

Numerical Methods of
Electromagnetic Field Theory I (NFT I)
Numerische Methoden der
Elektromagnetischen Feldtheorie I (NFT I) /

4th Lecture / 4. Vorlesung

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FD Solution of the 1-D Wave Equation / FD-Lösung der 1D Wellengleichung

Normalized 1-D FD wave equation / Normierte 1D FD Wellengleichung

$$\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t+1)} = 2\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} - \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t-1)} + (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \left[\hat{E}_x^{(n_z+1, n_t)} - 2\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} + \hat{E}_x^{(n_z-1, n_t)} \right] \text{ for / für } \begin{cases} 1 \leq n_z \leq N_z \\ 1 \leq n_t \leq N_t \end{cases}$$

$$+ \widehat{\Delta t} \left[\hat{j}_{\text{ex}}^{(n_z, n_t)} - \hat{j}_{\text{ex}}^{(n_z, n_t-1)} \right]$$

Initial condition / Anfangsbedingung

$$E_x^{(n_z, n_t)} = J_{\text{ex}}^{(n_z, n_t)} = 0 \quad n_t \leq 1$$

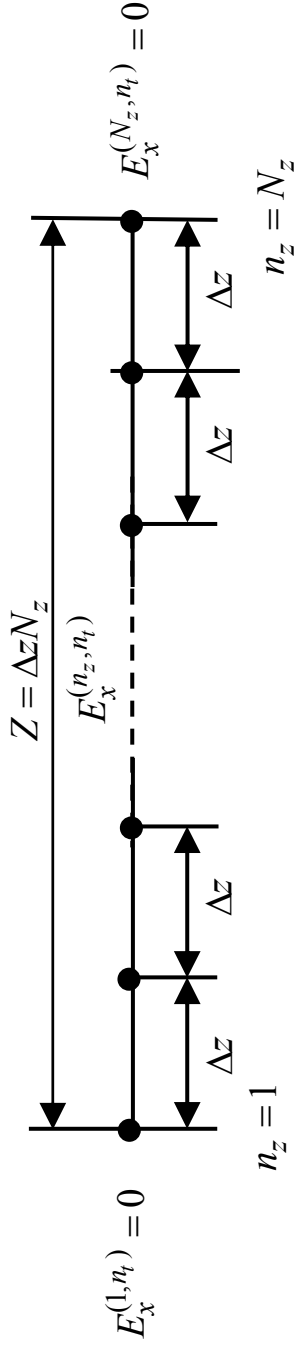
$$J_{\text{ex}}^{(n_z, n_t)} = K_{\text{ex}}^{(n_{z0})} \mathcal{D}^{(n_{z0})} f^{(n_t)} \quad n_t > 1$$

(Causality /
Kausalität)

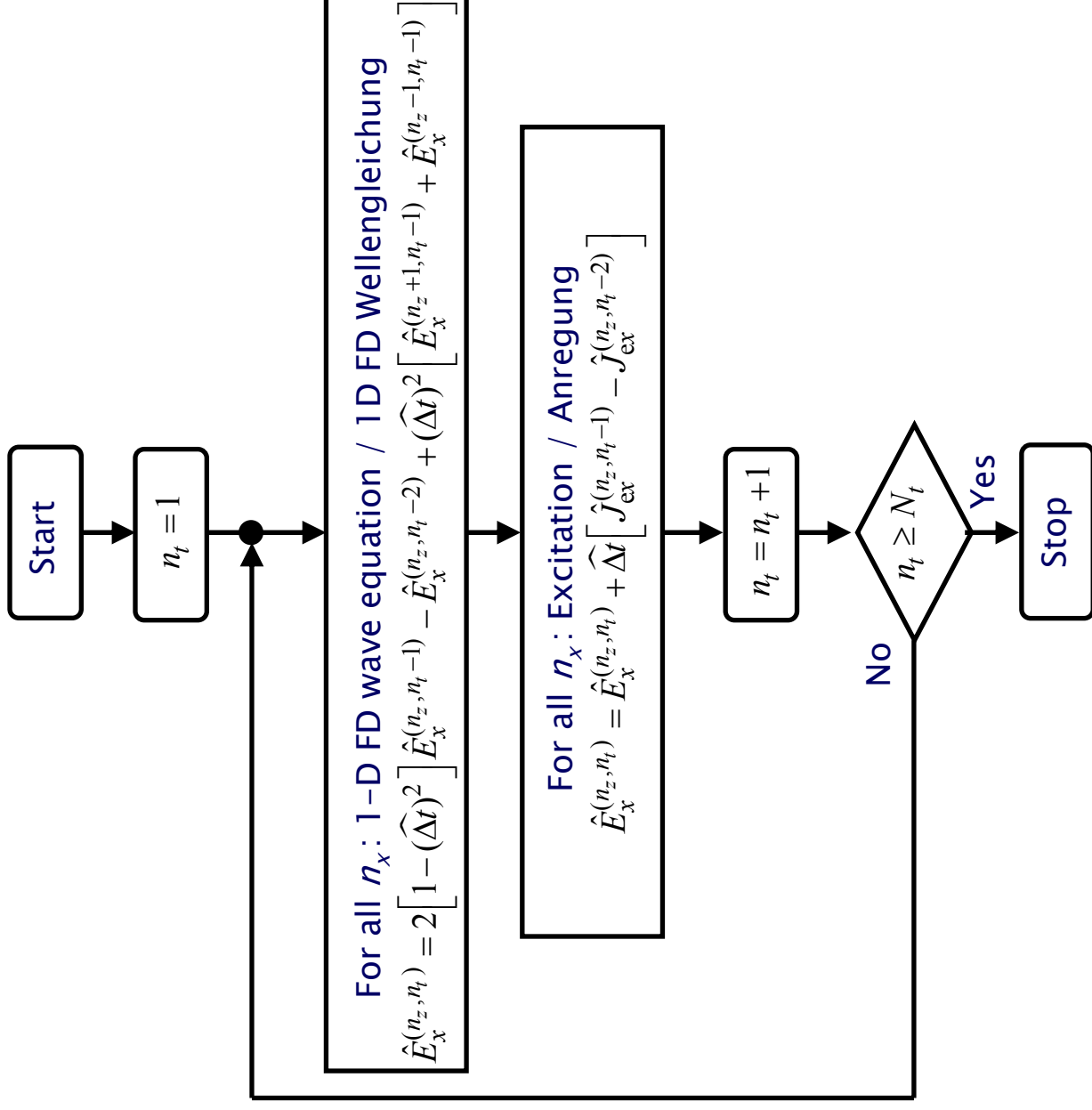
Boundary condition / Randbedingung

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_x^{(1, n_t)} &= 0 \\ E_x^{(N_z, n_t)} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} 1 \leq n_t \leq N_t$$

Discrete hyperbolic
initial-boundary-value
problem /
Diskretes
hyperbolisches
Anfangs-Randwert-
Problem



FD Method – 1–D FD Wave Equation – Flow Chart / FD–Methode – 1D FD–Wellengleichung – Flussdiagramm



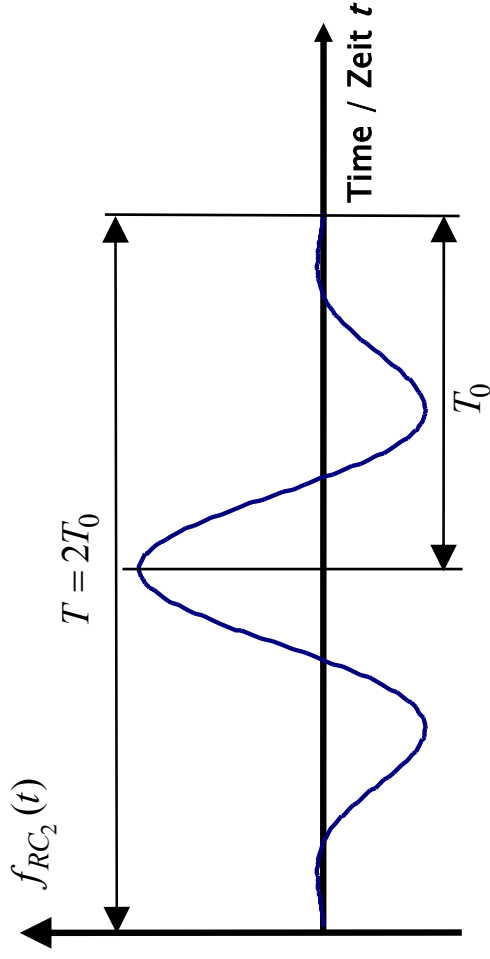
FD Method - 1-D Wave Equation - Example / FD-Methode - 1D Wellengleichung - Beispiel

Raised cosine pulse with n cycles /
Aufsteigender Kosinus-Impuls mit n Zyklen

$$f_{RC_n}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{2\pi f_0}{n} t\right) \right] \cos(2\pi f_0 t) & 0 < t < \frac{n}{f_0} = nT_0 = T \\ 0 & \text{else / sonst} \end{cases}$$

Raised cosine pulse with 2 cycles /
Aufsteigender Kosinus-Impuls mit 2 Zyklen

$$f_{RC_2}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos(\pi f t)] \cos(2\pi f_0 t) & 0 < t < \frac{2}{f_0} = 2T_0 = T \\ 0 & \text{else / sonst} \end{cases}$$



Frequency / Frequenz

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{T_0}$$

Circular Frequency /
Kreisfrequenz

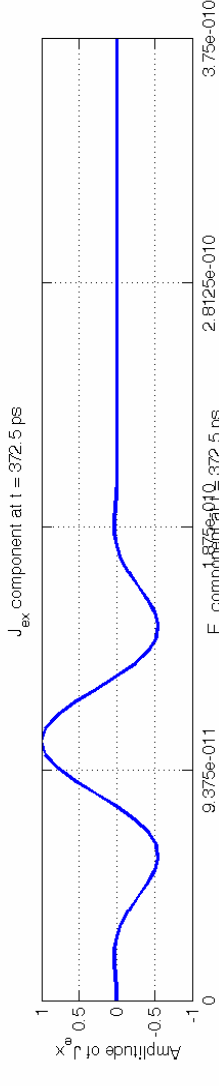
$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}$$

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

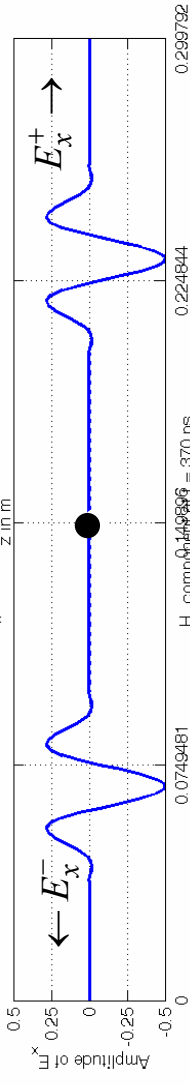
Electric current density excitation: broadband pulse /
Elektrische Stromdichteanregung: breitbandiger Impuls

$$J_{\text{ex}}(z = z_0, t) \sim f_{\text{RC2}}(t) \rightarrow E_x(z, t) \sim f_{\text{RC2}} \left[t \mp \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right]$$

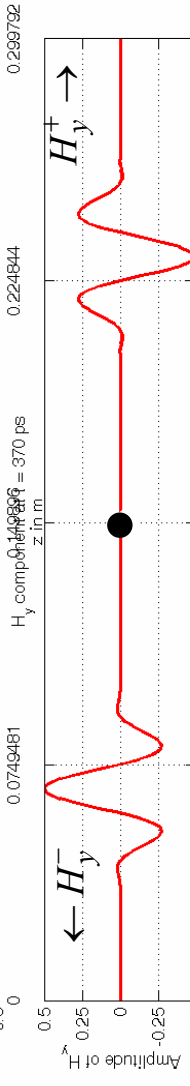
$$f_{\text{RC2}}(t)$$



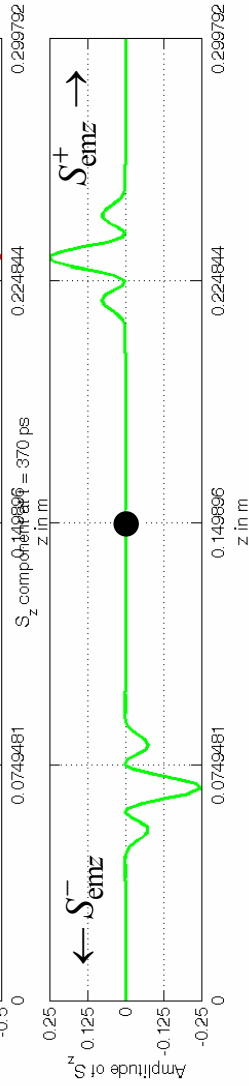
$$\hat{E}_x(z, t_1)$$



$$\hat{H}_y(z, t_1)$$



$$\hat{S}_{\text{emz}}(z, t_1)$$

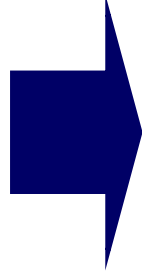


Snapshots / Schnappschüsse

Source point /
Quellpunkt

**Numerical Results – Validation /
Numerische Ergebnisse – Validierung**

Numerical Results / Numerische Ergebnisse



Validation / Validierung

**Compare numerical results with analytical solutions or with other
numerical solutions. / Vergleiche die numerischen Ergebnisse mit
analytischen Lösungen oder anderen numerischen Lösungen**

Numerical Results – Validation /
Numerische Ergebnisse – Validierung

1. Plane Wave Solution of the Homogeneous Case –
No sources, no boundaries! /
Ebene Wellen als Lösung des homogenen Falles –
Keine Quellen, keine Ränder!

*Gives the correct characteristic, but not the correct amplitude and
no reflections at the boundaries! /
Gibt die korrekte Charakteristik, aber nicht die korrekte Amplitude und keine
Reflexionen an den Rändern wieder!*

2. Green’s Function Solution of the Inhomogeneous Case –
“Point” source, but no boundaries,
if we use the free-space Green’s function! /
Lösung über Greensche Funktion für den inhomogenen Fall –
„Punkt“quelle, aber keine Ränder, wenn wir die
Greensche Funktion für den Freiraum verwenden!

*Gives the correct characteristic and correct amplitude, but no reflections
at the boundaries! /
Gibt die korrekte Charakteristik und die korrekte Amplitude, aber keine
Reflexionen an den Rändern wieder!*

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equation for
the electric field strength / Homogene, skalare
1D-Wellengleichung für die elektrische
Feldstärke

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z,t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z,t) = 0$$

Splitting of the 1D wave operator /
Aufspaltung des 1D-Wellenoperators

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) E_x(z,t) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_x(z,t) = 0$$

Hyperbolic partial differential equation /
Hyperbolische partielle Differentialgleichung

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_x(z,t) = 0$$

One-way wave equation /
"One-way" Wellengleichung

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_x(z,t) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_x(z,t) = 0$$

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) E_x(z, t) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0}\right) + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{c_0} E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0}\right) + \frac{1}{c_0} E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) E_x(z, t) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0}\right) - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{c_0} E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0}\right) - \frac{1}{c_0} E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0}\right) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equation for
the electric field strength / Homogene, skalare
1D-Wellengleichung für die elektrische
Feldstärke

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z, t) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_x(z, t) = 0$$

Solution is a left and right propagating plane wave /
Lösung ist eine nach links und rechts laufende
ebene Welle

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0 \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0} \right) + E_0 \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

A wave, which propagates for increasing time t in positive z direction /
Eine Welle, die sich für zunehmende Zeit t in positive z -Richtung ausbreitet

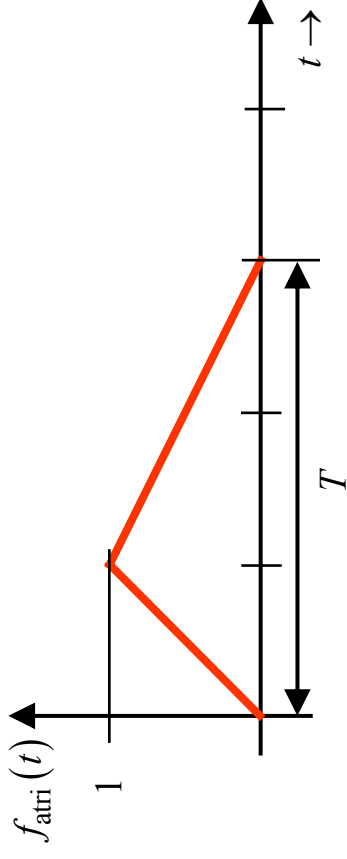
A wave, which propagates for increasing time t in negative z direction /
Eine Welle, die sich für zunehmende Zeit t in negative z -Richtung ausbreitet

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

Consider an asymmetric triangular pulse /
Betrachte einen asymmetrischen
Dreiecksimpuls

$$E_x(z = z_0, t) = E_0 f_{\text{atri}}(t)$$

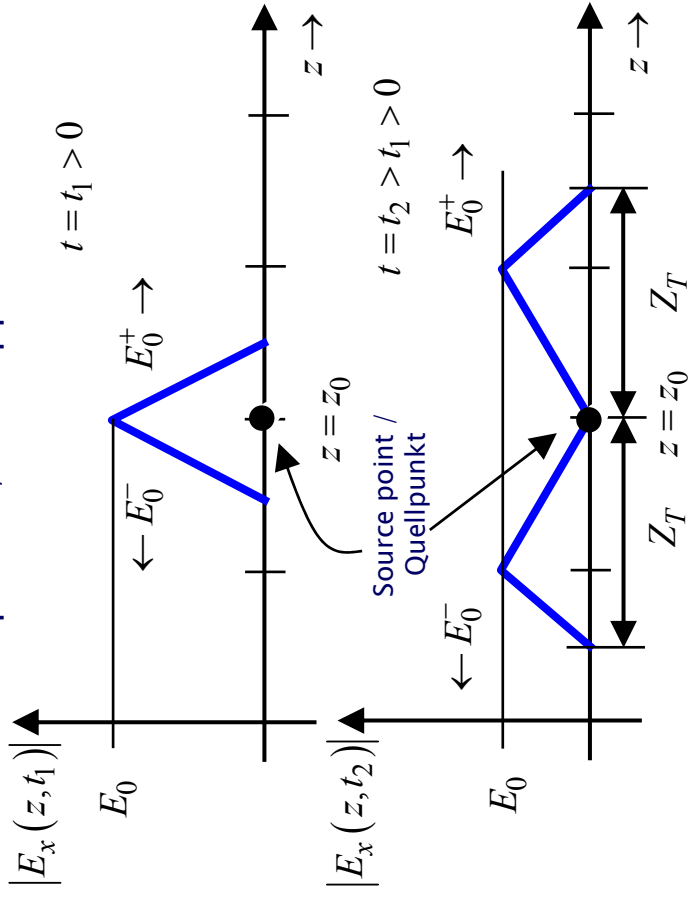
Excitation function / Anregungsfunktion



This means, that the solution for all z and t is given by / Dies bedeutet, dass die Lösung für alle z und t gegeben ist durch

$$\begin{aligned} E_x(z, t) &= E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) \\ &= E_0 f_{\text{atri}} \left(z, t \mp \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) \\ &= E_0 f_{\text{atri}} \left(z, t - \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) + E_0 f_{\text{atri}} \left(z, t + \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) \\ &= E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) + E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Snapshots / Schnappschüsse



FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0 f_{\text{atri}} \left(z, t \mp \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)$$

$$t \mp \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} = 0$$

$$t = \pm \frac{z - z_0}{c_0}$$

$$c_0 t = \pm z \mp z_0$$

$$\pm c_0 t = z - z_0$$

$$z(t) = z_0 \pm c_0 t$$

$$z^+(t) = z_0 + c_0 t$$

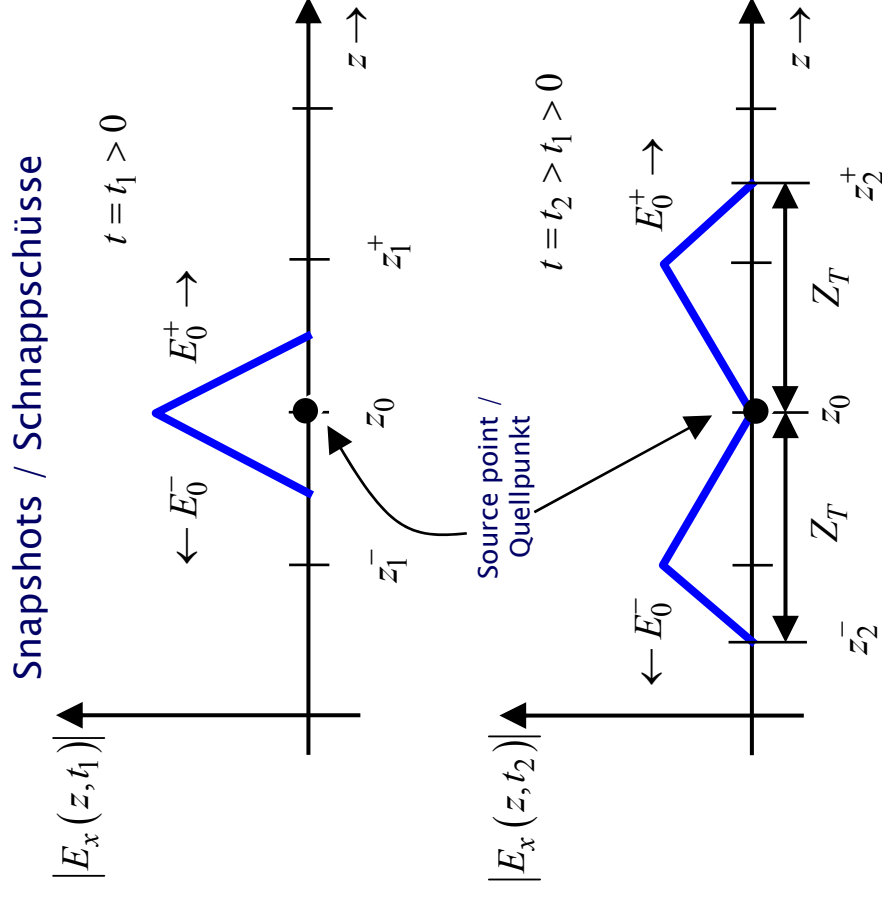
$$z^-(t) = z_0 - c_0 t$$

$$z_1^+(t_1) = z_0 + c_0 t_1$$

$$z_1^-(t_1) = z_0 - c_0 t_1$$

$$z_2^+(t_2) = z_0 + c_0 t_2$$

$$z_2^-(t_2) = z_0 - c_0 t_2$$



FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z,t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z,t) = 0$$

$$E_x(z,t) = E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} H_y(z,t) = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(z,t)$$

?

$$S_{\text{emz}}(z,t) = E_x(z,t)H_y(z,t)$$

FD Method – 1-D Helmholtz Equation (Reduced Wave Equation) FD-Methode – 1D Helmholtz-Gleichung (Schwingungsgleichung)

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equation /
Homogene, skalare 1D-Wellengleichung

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z, t) = 0$$

1-D Fourier transform with
regard to time t /
1D Fourier-Transformation
bezüglich der Zeit t

$$E_x(z, \omega) = \int_{t=-\infty}^{\infty} E_x(z, t) e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$= FT_t \{ E_x(z, t) \}$$

$$E_x(z, \omega) \bullet \longleftrightarrow E_x(z, t)$$

1-D inverse Fourier transform with
regard to circular frequency ω /
1D inverse Fourier-Transformation
bezüglich der Kreisfrequenz ω

$$E_x(z, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_x(z, \omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= FT_{\omega}^{-1} \{ E_x(z, \omega) \}$$

$$E_x(z, t) \circ \longleftrightarrow E_x(z, \omega)$$

$$E_x(z, \omega) \bullet \longleftrightarrow E_x(z, t)$$

$$-j\omega \bullet \longleftrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$-\omega^2 \bullet \longleftrightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}$$

FD Method – 1-D Helmholtz Equation (Reduced Wave Equation) FD-Methode – 1D Helmholtz-Gleichung (Schwingungsgleichung)

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equation /
Homogene, skalare 1D-Wellengleichung

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z, t) = 0$$

Solution in the time domain /
Lösung im Zeitbereich

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

Homogeneous scalar 1-D Helmholtz wave
equation (reduced wave equation) /
Homogene, skalare 1D Helmholtz-Gleichung
(Schwingungsgleichung)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, \omega) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} (-\omega^2) E_x(z, \omega) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, \omega) + \underbrace{\frac{\omega^2}{c_0^2}}_{=k_0^2} E_x(z, \omega) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, \omega) + k_0^2 E_x(z, \omega) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solution in the frequency domain /
Lösung im Frequenzbereich

$$E_x(z, \omega) = E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z, t) = -\omega^2 E_x(z, \omega)$$

FD Method – 1-D Helmholtz Equation (Reduced Wave Equation) FD-Methode – 1D Helmholtz-Gleichung (Schwingungsgleichung)

Maxwell's equations in the time domain / Maxwell'sche Gleichungen im Zeitbereich

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} H_y(z,t) = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(z,t)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_x(z,t) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_y(z,t)$$

Maxwell's equations in the frequency domain / Maxwell'sche Gleichungen im Frequenzbereich

$$-j\omega H_y(z,\omega) = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(z,\omega)$$

$$-j\omega E_x(z,\omega) = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} H_y(z,\omega)$$

Electric field strength: plane wave / Elektrische Feldstärke: ebene Welle

$$E_x(z,\omega) = E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z}$$

$$H_y(z,\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(z,\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z} = \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} E_0(\omega) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} e^{\pm jk_0 z} = \pm \frac{jk_0}{j\omega\mu_0} E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z}$$

$$= \pm \frac{\omega/c_0 = \omega\sqrt{\varepsilon_0\mu_0}}{\omega\mu_0} E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z} = \pm \frac{k_0}{Z_0} E_0(\omega) e^{\pm jk_0 z}$$

Magnetic field strength: plane wave / Magnetische Feldstärke: ebene Welle

$$E_x(z,t) \circ \bullet E_x(z,\omega)$$

$$H_y(z,t) \circ \bullet H_y(z,\omega)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \circ \bullet j\omega$$

FD Method – 1-D Helmholtz Equation (Reduced Wave Equation)

FD-Methode – 1D Helmholtz-Gleichung (Schwingungsgleichung)

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equation in the time domain /
 Lösung der homogenen 1D-Wellengleichung im
 Zeitbereich

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z, t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} H_y(z, t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H_y(z, t) = 0$$

Solution of the 1-D wave equation in the time domain /
 Lösung der homogenen 1D-Wellengleichung im
 Zeitbereich

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$H_y(z, t) = H_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

Homogeneous, scalar 1-D Helmholtz equation in the
 frequency domain / Homogene, skalare 1D-Helmholtz-
 Gleichung im Frequenzbereich

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, \omega) + k_0^2 E_x(z, \omega) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} H_y(z, \omega) + k_0^2 H_y(z, \omega) = 0$$

Solution of the 1-D Helmholtz equation in the
 frequency domain / Lösung der homogenen 1D-
 Helmholtz-Gleichung im Frequenzbereich

$$E_x(z, \omega) = E_0(\omega) e^{\pm j k_0 z}$$

$$H_y(z, \omega) = H_0(\omega) e^{\pm j k_0 z}$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0(\omega) e^{\pm j k_0 z}$$

Solution of the 1-D wave equation for the magnetic
 field strength in terms of the electric field strength /
 Lösung der homogenen 1D-Wellengleichung für die
 magnetische Feldstärke als Funktion der elektrischen
 Feldstärke

$$H_y(z, t) = \pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

Homogeneous scalar 1-D wave equations /
Homogene, skalare 1D-Wellengleichungen

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z,t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} E_x(z,t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} H_y(z,t) - \frac{1}{c_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} H_y(z,t) = 0$$

Solutions / Lösungen

$$E_x(z,t) = E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$H_y(z,t) = \pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

Poynting vector / Poynting-Vektor

$$S_{\text{emz}}(z,t) = E_x(z,t)H_y(z,t)$$

$$= E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right) H_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$= E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right) \left[\pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right) \right]$$

$$= \pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$S_{\text{emz}}(z,t) = \pm \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t \mp \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0} \right)}_{S_{\text{emz}}^+(z,t)} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0} \right)}_{S_{\text{emz}}^-(z,t)}$$

$$= S_{\text{emz}}^+(z,t) + S_{\text{emz}}^-(z,t)$$

Poynting vector of the two plane waves /
Poynting-Vektor der beiden ebenen Wellen

$$S_{\text{emz}}^+(z,t) = \frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t - \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

$$S_{\text{emz}}^-(z,t) = -\frac{1}{Z_0} E_0^2 \left(z, t + \frac{z}{c_0} \right)$$

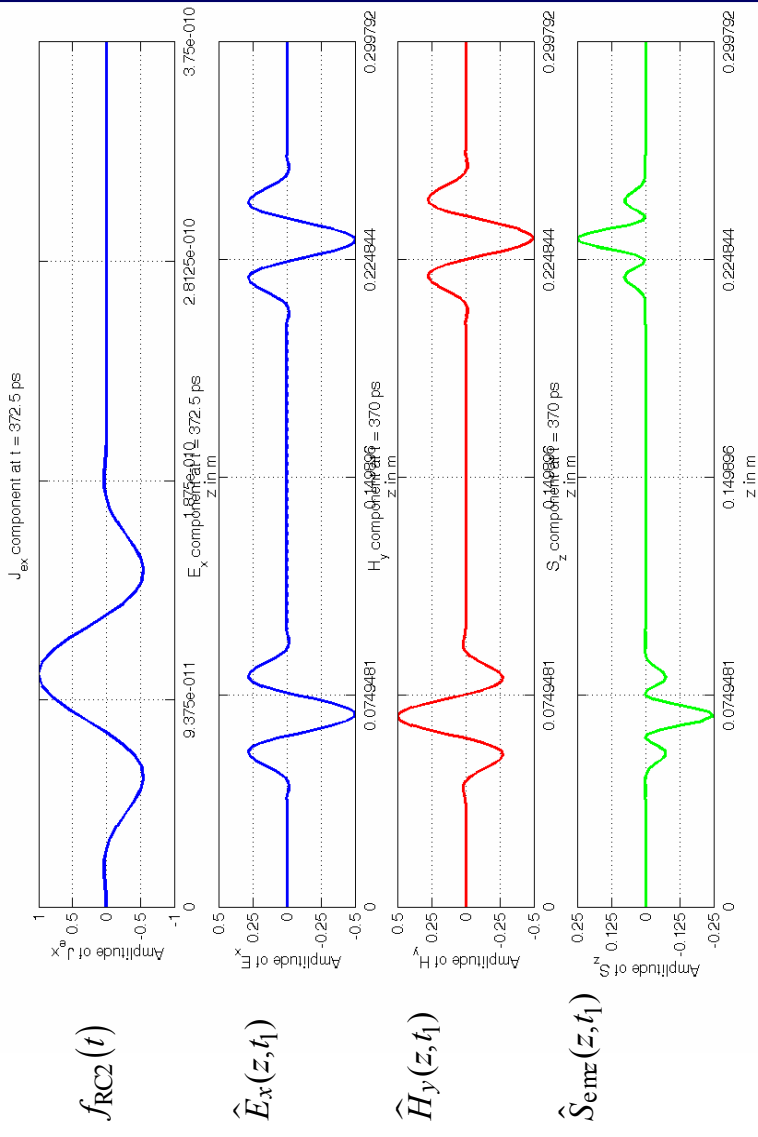
FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right) + E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)$$

$$H_y(z, t) = \left[\frac{E_0^+ \left(z, t - \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)}{Z_0} \right] + \left[- \frac{E_0^- \left(z, t + \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)}{Z_0} \right]$$

$$S_{\text{emz}}(z, t) = S_{\text{emz}}^+(z, t) + S_{\text{emz}}^-(z, t)$$

$$= \left[\frac{E_0^2 \left(z, t - \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)}{Z_0} \right] + \left[- \frac{E_0^2 \left(z, t + \frac{z - z_0}{c_0} \right)}{Z_0} \right]$$



The plane wave solution gives the correct characteristic of the wave field, but the amplitude is not correct! This means we can not verify the numerical results with the plane wave solution of the homogeneous wave equation, because the simulated problem correspond to the solution of the inhomogeneous wave equation. /

Die Ebene-Wellen-Lösung gibt die korrekte Charakteristik des Wellenfeldes wieder, aber die Amplitude der Wellenanteile ist nicht korrekt! Dies bedeutet, dass man die numerischen Resultate mit der Ebenen-Wellen-Lösung nicht vollständig verifizieren kann, da die simulierte Situation mit der Lösung der inhomogenen Wellengleichung korrespondiert.

Electromagnetic Field of a "Point Source" Excitation in 1-D / Elektromagnetisches Feld einer „Punktquellen“anregung in 1D

We consider a homogeneous infinite 1-D region / Wir betrachten ein homogenes, unendliches 1D-Gebiet

Unknown/Unbekannt: $E_x(z, \omega) = ?$ $J_{ex}(z = z_0, \omega)$: Given / Gegeben



where we prescribe an electric current density $J_{ex}(z, \omega)$ with the unit A/m² at $z = z_0$ / wobei wir eine elektrische Stromdichte mit der Einheit A/m² an der Stelle $z = z_0$ vorgeben.

Then, the unknown electric field strength is a solution of the inhomogeneous Helmholtz equation / Die unbekannte elektrische Feldstärke ist dann Lösung der inhomogenen Helmholtz-Gleichung

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} E_x(z, \omega) + k_0^2 E_x(z, \omega) = -j\omega\mu J_{ex}(z, \omega)$$

A solution for the electric field strength is given by the domain integral representation / Eine Lösung für die elektrische Feldstärke ist dann gegeben über die (Gebiets-) Integraldarstellung

$$E_x(z, \omega) = j\omega\mu_0 \int_{z'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z - z', \omega) J_{ex}(z', \omega) dz'$$

1-D scalar Green's function / 1D skalare Greensche Funktion

$$G(z - z', \omega)$$

Convolution integral / Faltungsintegral

Electromagnetic Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / Elektromagnetisches Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

Integral representation /
Integraldarstellung

$$E_x(z, \omega) = j\omega\mu_0 \int_{z'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z-z', \omega) J_{\text{ex}}(z', \omega) dz'$$

1-D scalar Green's function in the frequency domain

1D skalare Greensche Funktion im Frequenzbereich

$$\begin{aligned} G(z-z', \omega) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{PV} \frac{j}{k_0} + \pi c_0 \delta(z-z') \right] e^{jk_0|z-z'|} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{PV} \frac{j}{k_0} e^{jk_0|z-z'|} + \pi c_0 \delta(z-z') \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\text{PV} \frac{c_0}{j\omega} e^{jk_0|z|} + \pi c_0 \delta(z-z') \right] \\ &= \frac{c_0}{2} \left[-\text{PV} \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{jk_0|z-z'|} + \pi \delta(z-z') \right] \end{aligned}$$

1-D scalar Green's function
in the time domain /
1D skalare Greensche Funktion
im Zeitbereich

$$G(z, t) = \frac{c_0}{2} u \left(t - \frac{|z|}{c_0} \right)$$

Unit step function /
Einheitssprungfunktion

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

Electric current density /
Elektrische Stromdichte

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\text{ex}}(z, \omega) &= \delta(z-z_0) K_{\text{ex}}(z, \omega) \\ &= \delta(z-z_0) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega) \end{aligned}$$

Electric surface current density /
Elektrische Flächenstromdichte

$$K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega)$$

Property of the delta-distribution /
Eigenschaft der Delta-Distribution

$$\delta(z-z_0) f(z) = \delta(z-z_0) f(z_0)$$

EM Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / EM-Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_x(z, \omega) &= j\omega\mu_0 \int_{z'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z-z', \omega) J_{\text{ex}}(z', \omega) dz' \\
 &= j\omega\mu_0 \int_{z'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z-z', \omega) \delta(z'-z_0) K_{\text{ex}}(z', \omega) dz' \\
 &= j\omega\mu_0 G(z-z_0, \omega) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E_x(z, \omega) \bullet \text{---} \circ E_x(z, t)$$

$$j\omega \bullet \text{---} \circ \text{---} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$G(z-z_0, \omega) \bullet \text{---} \circ G(z-z_0, t)$$

$$K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega) \bullet \text{---} \circ K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t)$$

$$G(z-z_0, \omega) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega) \bullet \text{---} \circ G(z-z_0, t) * K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t)$$

The asterisk $*$ denotes convolution in time / Der Stern $*$ bezeichnet eine Faltung in der Zeit

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_x(z, t) &= -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z-z_0, t-t') K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= -\frac{c_0\mu_0}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} u\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= -\frac{c_0\mu_0}{2} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) \right] K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt'
 \end{aligned}$$

EM Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / EM-Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

$$E_x(z, t) = -\frac{c_0 \mu_0}{2} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u \left(t - t' - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right] K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt'$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u \left(t - t' - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) = \delta \left(t - t' - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_x(z, t) &= -\frac{c_0 \mu_0}{2} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta \left(t - t' - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\ &= -\frac{c_0 \mu_0}{2} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta \left(t' - \left(t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\ &= -\frac{c_0 \mu_0}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Wave impedance of free space (vacuum) /
Wellenwiderstand des Freiraumes (Vakuum)

$$c_0 \mu_0 = Z_0 \approx 377 \Omega$$

Solution for the x component of the electric field strength /
Lösung für die x-Komponente der elektrischen Feldstärke

$$E_x(z, t) = -\frac{Z_0}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

EM Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / EM-Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_y(z, \omega) &= \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E_x(z, \omega) \\
 &= \frac{1}{j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [j\omega\mu_0 G(z-z_0, \omega) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega)] \\
 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} G(z-z_0, \omega) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$E_x(z, \omega) = j\omega\mu_0 G(z-z_0, \omega) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, \omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(t) &= \delta(t) \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(-t) &= -\delta(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_y(z, t) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} G(z-z_0, t-t') K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= \frac{c_0}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} u\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= \frac{c_0}{2} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} u\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) \right] K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= -\frac{c_0}{2} \frac{\text{sgn}(z-z_0)}{c_0} \int_{t'=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t') dt' \\
 &= -\text{sgn}(z-z_0) \frac{1}{2} K_{\text{ex}}\left(z_0, t-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} u\left(t-t'-\frac{\text{sgn}(z-z_0)(z-z_0)}{c_0}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{\text{sgn}(z-z_0)}{c_0} \delta\left(t-t'-\frac{\text{sgn}(z-z_0)(z-z_0)}{c_0}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{\text{sgn}(z-z_0)}{c_0} \delta\left(t-t'-\frac{|z-z_0|}{c_0}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

EM Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / EM-Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

Solution for the y component of the magnetic field strength /
Lösung für die y -Komponente der magnetische Feldstärke

$$H_y(z, t) = -\frac{\operatorname{sgn}(z - z_0)}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

Solution for the x component of the electric field strength /
Lösung für die x -Komponente der elektrischen Feldstärke

$$E_x(z, t) = -\frac{Z_0}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

Solution for the z component of the Poynting vector /
Lösung für die z -Komponente des Poynting-Vektors

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{em}z}(z, t) &= E_x(z, t)H_y(z, t) \\ &= \left[-\frac{Z_0}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right] \left[-\frac{\operatorname{sgn}(z - z_0)}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right] \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(z - z_0) \frac{Z_0}{4} K_{\text{ex}}^2 \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

EM Field of a Point Source Excitation in 1-D / EM-Feld einer Punktquellenanregung in 1D

Normalization of the field components / Normierung der Feldkomponenten

$$\Delta t_{\text{ref}} = \frac{\Delta x_{\text{ref}}}{c_{\text{ref}}} \quad \Delta z = \Delta x_{\text{ref}} \hat{\Delta z} \quad c = c_{\text{ref}} \hat{c} \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\text{ref}} \hat{\varepsilon} \quad \mu = \mu_{\text{ref}} \hat{\mu} \quad \mu_{\text{ref}} = \mu_0$$

$$E_x = E_{\text{ref}} \hat{E}_x$$

$$H_y = H_{\text{ref}} \hat{H}_y \quad H_{\text{ref}} = \frac{E_{\text{ref}}}{c_{\text{ref}} \mu_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{\text{ref}} \mu_{\text{ref}}}}{\mu_{\text{ref}}} E_{\text{ref}} = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{ref}}}{\mu_{\text{ref}}}} E_{\text{ref}} = \frac{E_{\text{ref}}}{Z_{\text{ref}}}$$

$$S_{\text{em}z} = S_{\text{em ref}} \hat{S}_{\text{em}z} \quad S_{\text{em ref}} = E_{\text{ref}} H_{\text{ref}} = \frac{E_{\text{ref}}^2}{Z_{\text{ref}}}$$

$$J_{\text{ex}} = J_{\text{e ref}} \hat{J}_{\text{ex}} \quad J_{\text{e ref}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{ref}}}{\Delta t_{\text{ref}}} E_{\text{ref}}$$

$$\delta(z) = \frac{1}{\Delta x_{\text{ref}}} \hat{\delta}(z)$$

$$K_{\text{ex}} = K_{\text{e ref}} \hat{K}_{\text{ex}} \quad K_{\text{e ref}} = \Delta x_{\text{ref}} J_{\text{e ref}}$$

$$c_{\text{ref}} = c_0$$

$$\Delta x_{\text{ref}} = \Delta z$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{ref}} = \varepsilon_0$$

$$\mu_{\text{ref}} = \mu_0$$

$$Z_{\text{ref}} = Z_0$$

$$K_{\text{e ref}} = 1 \text{ A/m}$$

Normalized EM field components / Normierte EM-Feldkomponenten

$$K_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t) = K_{\text{e ref}} f_{RC2}(t)$$

$$E_x^\pm(z, t) = \pm \frac{Z_0}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$H_y^\pm(z, t) = \mp \frac{1}{2} K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$S_{\text{em}z}^\pm(z, t) = \pm \frac{Z_0}{4} \left[K_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\hat{K}_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t) = f_{RC2}(t)$$

$$\hat{E}_x^\pm(z, t) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

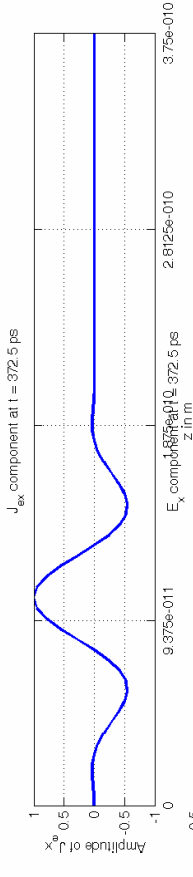
$$\hat{H}_y^\pm(z, t) = \mp \frac{1}{2} \hat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$\hat{S}_{\text{em}z}^\pm(z, t) = \pm \frac{1}{4} \left[\hat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right]^2$$

FD Method – 1-D Wave Equation – Example / FD-Methode – 1D Wellengleichung – Beispiel

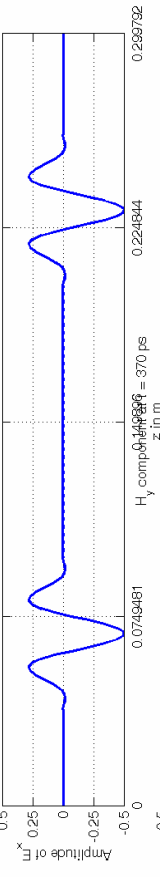
$$\widehat{K}_{\text{ex}}(z_0, t) = f_{RC2}(t)$$

$$f_{RC2}(t)$$



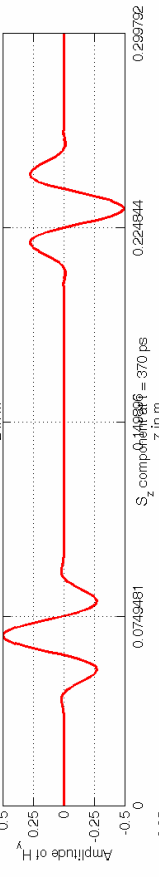
$$\widehat{E}_x^\pm(z, t) = -\frac{1}{2} \widehat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$\widehat{E}_x(z, t_1)$$



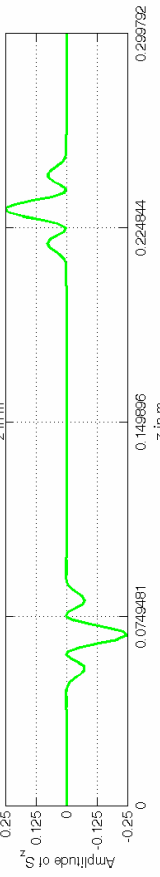
$$\widehat{H}_y^\pm(z, t) = \mp \frac{1}{2} \widehat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right)$$

$$\widehat{H}_y(z, t_1)$$



$$\widehat{S}_{\text{emz}}^\pm(z, t) = \pm \frac{1}{4} \left[\widehat{K}_{\text{ex}} \left(z_0, t - \frac{|z - z_0|}{c_0} \right) \right]^2$$

$$\widehat{S}_{\text{emz}}(z, t_1)$$



The Green's function method gives the solution of the 1-D simulation area excited by a "point" source, which is in 1-D a singular electric current source. The singular source is independent of x and y . The reference solution gives the correct characteristic and correct amplitudes. But the solution doesn't account for the reflections at the boundaries, because we used the free-space Green's function. /

Die Methode der Greenschen Funktion ermöglicht die Lösung des vorliegenden Problems, der Anregung des 1D-Simulationsgebietes durch eine „Punkt“quelle, die genauer gesagt in 1D eine singuläre elektrische Flächenstromdichte ist.

Da die singuläre Quelle von x und y unabhängig ist. Die Charakteristik und Amplitude stimmt überein, nur die Reflexionen an den Rändern fehlen, was an der Verwendung der Greenschen Funktion für den Freiraum liegt.

FD Method – Properties / FD-Methode – Eigenschaften

Spatial and Temporal Discretization /
Räumliche und zeitliche Diskretisierung $\Delta z = ?$
 $\Delta t = ?$

Consistency /
Konsistenz

Dissipation /
Dissipation

Stability Condition /
Stabilitätsbedingung $\Delta t = f(\Delta z)$

Convergence /
Konvergenz

Derivation of the Numerical Dispersion Relation for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der numerischen Dispersionsrelation für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

Stability by the *von Neumann's* method (Fourier series method):

Insert a complex monofrequent (monochromatic) plane wave into the discrete FD equations and analyze the spectral radius of the amplification matrix, where the spectral radius must be smaller equal one.

Stabilität durch die *von Neumannsche* Methode (Fourier-Reihen-Methode):

Setze eine komplex monofrequente (monochromatische) ebene Welle in die diskreten FD-Gleichungen ein und analysiere den spektralen Radius der Verstärkungsmatrix, wobei der spektrale Radius kleinergleich Eins sein muss.

Complex monofrequent (monochromatic) plane wave /
Komplex monofrequente (monochromatische) ebene Welle

$$E_x(\underline{\mathbf{R}}, t) = E_0(\omega_0, \underline{\hat{\mathbf{k}}}) e^{-j(\omega_0 t - \underline{\hat{\mathbf{k}}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R}})}$$

$$= E_0(\omega_0, \underline{\hat{\mathbf{k}}}) e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{j\underline{\hat{\mathbf{k}}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R}}}$$

$$\{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t+1)} = [\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}} \{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t)} \quad [\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}} \cdot \text{Amplification matrix / Verstärkungsmatrix}$$

Spectral radius /
Spektraler Radius $\rho([\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}) \leq 1$ of the matrix /
der Matrix $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}$

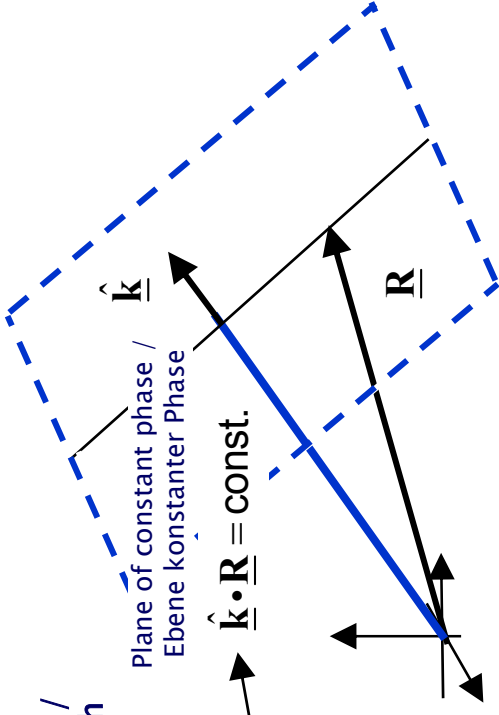
where /
wobei $\rho([\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}) = \max_{n=1, \dots, N} |v_n([\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}})|$ $v_n([\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}})$: n th eigenvalue of the matrix $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}$
 n -ter Eigenwert der Matrix $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

Monofrequent (monochromatic) plane wave in the time domain /
Monofrequente (monochromatische) ebene Welle im Zeitbereich

$$E_x(\underline{\mathbf{R}}, t) = E_0(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j(\omega_0 t - k \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R}})}$$

$$= E_0(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{jk \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R}}}$$



Wave vector /
Wellenvektor

$$\underline{\mathbf{k}} = k_x \underline{\mathbf{e}}_x + k_y \underline{\mathbf{e}}_y + k_z \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z = k_z \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

Magnitude of the wave vector /
Betrag des Wellenvektors

$$|\underline{\mathbf{k}}| = \sqrt{\underline{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{k}}} = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2} = \sqrt{k_z^2} = |k_z| = k$$

Wavenumber /
Wellenzahl

$$k = \frac{\omega_0}{c}$$

Circular frequency /
Kreisfrequenz

$$\omega_0 = 2\pi f_0$$

Propagation direction /
Ausbreitungsrichtung

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\underline{\mathbf{k}}}{|\underline{\mathbf{k}}|} = \frac{k_z \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z}{|k_z|} = \frac{\text{sgn}(k_z) |k_z| \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z}{|k_z|} = \frac{\text{sgn}(k_z) k \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z}{k} = \text{sgn}(k_z) \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z$$

Phase of the plane wave /
Phase der ebenen Welle

$$k \hat{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{R}} = k \text{sgn}(k_z) \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z \cdot (x \underline{\mathbf{e}}_x + y \underline{\mathbf{e}}_y + z \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z) = k \text{sgn}(k_z) z \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z \cdot \underline{\mathbf{e}}_z = k \text{sgn}(k_z) z$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

Insert discrete plane wave / Setze die diskrete ebene Welle

$$\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} = \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \underbrace{e^{jk n_z \Delta z}}_{=\exp(n_z)} e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} = \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t}$$

into the FD scheme / in das FD-Schema ein

$$\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t+1)} = 2\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} - \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t-1)} + (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \left[\hat{E}_x^{(n_z+1, n_t)} - 2\hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} + \hat{E}_x^{(n_z-1, n_t)} \right]$$

with / mit

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t+1)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \underbrace{e^{jk n_z \Delta z}}_{=\exp(n_z)} e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} & \hat{E}_x^{(n_z+1, n_t)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{jk\Delta z} e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\ &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} & \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\ \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} & \hat{E}_x^{(n_z-1, n_t)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-jk\Delta z} e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\ \hat{E}_x^{(n_z, n_t-1)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \exp(n_z) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} & & \end{aligned}$$

it follows / folgt

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} &= 2\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\ &+ (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \left[\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{jk\Delta z} - 2\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) + \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-jk\Delta z} \right] e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\ &= 2 \left[1 - (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \right] \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\ &+ (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \left[\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{jk\Delta z} + \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-jk\Delta z} \right] e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} &= 2 \left[1 - (\hat{\Delta t})^2 \right] \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\
 &+ (\hat{\Delta t})^2 \left[\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{jk\Delta z} + \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-jk\Delta z} \right] e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\
 &= 2 \left[1 - (\hat{\Delta t})^2 \right] \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\
 &+ (\hat{\Delta t})^2 \underbrace{\left[e^{jk\Delta z} + e^{-jk\Delta z} \right]}_{=2 \cos(k\Delta z)} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\
 &= 2 \left[1 - (\hat{\Delta t})^2 \right] \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\
 &+ (\hat{\Delta t})^2 2 \cos(k\Delta z) \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\
 \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} &= 2 \left\{ 1 + (\hat{\Delta t})^2 [\cos(k\Delta z) - 1] \right\} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = 1 - \cos \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad -2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) = \cos \alpha - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} &= 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\
 &= -\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} + 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t+1)\Delta t} &= 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} - \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \\ &= -\hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} + 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

Define / Definiere

$$\begin{aligned} U^{(n_t)} &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0 n_t \Delta t} \\ V^{(n_t)} &= U^{(n_t-1)} \\ &= \hat{E}_{0x}(\omega_0, \hat{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-j\omega_0(n_t-1)\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

which yields for the above equation / womit wir für die obere Gleichung erhalten

$$\begin{aligned} U^{(n_t+1)} &= -U^{(n_t-1)} + 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} U^{(n_t)} \\ &= -V^{(n_t)} + 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\hat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} U^{(n_t)} \end{aligned}$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

Define a new algebraic vector / Definiere einen neuen algebraischen Vektor

$$\{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t)} = \begin{Bmatrix} U^{(n_t)} \\ V^{(n_t)} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} U^{(n_t+1)} \\ V^{(n_t+1)} \end{Bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{=[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}} \begin{Bmatrix} U^{(n_t)} \\ V^{(n_t)} \end{Bmatrix} = \{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t)}$$

$$\{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t+1)} = [\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}} \{\mathbf{W}\}^{(n_t)}$$

$[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}$: Amplification matrix /
 $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}$: Verstärkungsmatrix

$$\det \{ [\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}} - \nu [\mathbf{I}] \} = 0$$

ν_n ($[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}$) : n th eigenvalue of the matrix $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}$
 ν_n Eigenwert der Matrix $[\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}}$

$$\det \{ [\mathbf{G}]_{\text{1D}}^{\text{FD}} - \nu [\mathbf{I}] \} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} - \nu & -1 \\ 1 & -\nu \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \nu^2 - 2\nu \left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\} + 1$$

Characteristic polynomial /
Charakteristisches Polynom

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order /
 Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$v^2 - 2v \left[1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right] + \left[1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right]^2 = \left[1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right]^2 - 1$$

$$\left\{ v - \left[1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right] \right\}^2 = \left[1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right]^2 - 1$$

Eigenvalues of the amplification matrix /
 Eigenwerte der Verstärkungsmatrix

$$v_{1/2} = \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\}}_{=a} \pm \sqrt{\underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2} \right) \right\}^2 - 1}_{=a^2}}$$

$$= a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

if $a^2 \leq 1$ / falls $a^2 \leq 1$

$$= a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$v_{1/2} = \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}}_{=a} \pm \sqrt{\underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}^2 - 1}_{=a^2}}$$

$$= a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

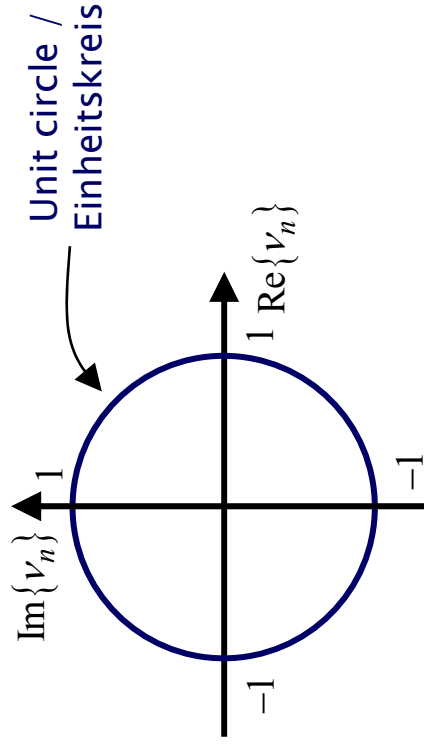
$$= a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2} \quad \text{if } a^2 \leq 1 \text{ / falls } a^2 \leq 1$$

$$v_n = \text{Re}\{v_n\} + j\text{Im}\{v_n\} \quad n = 1, 2$$

Spectral radius /
Spektraler Radius

$$|v_{1/2}| = \left| a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2} \right| = a^2 + \left(\sqrt{1 - a^2} \right)^2 = a^2 + 1 - a^2 = 1$$

$$\rho([\mathbf{G}]_{\text{ID}}^{\text{FD}}) \leq 1$$



This means for, that all eigenvalues $a^2 \leq 1$ are on the unit circle in the complex plane. /

Dies bedeutet, dass alle Eigenwerte für

$a^2 \leq 1$ auf dem Einheitskreis in der komplexen Ebene liegen.

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order /
 Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$v_{1/2} = \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\} \pm j \sqrt{1 - \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}^2}_{=a^2}}}_{=a}$$

$$= a \pm j\sqrt{1-a^2} \quad \text{if } a^2 \leq 1 / \text{falls } a^2 \leq 1$$

$$a^2 \leq 1$$

$$\left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}^2 \leq 1$$

$$1 - 4(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) + 4(\widehat{\Delta t})^4 \sin^4\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \leq 1$$

$$-4(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \left[1 - (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right] \leq 0$$

$$1 - (\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \leq 0$$

$$(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \leq 1$$

$$(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{because / weil } \max\left\{ \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\} = 1$$

$$\widehat{\Delta t} \leq 1$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

1-D Stability Condition for an FD algorithm of 2nd order in space and time- CFL-Condition /
1D-Stabilitätsbedingung für einen FD-Algorithmus zweiter Ordnung in Raum und Zeit- CFL-
Bedingung

$$\boxed{1\text{-D} / 1\text{D}: \Delta t \leq \Delta t_{\max} = \frac{\Delta x}{c} \quad \widehat{\Delta t} \leq 1}$$

2-D and 3-D Stability Condition for an FD algorithm of 2nd order in space and time- CFL-
Condition /

2D- und 3D- Stabilitätsbedingung für einen FD-Algorithmus zweiter Ordnung in Raum und Zeit-
CFL-Bedingung

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 2\text{-D} / 2\text{D}: \Delta t \leq \Delta t_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\Delta x}{c} \quad \widehat{\Delta t} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.707 \\ 3\text{-D} / 3\text{D}: \Delta t \leq \Delta t_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\Delta x}{c} \quad \widehat{\Delta t} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.577 \end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{\widehat{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_{\text{ref}}} : \quad \text{Courant number} / \quad \Delta t_{\text{ref}} = \frac{\Delta x}{c} \\ \text{Courant - Zahl}}$$

Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

$$v_{1/2}(\widehat{\Delta t}) = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \quad \text{if } a^2 \geq 1 / \text{falls } a^2 \geq 1$$

$$= a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2} \quad \text{if } a^2 \leq 1 / \text{falls } a^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{with } a = \left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}$$

$$a^2 \leq 1: v_{1/2} = a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$v_1 = a + j\sqrt{1 - a^2} \quad v_2 = a - j\sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$|v_1| = 1 \quad |v_2| = 1$$

Spectral radius /
Spektraler Radius $\rho([G]_{1D}^{FD}) \leq 1$

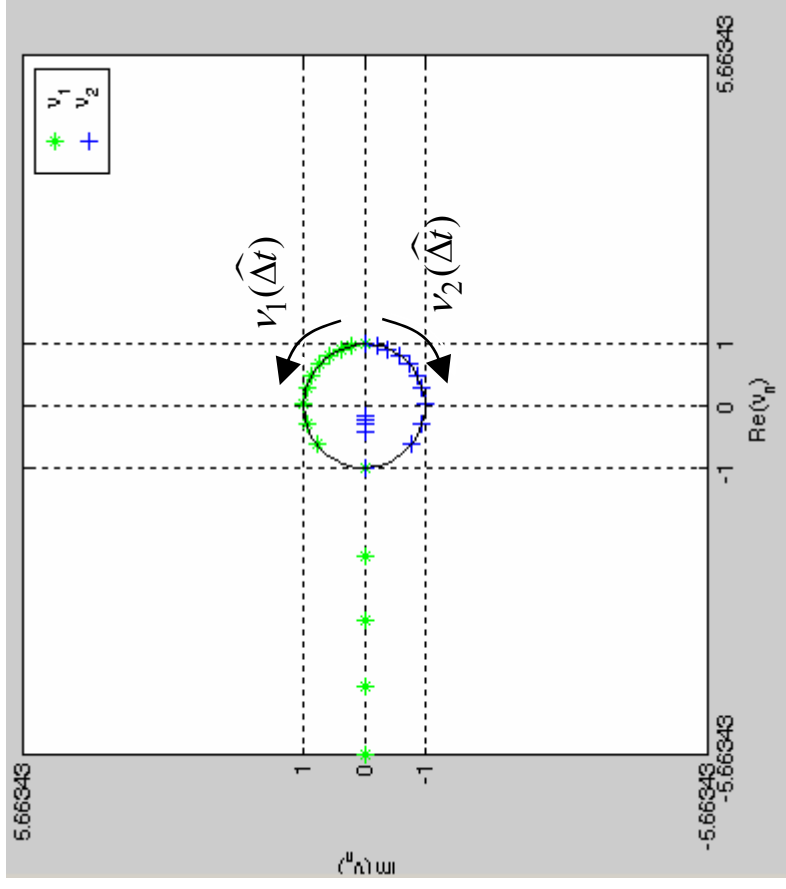
$$a^2 > 1: v_{1/2} = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

$$v_1 = a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1} \quad v_2 = a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} |v_1| \rightarrow \infty \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} |v_2| \rightarrow 0$$

Spectral radius /
Spektraler Radius $\rho([G]_{1D}^{FD}) \geq 1$

$v_{1/2}(\widehat{\Delta t})$ as a function of $(\widehat{\Delta t})$
als Funktion von $(\widehat{\Delta t})$



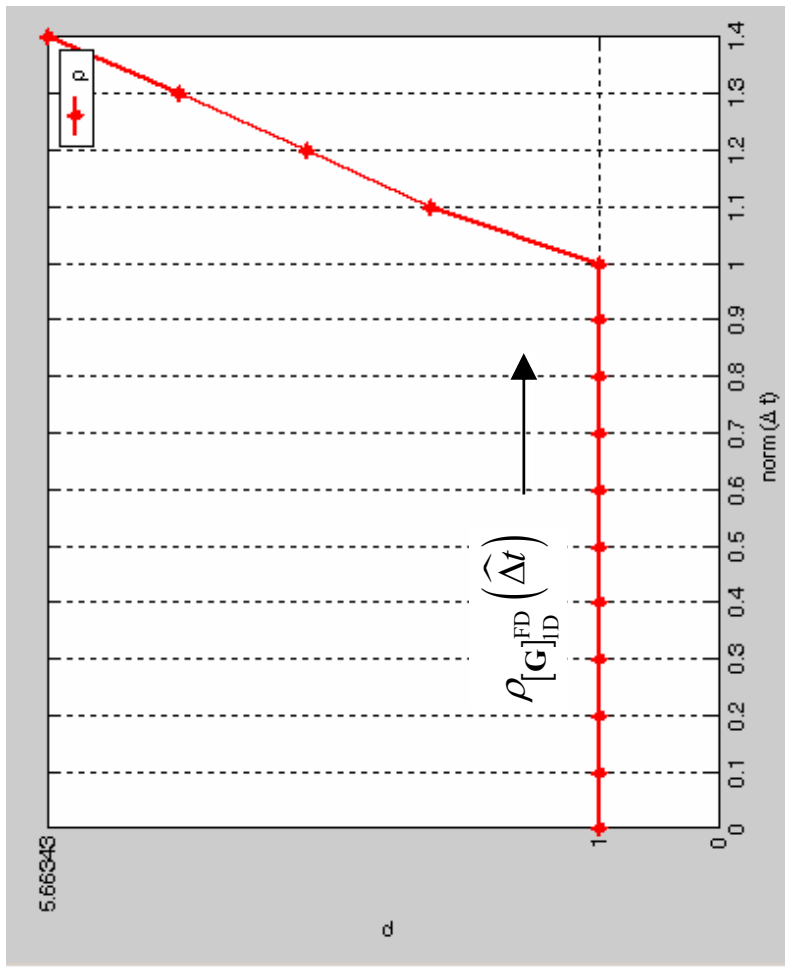
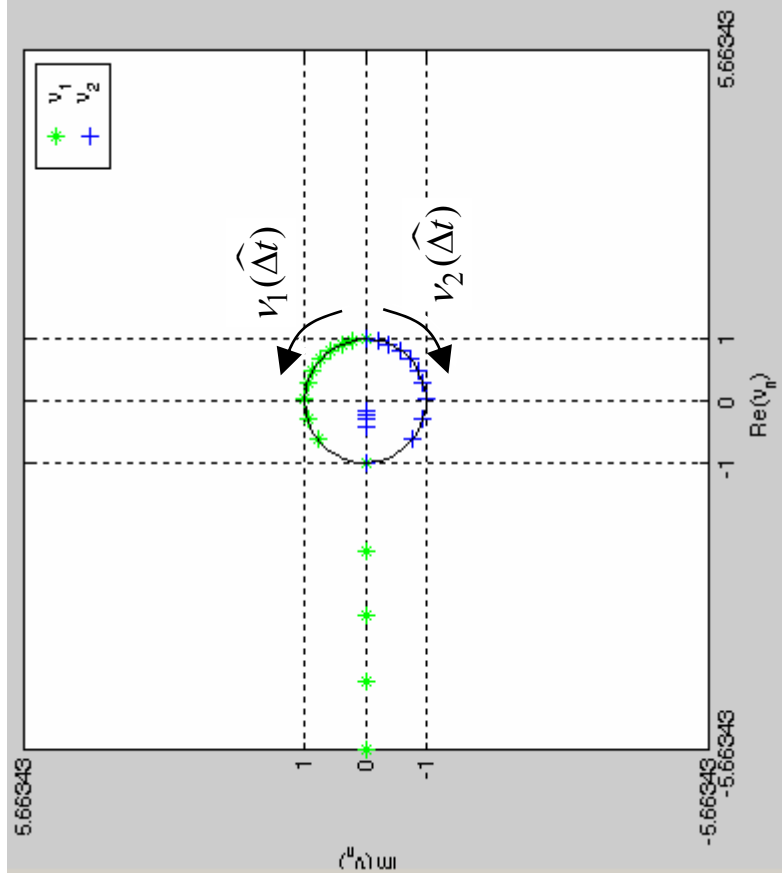
Derivation of the Stability Condition for the 1-D FD Scheme of 2nd Order / Ableitung der Stabilitätsbedingung für das 1D-FD-Schema 2ter Ordnung

Eigenvalues / Eigenwerte

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{1/2}(\widehat{\Delta t}) &= a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1} && \text{if } a^2 \geq 1 / \text{falls } a^2 \geq 1 \\
 &= a \pm j\sqrt{1 - a^2} && \text{if } a^2 \leq 1 / \text{falls } a^2 \leq 1 \\
 \text{with } a &= \left\{ 1 - 2(\widehat{\Delta t})^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{k\Delta z}{2}\right) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spectral radius / Spektraler Radius

$$\rho_{[G]_{1D}^{FD}}(\widehat{\Delta t})$$



**End of Lecture 4 /
Ende der 4. Vorlesung**