{00} H_0 \\ \mu_{11} H_1 \\ \mu_{22} H_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From $\exp(-i\omega t)$, frequency domain equations show that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Delta_2 & \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 & 0 & -\Delta_0 \\ -\Delta_1 & \Delta_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} = -i\omega \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{00} E_0 \\ \varepsilon_{11} E_1 \\ \varepsilon_{22} E_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\nabla_2 & \nabla_1 \\ \nabla_2 & 0 & -\nabla_0 \\ -\nabla_1 & \nabla_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \\ E_1 \\ E_2 \end{pmatrix} = i\omega \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{00} H_0 \\ \mu_{11} H_1 \\ \mu_{22} H_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2)$$

The E_2 and H_2 are given by

$$\begin{aligned} -i\omega\varepsilon_{22}E_2 &= -\Delta_1 H_0 + \Delta_0 H_1, \\ i\omega\mu_{22}H_2 &= -\nabla_1 E_0 + \nabla_0 E_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

From eqs. (1) and (3),

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta_2 H_1 + \Delta_1 H_2 &= -i\omega\varepsilon_{00}E_0 \\ &= -\Delta_2 H_1 + \Delta_1 \frac{1}{i\omega\mu_{22}} (-\nabla_1 E_0 + \nabla_0 E_1) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 H_0 - \Delta_0 H_2 &= -i\omega\varepsilon_{11}E_1 \\ &= \Delta_2 H_0 - \Delta_0 \frac{1}{i\omega\mu_{22}} (-\nabla_1 E_0 + \nabla_0 E_1). \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 H_0 &= -i\omega\varepsilon_{11}E_1 + \Delta_0 \frac{i}{\omega\mu_{22}} (\nabla_1 E_0 - \nabla_0 E_1), \\ \Delta_2 H_1 &= i\omega\varepsilon_{00}E_0 + \Delta_1 \frac{i}{\omega\mu_{22}} (\nabla_1 E_0 - \nabla_0 E_1). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

From eqs. (2) and (3),

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla_2 E_1 + \nabla_1 E_2 &= i\omega\mu_{00}H_0 \\ &= -\nabla_2 E_1 + \nabla_1 \frac{1}{-i\omega\varepsilon_{22}} (-\Delta_1 H_0 + \Delta_0 H_1) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_2 E_0 - \nabla_0 E_2 &= i\omega\mu_{11}H_1 \\ &= \nabla_2 E_0 - \nabla_0 \frac{1}{-i\omega\varepsilon_{22}} (-\Delta_1 H_0 + \Delta_0 H_1) . \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla_2 E_1 &= i\omega\mu_{00}H_0 - \nabla_1 \frac{i}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} (-\Delta_1 H_0 + \Delta_0 H_1) \\ \nabla_2 E_0 &= i\omega\mu_{11}H_1 + \nabla_0 \frac{i}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} (-\Delta_1 H_0 + \Delta_0 H_1) \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

From eqs. (4) and (5),

$$\begin{aligned} -i\Delta_2 \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega\varepsilon_{11} + \Delta_0 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_0 & \Delta_0 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_1 \\ \Delta_1 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_0 & \omega\varepsilon_{00} + \Delta_1 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -E_1 \\ E_0 \end{pmatrix} , \\ -i\nabla_2 \begin{pmatrix} -E_1 \\ E_0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega\mu_{00} + \nabla_1 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_1 & -\nabla_1 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_0 \\ -\nabla_0 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_1 & \omega\mu_{11} + \nabla_0 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \end{pmatrix} . \\ -i\Delta_2 \mathbf{H}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{bb} \mathbf{E}_{2D} , \\ -i\nabla_2 \mathbf{E}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{aa} \mathbf{H}_{2D} . \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{2D} &\triangleq \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \end{pmatrix} , \quad \mathbf{m}_{aa} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \omega\mu_{00} + \nabla_1 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_1 & -\nabla_1 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_0 \\ -\nabla_0 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_1 & \omega\mu_{11} + \nabla_0 \frac{1}{\omega\varepsilon_{22}} \Delta_0 \end{pmatrix} , \\ \mathbf{E}_{2D} &\triangleq \begin{pmatrix} -E_1 \\ E_0 \end{pmatrix} , \quad \mathbf{m}_{bb} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} \omega\varepsilon_{11} + \Delta_0 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_0 & \Delta_0 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_1 \\ \Delta_1 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_0 & \omega\varepsilon_{00} + \Delta_1 \frac{1}{\omega\mu_{22}} \nabla_1 \end{pmatrix} . \end{aligned}$$

II. EIGEN-VALUE EQUATION

We set $\mathbf{H}_{2D}(l_2 + 1) = e^{i\theta} \mathbf{H}_{2D}(l_2)$ and $\mathbf{E}_{2D}(l_2 - 1) = e^{-i\theta} \mathbf{E}_{2D}(l_2)$. Equation (6) is that

$$\begin{aligned} -i(e^{i\theta} - 1) \mathbf{H}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{bb} \mathbf{E}_{2D} , \\ -i(1 - e^{-i\theta}) \mathbf{E}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{aa} \mathbf{H}_{2D} . \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) e^{i\theta/2} \mathbf{H}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{bb} \mathbf{E}_{2D}, \\ 2 \sin \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \mathbf{E}_{2D} &= \mathbf{m}_{aa} e^{i\theta/2} \mathbf{H}_{2D}. \end{aligned}$$

We can set an eigenvalue equation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{m}_{aa} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{m}_{bb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h}_m \\ \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix} = 2 \sin \left(\frac{\theta_m}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h}_m \\ \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{2D} \\ \mathbf{E}_{2D} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\theta_m/2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{h}_m \\ \mathbf{e}_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

III. 3D MAXWELL EQUATIONS FOR FDTD

We represent equations as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{H}_{3D} &= \frac{1}{\tau_R} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \nabla_t \mathbf{E}_{3D}, \\ -\mathbf{R}^\dagger \mathbf{E}_{3D} &= \frac{1}{\tau_R} \boldsymbol{\mu} \Delta_t \mathbf{H}_{3D}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\Delta_2 & \Delta_1 \\ \Delta_2 & 0 & -\Delta_0 \\ -\Delta_1 & \Delta_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_{3D} = \begin{pmatrix} H_0 \\ H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{R}^\dagger &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\nabla_2 & \nabla_1 \\ \nabla_2 & 0 & -\nabla_0 \\ -\nabla_1 & \nabla_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{E}_{3D} = \begin{pmatrix} E_0 \\ E_1 \\ E_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_R \mathbf{R} \mathbf{H}_{3D}(l_t + 1) &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} (\mathbf{E}_{3D}(l_t + 1) - \mathbf{E}_{3D}(l_t)), \\ -\tau_R \mathbf{R}^\dagger \mathbf{E}_{3D}(l_t) &= \boldsymbol{\mu} (\mathbf{H}_{3D}(l_t + 1) - \mathbf{H}_{3D}(l_t)). \end{aligned}$$

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