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► **To cite this version:**

Hassan Fahs. A non-conforming discontinuous Galerkin method for solving Maxwell's equations. NUMELEC 2008, Dec 2008, Liège, Belgium. 2-p. hal-00452258

HAL Id: hal-00452258

<https://hal.science/hal-00452258>

Submitted on 1 Feb 2010

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A non-conforming discontinuous Galerkin method for solving Maxwell's equations

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Abstract — This paper reviews the main features of a high-order non-dissipative discontinuous Galerkin (DG) method recently investigated in [1]-[3] for solving Maxwell's equations on non-conforming simplex meshes. The proposed method combines a centered approximation for the numerical fluxes at inter element boundaries, with either a second-order or a fourth-order leap-frog time integration scheme. Moreover, the interpolation degree is defined at the element level and the mesh is refined locally in a non-conforming way resulting in arbitrary-level hanging nodes.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, several works have demonstrated the benefits of using DG methods for the simulation of time-domain electromagnetic wave propagation problems involving complex geometries and heterogeneous media. Being higher order versions of traditional finite volume method [1]-[5], Discontinuous Galerkin Time-Domain (DGTD) methods are flexible discretization methods that can handle complicated geometries, media and meshes, and achieve high-order accuracy by simply choosing suitable local basis functions. Whereas several conforming DGTD methods for the numerical resolution of the system of Maxwell equations have been developed so far [4], the design of non-conforming DGTD methods is still in its infancy. In practice, the non-conformity can result from a local refinement of the mesh (*i.e.* h -refinement), of the interpolation order (*i.e.* p -enrichment) or of both of them (*i.e.* hp -refinement).

II. DISCONTINUOUS GALERKIN METHOD

We consider the three-dimensional Maxwell equations on a bounded domain Ω of \mathbb{R}^3 . The electric permittivity tensor $\bar{\epsilon}(x)$ and the magnetic permeability tensor $\bar{\mu}(x)$ are varying in space and both symmetric positive definite. The electric field \vec{E} and the magnetic field \vec{H} verify: $\bar{\epsilon}\partial_t\vec{E} = \text{curl}\vec{H}$ and $\bar{\mu}\partial_t\vec{H} = -\text{curl}\vec{E}$. We consider a partition Ω_h of Ω into a set of tetrahedra τ_i . To each $\tau_i \in \Omega_h$ we assign an integer $p_i \geq 0$ (the local interpolation order) and we collect the p_i in the vector $p = \{p_i : \tau_i \in \Omega_h\}$. On the domain boundary $\partial\Omega$, we use either a metallic boundary condition or a first-order Silver-Müller absorbing boundary condition. In the following, for a given partition Ω_h and vector p , we seek approximate solutions to Maxwell's system in the finite dimensional subspace $V_p(\Omega_h) := \{v \in L^2(\Omega)^3 : v|_{\tau_i} \in \mathbb{P}_{p_i}(\tau_i), \forall \tau_i \in \Omega_h\}$, where $\mathbb{P}_{p_i}(\tau_i)$ denotes the space of nodal polynomials of total degree at most p_i inside the element τ_i . The DGTD method at the heart of this study is based on a totally centered numerical fluxes at the interface between elements of the mesh. We suppose that all electric (resp. magnetic) unknowns are gathered in a column vector \mathbb{E} (resp. \mathbb{H}) of size d (the total number of degrees of freedom), then the semi-discretized DGTD method can be rewritten as (see [1]-[2]-[3] for more details):

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{M}^\epsilon \partial_t \mathbb{E} &= \mathbb{K}\mathbb{H} - \mathbb{A}\mathbb{H} - \mathbb{B}\mathbb{H}, \\ \mathbb{M}^\mu \partial_t \mathbb{H} &= -\mathbb{K}\mathbb{E} + \mathbb{A}\mathbb{E} - \mathbb{B}\mathbb{E}, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where we have the following definitions and properties:

- $\mathbb{M}^\epsilon, \mathbb{M}^\mu$ and \mathbb{K} are $d \times d$ block diagonal matrices with diagonal blocks equal to the local mass and stiffness matrices respectively. Therefore \mathbb{M}^ϵ and \mathbb{M}^μ are symmetric positive definite matrices, and \mathbb{K} is a symmetric matrix.
- \mathbb{A} is also a $d \times d$ block sparse matrix, whose non-zero blocks are equal to the internal interface matrix (corresponds to fluxes at internal interfaces of the mesh). Then \mathbb{A} is a symmetric matrix.
- \mathbb{B} is a $d \times d$ block diagonal matrix, whose non-zero blocks are equal to the metallic interface matrix (corresponds to fluxes at metallic boundary interfaces of the mesh). Then \mathbb{B} is a skew-symmetric matrix.

The DGTD- \mathbb{P}_{p_i} method using centered fluxes combined with N th order leap-frog (LF_N) time scheme [6] and arbitrary local accuracy and basis functions can be written, in function of the matrix $\mathbb{S} = \mathbb{K} - \mathbb{A} - \mathbb{B}$, in the general form:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{M}^\epsilon \frac{\mathbb{E}^{n+1} - \mathbb{E}^n}{\Delta t} &= \mathbb{S}_N \mathbb{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \mathbb{M}^\mu \frac{\mathbb{H}^{n+\frac{3}{2}} - \mathbb{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} &= -{}^t\mathbb{S}_N \mathbb{E}^{n+1}, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where the matrix \mathbb{S}_N verifies:

$$\mathbb{S}_N = \begin{cases} \mathbb{S} & \text{if } N = 2, \\ \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{I} - \frac{\Delta t^2}{24} \mathbb{M}^{-\mu} {}^t\mathbb{S} \mathbb{M}^{-\epsilon} \mathbb{S}) & \text{if } N = 4. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

III. STABILITY AND CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS

We define the following discrete version of the electromagnetic energy.

$$\mathcal{E}^n = \frac{1}{2} ({}^t\mathbb{E}^n \mathbb{M}^\epsilon \mathbb{E}^n + {}^t\mathbb{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbb{M}^\mu \mathbb{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}). \quad (4)$$

Then we have the following Lemmas [2]:

Lemma 1 Using the DGTD- \mathbb{P}_{p_i} method (2)-(3), the total discrete electromagnetic energy \mathcal{E}^n (4) is a positive definite quadratic form of all unknowns if:

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{2}{d_N}, \quad \text{with } d_N = \|\mathbb{M}^{-\frac{\mu}{2}} {}^t\mathbb{S}_N \mathbb{M}^{-\frac{\epsilon}{2}}\|,$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denote the canonical norm of a matrix ($\forall X, \|AX\| \leq \|A\|\|X\|$), and the matrix $\mathbb{M}^{-\frac{\sigma}{2}}$ (σ stands for ϵ or μ) is the inverse square root of \mathbb{M}^σ . Also, for a given mesh, the stability limit of the LF_4 scheme is roughly 2.85 times larger than that of the LF_2 scheme.

Lemma 2 The convergence order in space and time of the DGTD- \mathbb{P}_{p_i} method (2)-(3) is:

$$\mathcal{O}(Th^{\min(s,p)}) + \mathcal{O}(\Delta t^N),$$

where $\Delta t \in [0, T]$, h is the mesh size and the solution belongs to $H^s(\Omega)$ with $s > 1/2$ a regularity parameter.

IV. NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS

In the following, for a given non-conforming mesh, we assign to coarse (*i.e.* non refined) elements a high polynomial degree p_1 and to the refined region a low polynomial degree p_2 . The resulting scheme is referred to as $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$. If $p_1 = p_2 = p$, the scheme is simply called $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$.

A. eigenmode in a PEC cavity

The first test case that we consider is the propagation of an eigenmode in a unitary PEC cavity with $\epsilon = \mu = 1$.

The 2D case: We compare the LF_2 and LF_4 time schemes using the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ method. Numerical simulations make use of a non-conforming triangular mesh which consists of 782 triangles and 442 nodes (36 of them are hanging nodes) as shown on Fig. 1 right. We plot on Fig. 1 left the time evolution of the overall L^2 error of the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ method using the LF_2 and LF_4 schemes. Tab. I gives the L^2 error, the CPU time in minutes to reach 105 periods, and the convergence order " \mathcal{O} ". It can be observed from Fig. 1 and Tab. I that the LF_4 is more accurate and requires less CPU time than the LF_2 scheme. Moreover, the convergence order is bounded by N which confirms the result of Lemma 2.

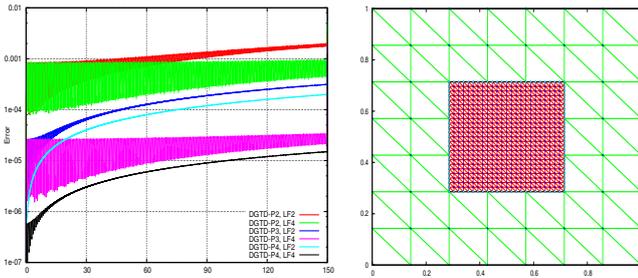


Fig. 1. Error of the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ method (left) on the non-conforming triangular mesh (right).

TABLE I. COMPARISON BETWEEN LF_2 AND LF_4 $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ METHOD

p	LF_2 scheme			LF_4 scheme		
	L^2 error	CPU	\mathcal{O}	L^2 error	CPU	\mathcal{O}
2	1.8E-03	11	2.28	5.5E-04	8	2.32
3	3.1E-04	39	2.33	2.4E-05	28	2.97
4	1.9E-04	98	2.10	1.5E-05	70	3.99

The 3D case: Here we compare the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$ with several $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ methods using the LF_2 time scheme. Numerical simulations make use of an unstructured mesh which consists of 4406 tetrahedra and 962 nodes. Tab. II gives the L^2 error, the # DOF and the CPU time in minutes to reach 30 periods. Note that, the low polynomial degree p_2 is used in only 5% of the tetrahedra of the mesh. We can deduce from Tab. II that to achieve a given accuracy, the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$ requires less CPU time than the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$. Moreover, for a given CPU time, the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$ method is roughly 8 times more efficient than the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ method.

B. Scattering of a plane wave by a dielectric cylinder

In this problem, a plane wave impinges on a dielectric cylinder, experiencing reflection and refraction at the material interface. The material is non-magnetic, and the material exterior to the cylinder is assumed to be vacuum. The cylinder has a radius $r_0 = 0.6$ and bounds a material of relative permittivity $\epsilon_r = 2.25$. The computational domain is chosen

TABLE II. # DOF, L^2 ERRORS AND CPU TIME IN MINUTES

p	0	1	2	3
L^2 error	7.2E-01	2.0E-01	1.4E-02	8.0E-04
CPU	4	40	213	859
# DOF	4406	17624	44060	88120

(p_1, p_2)	(2,0)	(2,1)	(3,1)	(3,2)
L^2 error	3.6E-02	1.3E-02	1.0E-03	8.8E-04
CPU	35	106	260	499
# DOF	42908	43676	87096	86030

as a cylinder of radius 1.5 centered at $(0, 0)$. At the artificial boundary, we apply a first-order Silver-Müller absorbing boundary condition. Here, we compare the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ method using a conforming mesh with the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$ using a non-conforming mesh. To this end, we construct a conforming mesh consisting of 11920 triangles and 6001 nodes. Then, a non-conforming mesh is obtained by locally refining (two refinement levels) the cylindrical zone $0.55 \leq r \leq 0.65$ of a coarse conforming mesh. The resulting non-conforming mesh consists of 5950 triangles and 3151 nodes (300 of them are hanging nodes). Tab. III shows the relative L^2 error, the # DOF and the CPU time in minutes to reach $t = 5$. As expected, the gain in CPU time between the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$ and the conforming $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$ methods is considerable. For instance, to achieve an error level of 5%, the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(2,0)}$ scheme requires 3 times less DOF and 21 times less CPU time than the $\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_2$ scheme.

TABLE III. # DOF, L^2 ERRORS AND CPU TIME IN MINUTES

$\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_p$: Conforming triangular mesh				
p	0	1	2	3
L^2 error	13.6%	7.15%	5.20%	5.22%
CPU	20	178	542	1817
# DOF	11920	35760	71520	119200

$\text{DGTD-}\mathbb{P}_{(p_1,p_2)}$: Non-conforming triangular mesh				
(p_1, p_2)	(1,0)	(2,0)	(2,1)	(3,2)
L^2 error	11.6%	5.36%	5.39%	5.37%
CPU	9	25	33	179
# DOF	11450	19700	26100	46700

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