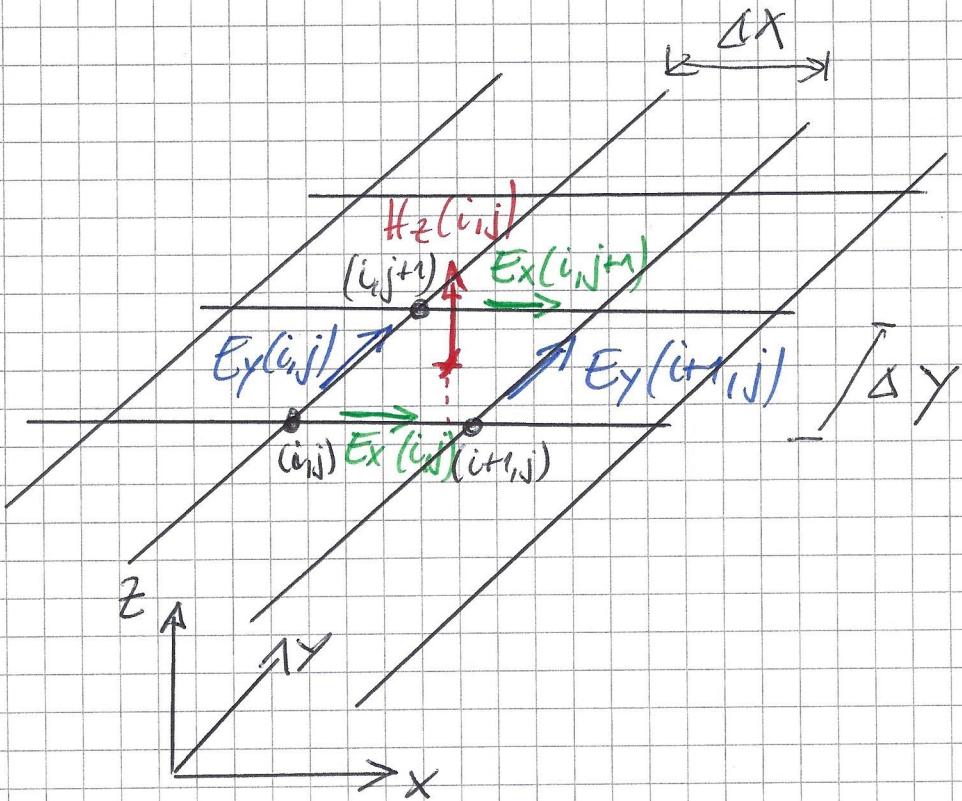


TE - Case:  $E_x, E_y, H_z$



$$E(x=i \cdot \Delta x, y=j \cdot \Delta y) =: E(i,j)$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = - \frac{d}{dt} \iint \mu \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\partial E_x(i,j)/\partial t + E_x(i,j)$$

$$-E_y(i,j) \cdot \Delta y + E_x(i,j) \cdot \Delta x + E_y(i+1,j) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$-E_x(i,j+1) \cdot \Delta x = -\frac{d}{dt} (\mu \cdot H_z(i,j) \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} H_z(i,j) = -\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \left( \frac{E_x(i,j) - E_x(i,j+1)}{\Delta Y} + \frac{E_y(i+1,j) - E_y(i,j)}{\Delta X} \right)$$

$$\Delta X = \Delta Y = \Delta S$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} H_z(i,j) = -\frac{1}{\mu \Delta S} (E_x(i,j) - E_x(i,j+1) + E_y(i+1,j) - E_y(i,j))$$

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$$\frac{d}{dt} H_z(i,j) = \frac{H_z^{\text{new}}(i,j) - H_z^{\text{prev}}(i,j)}{\Delta t}$$


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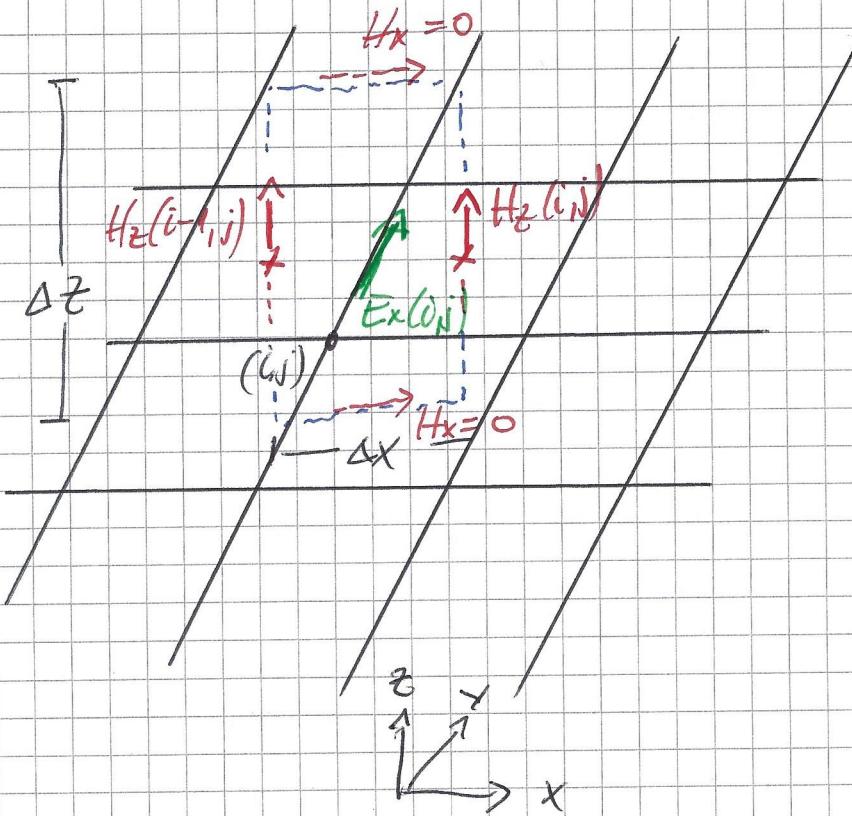
(same as 1D)

$$\Rightarrow H_z^{\text{new}}(i,j) = H_z^{\text{prev}}(i,j) - \frac{\Delta t}{\mu \Delta S} (E_x(i,j) - E_x(i,j+1) + E_y(i+1,j) - E_y(i,j))$$

---

$\Rightarrow$  Update equation for magnetic field component.

Similar for  $\vec{E}$  - Field:



$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{s} = \iint \epsilon \cdot \frac{d\vec{E}}{dt} d\vec{A}$$

1)  $H_x = 0$  (we only consider TM case with  $H_z \neq 0$ )

$$\Rightarrow H_z(i-1,j) \cdot \Delta z + 0 - H_z(i,j) \cdot \Delta z - 0$$

$$= \epsilon \cdot \frac{d}{dt} E_x(i,j) \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta z$$

$\Delta x = \Delta s$  (divided by  $\Delta z$ )

~~dt~~

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dE_x(i,j)}{dt} = \frac{1}{\epsilon \Delta S} (H_z(i-1,j) - H_z(i,j))$$

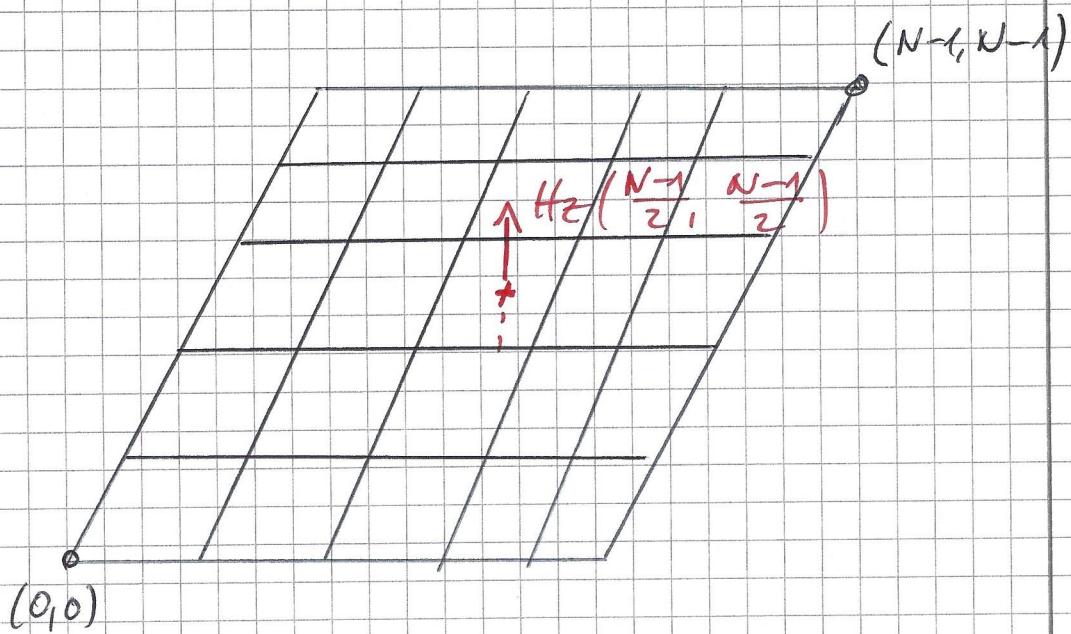
$$\frac{dE_x(i,j)}{dt} = \frac{E_x^{\text{new}}(i,j) - E_x^{\text{prev}}(i,j)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_x^{\text{new}}(i,j) = E_x^{\text{prev}}(i,j) + \frac{\Delta t}{\epsilon \Delta S} (H_z(i-1,j) - H_z(i,j))$$

Updating equation for  $E_x$ .

The updating equation for  $E_y$  can be derived  
in the same way. Please try it yourself.

Excitation:



I suggest to put the excitation to the  
Hz field component in the center.

If we choose  $N$  to be an odd number,  
we get a symmetric excitation.