Vol. 37 No. 4 Aug., 2020

文章编号:1005-0523(2020)04-0136-07

DOI:10.16749/j.cnki.jecjtu.2020.04.021

# Maxwell 方程特征值问题的谱方法

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摘要:在传统微分方程求解中,多区域谱方法由于仅在局部单元独立构造方程的逼近格式,不同的单元通过惩罚边界或者边界上的数值流函数来进行信息交换,在基函数的选取和网格的剖分方面具有很好的灵活性和较高的精度。文章主要基于多区域 谱方法对 Maxwell 微分方程的数值解进行研究,为了进一步降低求解方程的计算量,又引入了各种差分数值通量格式,当使用 迎风通量时,格式支持的混杂模式的尺度被减小,尽管不能除去非物理特征值,但对谱得到了很清楚的分离,从而使得将物理模式与混合模式分离成为可能,使其适应于任意网格剖分的高精度、高效率算法,同时数值算例验证了该算法的有效性。

关键词: Maxwell 方程; 多区域谱方法; 收敛阶

中图分类号: 0241.82

文献标志码:A

本文引用格式:陈亚飞,茆晋晋. Maxwell 方程特征值问题的谱方法[J]. 华东交通大学学报,2020,37(4):136-142.

**Citation format**: CHEN Y F, MAO J J. The spectral method of eigenvalue problem of Maxwell's Equation[J]. Journal of East China Jiaotong University, 2020, 37(4):136–142.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mu \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{x}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = -\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{z}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \\
\mu \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{y}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = \frac{\partial \widetilde{E}^{z}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \\
\varepsilon \frac{\partial \widetilde{E}^{z}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{y}}{\partial \tilde{x}} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{x}}{\partial \tilde{y}}
\end{bmatrix} (1)$$

式中: $\mu(\tilde{x})$ 表示导磁率, $\varepsilon(\tilde{x})$ 是介电常数, $(\tilde{H}^*,\tilde{H}^*)$ 表示磁场, $\tilde{E}^*$ 是电场,是 $(\tilde{x},\tilde{y},\tilde{t})$ 的函数,由于真空中 $\mu=\mu_0$ ,

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0, \text{ 光速 } c_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_0 \, \mu_0}} \cong 8.33 \times 10^5 \text{ m/h}, \ id \ t = \frac{c_0 t}{L}, x = \frac{x}{L}, H = \frac{H}{H_0}, E^z = (Z_0)^{-1} \frac{\tilde{E}^z}{H_0}, \text{则方程}(1)$$
等价于方程组为
$$\frac{\partial H^x}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial E^z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial H^y}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial E^z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial E^z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial H^y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial H^x}{\partial x}$$

其中 $_{:}H_{0}$ 表示磁场强度 $_{:}H_{0}$ = $\sqrt{\frac{\mu_{0}}{\varepsilon_{0}}}$  $\cong$ 120 $\pi_{:}L$ 为波长。

收稿日期:2019-11-23

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对于三维Maxwell 方程[5]

$$\varepsilon \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \nabla \times H = 0, \quad \mu \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \nabla \times E = 0 \tag{2}$$

其中: $E=(E^x,E^y,E^z)$ 为电场分量, $H=(H^x,H^y,H^z)$ 为磁场分量,对应的数值通量分别为<sup>6</sup>

$$-[\hat{n} \times H - (\hat{n} \times H)^*] = -\frac{1}{2 \{ \{Z\} \}} \hat{n} \times [Z^+(H^- - H^+) - \alpha \hat{n} \times (E^- - E^+)],$$
$$[\hat{n} \times E - (\hat{n} \times E)^*] = -\frac{1}{2 \{ \{Y\} \}} \hat{n} \times [Y^+(E^- - E^+) + \alpha \hat{n} \times (H^- - H^+)]_{\circ}$$

其中 :  $Z^{\pm} = \frac{1}{Y^{\pm}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu^{\pm}}{\varepsilon^{\pm}}}$  ,  $\alpha \in [0,1]$  , 当  $\alpha = 1$  时为迎风通量 , 当 Z = Y = 1 时 , 式 (1) 的数值通量为

$$\hat{n} \cdot (F - F^*) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \hat{n}_y [E^z] + \alpha (\hat{n}_x [H] - [H^x]) \\ -\hat{n}_x [E^z] + \alpha (\hat{n}_y [H] - [H^y]) \\ \hat{n}_y [H^x] + \hat{n}_x [H^y] - \alpha [E] \end{cases}$$

其中: $H=(H^x,H^y)$ ,记[q]= $q^--q^+=\hat{n}\cdot[q]$ 。得局部半离散格式

$$\frac{dH_{h}^{x}}{dt} = -D_{y}E_{h}^{z} + \frac{1}{2}(JM)^{-1} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (\hat{n}_{y}[E_{h}^{z}] + \alpha(\hat{n}_{x}[H_{h}] - [H_{h}^{x}]))l(x)dx$$

$$\frac{dH_{h}^{y}}{dt} = D_{x}E_{h}^{z} + \frac{1}{2}(JM)^{-1} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (-\hat{n}_{x}[E_{h}^{z}] + \alpha(\hat{n}_{y}[H_{h}] - [H_{h}^{y}]))l(x)dx$$

$$\frac{dE_{h}^{z}}{dt} = D_{x}H_{h}^{y} - D_{y}H_{h}^{x} + \frac{1}{2}(JM)^{-1} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (\hat{n}_{y}[H_{h}^{x}] - \hat{n}_{x}[H_{h}^{y}] - \alpha[E_{h}^{z}])l(x)dx$$
(3)

其中: $(H_h^x, H_h^y, E_h^z)$ 为近似解。

#### 1 局部格式

考虑 Maxwell 调和形式方程

$$i\omega \widetilde{H}^{x} = -\frac{\partial \widetilde{E}^{z}}{\partial \widetilde{y}}$$

$$i\omega \widetilde{H}^{y} = -\frac{\partial \widetilde{E}^{z}}{\partial \widetilde{x}}$$

$$i\omega \widetilde{E}^{z} = \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{y}}{\partial \widetilde{x}} - \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{x}}{\partial \widetilde{y}}$$

$$(4)$$

局部散度为零的条件为

$$0 = \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{x}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \widetilde{H}^{y}}{\partial y}$$

边界条件为

$$\hat{n} \cdot \widetilde{H} = 0 \cdot \widetilde{E}^z = 0$$

在交界面处有 $\hat{n} \times [\tilde{E}] = 0$ ,  $\hat{n} \times [\tilde{H}] = 0$ 。其中 :  $[u] = u^- - u^+$ 是界面的跳跃 ,  $u^+$ 是相邻场值 ,  $u^-$ 是局部场值。将式(3)做一个推广,得到如下局部格式

$$i\omega \widetilde{H}_{h}^{x} = -D_{y}\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (\hat{n}_{y}[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] - \alpha[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]\hat{n}_{x} - \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]\hat{n}_{y})l(x) dx$$

$$i\omega \widetilde{H}_{h}^{y} = D_{y}\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (-\hat{n}_{x}[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] - \alpha[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]\hat{n}_{y} - \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]\hat{n}_{x})l(x) dx$$

$$i\omega \widetilde{E}_{x}^{z} = D_{y}\widetilde{H}_{x}^{x} + D_{y}\widetilde{H}_{x}^{y} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (-\alpha[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] - \alpha[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]\hat{n}_{y} - \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]\hat{n}_{x})l(x) dx$$

$$(5)$$

 $i\omega \widetilde{E}_{h}^{z} = -D_{y}\widetilde{H}_{h}^{x} + D_{x}\widetilde{H}_{h}^{y} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} (-\gamma [\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] + [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{x}] \hat{n}_{y} - [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{y}] \hat{n}_{x}) l(x) dx$ (C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Partial House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

其中: $\widetilde{H}^n = \widetilde{H}^n \widehat{n}_r + \widetilde{H}^n \widehat{n}_r$ 表示磁场的法向分量, $\widetilde{H}^r = \widetilde{H}^n \widehat{n}_r - \widetilde{H}^n \widehat{n}_r$ 是磁场切向分量。

假设存在一个离散特征对  $\omega=0$ , 但 $(H^x,H^y,H^z)$ 非零,则局部单元 Lax-Fridrichs 格式为

$$0 = -D_{y}\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (\hat{n}_{y}[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] - \alpha[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]\hat{n}_{x} - \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]\hat{n}_{y}) l(x) dx$$

$$0 = D_{y}\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (-\hat{n}_{x}[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] - \alpha[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]\hat{n}_{y} - \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]\hat{n}_{x}) l(x) dx$$

$$0 = -D_{y}\widetilde{H}_{h}^{x} + D_{x}\widetilde{H}_{h}^{y} + \frac{M^{-1}}{2J} \int_{\partial D^{k}} (-\gamma[\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}] + [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{x}]\hat{n}_{y} - [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{y}]\hat{n}_{x}) l(x) dx$$

$$(6)$$

假设 $(\widetilde{H}_h,\widetilde{E}_h^z)$ 是 $L^2$ 规范化的,由特征值的实部得

$$0 \! = \! - \sum_{k} \gamma (([\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}], [\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}])_{\partial \mathcal{Y}} + \alpha ([\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}], [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}])_{\partial \mathcal{Y}} + \beta [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}], [\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}])_{\partial \mathcal{Y}})$$

对于方程(5)格式,可以推出求解方程(4)的迎风格式[7-8]、非协调惩罚格式[9-10]、以及经典的 Lax-Fridrichs 通量公式,由于谱方法中,测试函数通常是全局光滑的,取基函数与试验函数相同,得到

$$\operatorname{Re}(i\omega) = \frac{\sum_{k} \oint (\gamma([\widetilde{E}_{h}^{z}]^{z} + \alpha([\widetilde{H}_{h}^{n}]^{2} + \beta[\widetilde{H}_{h}^{\tau}]^{2}) dx}{\|H_{h}^{x}\|_{\Omega,h}^{2} + \|H_{h}^{y}\|_{\Omega,h}^{2} + \|E_{h}^{z}\|_{\Omega,h}^{2}}$$

其中: $\alpha$ , $\beta$ , $\gamma$  取任何非负数时,半离散格式  $L_2$  稳定;当  $\alpha$ =0, $\beta$ =1, $\gamma$ =1 时,该格式是迎风通量;当  $\alpha$ =1, $\beta$ =0, $\gamma$ =1 时,该格式是惩罚通量;当  $\alpha$ =1, $\beta$ =1, $\gamma$ =1 时,该格式是 Lax-Fridrichs 通量。

#### 2 数值算例

本节我们来讨论 Maxwell 特征值问题谱方法的实用性与有效性,考虑二维 Maxwell 方程

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \widetilde{E} = \omega^2 \widetilde{E}$$

此问题的精确特征值为  $\omega^2 = n^2 + m^2$ ,其中(m,n)为整数,我们现在来求解在金属方块域  $\Omega \in [-1,1]^2$  内的解,并给定 $\widetilde{E}$ 在切向分量边界为零,会导致特征值问题[11],求它的离散解,用图 1 网格来估计 h 的收敛性。

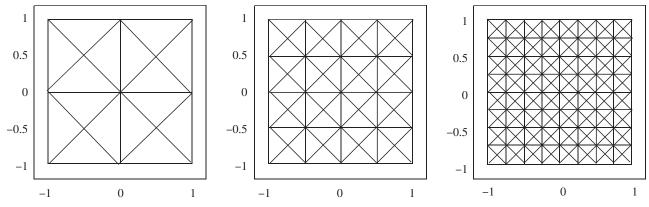


图 1 用于计算理想边界条件金属方块域上特征值问题的交错网格

Fig.1 Staggered grid for calculating eigenvalue problems over metal square domains with ideal boundary conditions

下面将运用两种不同的局部基函数,分别由迎风、惩罚和 Lax-Fridrichs 通量来进行求解,一种是应用完备的 N 阶多项式基,另一种是不同通量结合局部散度为零的基函数。

对于散度为零的条件,倾向于通过限制每个三角单元上的局部多项式为局部散度为零的条件强加到格式中去,通过 N+1 阶多项式基 $\{\psi_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{N_p}$   $\{N_p=\frac{(N+2)(N+3)}{2}\}_{n=1}^{N_p}$  来得到这种 N 阶向量基函数 (C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Pablishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

$$\varphi_n = \left(\frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x}\right)$$

这个函数满足  $\nabla \cdot \varphi_n = 0$ ,将磁场表示为

$$\widetilde{H}^{x} = \sum_{n=2}^{N_{p}} \widetilde{H}_{n} \frac{\partial \psi_{n}}{\partial y} , \widetilde{H}^{y} = \sum_{n=2}^{N_{p}} -\widetilde{H}_{n} \frac{\partial \psi_{n}}{\partial x}$$

其中: $\widetilde{H}^n$  为向量函数 H 的系数,H 是由(N+1)(N+4)/2 局部散度为零的二维向量函数表示的。稳定性的最优收敛性证明在文献 $\lceil 12 \rceil$ 。

表 1 给出了 MATLAB 数值模拟完备多项式基 N=3 与 N=5 的数值结果,可以看出该格式对方程可以达  $O(h^{2^{N+1}})$ 到阶精度。表 2 是局部散度为零的基函数对特征值得到的收敛阶,看到对 N=3 收敛阶  $O(h^{2^{N+1}})$ ,而由线性算子的条件数影响 N=5 的结果很不平稳。表 3 给出了惩罚通量格式完备多项式基 N=3 与 N=5 的数值结果,可以看出该格式对方程可以达到  $O(h^{2^{N-1}})$ 阶精度。表 4 是局部散度为零的基函数对特征值得到的收敛阶,看到对 N=3 收敛阶  $O(h^{2^{N-1}})$ ,而由线性算子的条件数影响 N=5 的结果很不平稳。表 5 给出了 Lax—Fridrichs 格式完备多项式基 N=3 与 N=5 的数值结果,可以看出该格式对方程可以达到  $O(h^{2^{N+1}})$ 阶精度。表 6 是局部散度为零的基函数对特征值得到的收敛阶,看到对 N=3 收敛阶  $O(h^{2^{N+1}})$ ,而由线性算子的条件数影响 N=5 的结果很不平稳。

表 1 具有迎风通量的前 10 个特征值的收敛性 Tab.1 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with an upwind flux

模式		N	=3		N=5				
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	
(1,1)	2.9e-06	1.1e-08	4.2e-11	8.0	8.2e-11	2.1e-14	5.8e-14	5.2	
(1,2)	3.0e-04	1.2e-06	4.9e-09	7.9	9.4e-08	$2.4e{-14}$	5.8e-14	10.8	
(1,3)	5.3e-03	3.2e-05	1.4e-07	7.6	9.8e-06	3.2e-09	8.3e-14	11.8	
(1,4)	3.2e-02	3.5e-04	1.6e-06	7.1	9.8e-06	3.2e-09	8.3e-14	11.3	
(2,1)	3.0e-04	1.2e-06	1.6e-06	7.9	9.8e-06	3.2e-09	8.3e-14	10.1	
(2,2)	1.4e-04	4.6e-06	1.8e-08	6.4	5.9e-06	3.2e-09	8.3e-14	9.6	
(2,3)	6.3e-03	4.4e-05	1.8e-08	7.5	5.9e-06	3.2e-09	8.3e-14	11.6	
(3,1)	5.9e-03	3.2e-05	1.4e-07	7.7	1.0e-05	3.2e-09	8.6e-14	11.7	
(3,2)	6.3e-03	4.4e-05	1.9e-07	7.5	1.1e-05	4.6e-09	1.3e-12	11.5	
(4,1)	3.2e-02	3.5e-05	1.6e-07	7.1	2.0e-04	1.1e-07	1.3e-12	11.2	

表 2 局部散度为零的基对应迎风通量格式前 10 个特征值的收敛性

Tab.2 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with upwind flux and locally divergence-free basis

模式		N	=3		N=5				
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	
(1,1)	3.5e-06	1.5e-08	6.2e-011	7.9	9.9e-11	1.6e-13	4.9e-12	2.2	
(1,2)	3.0e-04	1.2e-06	4.6e-09	8.0	9.5e-08	2.2e-11	2.6e-13	9.2	
(1,3)	5.5e-03	2.8e-05	9.5e-08	7.9	1.1e-05	3.2e-09	$4.2e{-12}$	10.7	
(1,4)	5.0e-02	4.0e-04	1.2e-06	7.7	3.6e-04	1.4e-07	1.6e-11	12.2	
(2,1)	3.0e-04	1.2e-06	4.6e-09	8.0	9.5e-08	2.3e-11	$1.7e{-12}$	7.9	
(2,2)	7.4e-05	5.5e-06	2.6e-08	5.8	7.1e-08	1.7e-10	5.5e-12	6.8	
(2,3)	6.6e-03	4.9e-05	2.3e-07	7.4	1.3e-05	5.5e-09	5.1e-12	10.6	
(3,1)	7.3e-03	3.3e-05	1.0e-07	8.0	1.3e-05	3.5e-09	$3.0e{-11}$	9.4	
(3,2)	6.6e-03	4.9e-05	2.3e-07	7.4	1.3e-05	5.5e-09	2.0e-11	9.7	
(4,1)	5.0e-02	4.0e-04	1.2e-06	7.7 Dublighing	3.6e-04	1.4e-07	3.3e-11	11.7	

表 3 具惩罚通量的前 10 个特征值的收敛性 Tab.3 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with a penalty flux

模式		N	=3		N=5				
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	
(1,1)	2.5e-05	5.7e-07	1.1e-08	5.6	9.3e-10	1.6e-12	3.3e-14	7.4	
(1,2)	8.5e-04	1.7e-05	3.8e-07	5.6	3.8e-07	4.5e-10	7.1e-13	9.5	
(1,3)	9.2e-03	1.3e-04	2.9e-06	5.8	1.7e-05	1.7e-08	2.5e-11	9.7	
(1,4)	3.1e-02	8.7e-04	1.8e-05	5.4	1.4e-04	4.8e-07	5.6e-10	9.0	
(2,1)	8.5e-04	1.7e-05	3.8e-07	5.6	3.8e-07	4.5e-010	7.8e-13	9.4	
(2,2)	1.2e-03	6.4e-05	1.3e-06	4.9	5.9e-07	2.7e-09	3.8e-12	8.6	
(2,3)	7.8e-03	2.5e-04	5.5e-06	5.2	1.6e-05	3.2e-08	4.7e-11	9.2	
(3,1)	1.4e-02	2.2e-04	3.9e-06	5.9	4.6e-05	4.3e-08	4.2e-11	10.0	
(3,2)	7.8e-03	2.5e-04	5.5e-06	5.2	1.6e-05	3.2e-08	4.7e-11	9.2	
(4,1)	3.1e-02	8.7e-04	1.8e-05	5.4	1.4e-04	4.8e-07	5.6e-10	9.0	

表 4 局部散度为零的基对应惩罚通量格式前 10 个特征值的收敛性

Tab.4 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with penalty flux and locally divergence-free basis

模式		N	=3		<i>N</i> =5				
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	
(1,1)	2.4e-05	4.8e-07	8.8e-09	5.7	9.3e-10	5.6e-13	7.2e-12	3.5	
(1,2)	8.8e-04	1.6e-05	3.5e-07	5.6	3.3e-07	3.6e-10	4.9e-12	8.0	
(1,3)	1.2e-02	1.1e-04	2.6e-06	6.0	2.7e-05	1.2e-08	1.9e-11	10.2	
(1,4)	4.0e-02	8.4e-04	1.6e-05	5.6	2.9e-04	3.7e-07	$3.4e{-10}$	9.8	
(2,1)	8.8e-04	1.6e-05	3.5e-07	5.6	3.3e-07	3.6e-10	1.5e-12	8.9	
(2,2)	1.2e-03	6.2e-05	1.1e-06	5.0	5.9e-07	2.4e-09	1.7e-12	9.2	
(2,3)	8.4e-03	2.4e-04	4.5e-06	5.4	1.3e-05	2.7e-08	1.1e-11	10.0	
(3,1)	1.4e-02	2.0e-04	3.4e-06	6.0	3.4e-05	3.6e-08	3.8e-11	9.9	
(3,2)	8.4e-03	2.4e-04	4.5e-06	5.4	1.3e-05	2.7e-08	4.7e-11	9.0	
(4,1)	4.0e-02	8.4e-04	1.6e-05	5.6	2.9e-04	3.7e-07	3.5e-10	9.8	

表 5 具有 Lax-Friedrichs 通量的前 10 个特征值的收敛性 Tab.5 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with Lax-Friedrichs flux

模式		N	=3		<i>N</i> =5			
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶
(1,1)	3.3e-06	1.9e-08	7.5e-11	7.7	1.0e-10	4.9e-14	5.3e-15	7.1
(1,2)	3.1e-04	1.5e-06	7.7e-09	7.6	7.5e-08	2.3e-11	3.7e-14	10.5
(1,3)	5.0e-03	2.9e-05	1.9e-07	7.4	8.0e-06	2.8e-09	1.1e-12	11.4
(1,4)	3.3e-02	2.9e-04	2.0e-06	7.0	1.8e-04	9.2e-08	4.0e-11	11.0
(2,1)	3.1e-04	1.5e-06	7.7e-09	7.6	7.5e-08	2.3e-11	2.3e-14	10.8
(2,2)	1.2e-03	7.0e-06	3.8e-08	7.5	2.4e-07	$1.9e{-10}$	5.4e-14	11.0
(2,3)	1.1e-02	5.8e-05	3.0e-07	7.6	1.7e-05	3.7e-09	1.6e-12	11.7
(3,1)	6.0e-03	3.2e-05	1.9e-07	7.5	8.7e-06	2.8e-09	1.1e-12	11.5
(3,2)	1.1e-02	5.8e-05	3.0e-07	7.6	1.7e-05	3.7e-09	1.6e-12	11.7
(4,1)	3.3e-02	2.9e-04	2.0e-06	7.0	1.8e-04	9.2e-08	4.0e-11	11.0

表 6 局部散度为零的基对应 Lax-Friedrichs 通量格式前 10 个特征值的收敛性 Tab.6 Convergence for the first 10 eigenvalues of operator with Lax-Friedrichs flux and locally divergence-free basis

模式		N	=3		N=5				
	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	h	h/2	h/4	收敛阶	
(1,1)	3.6e-06	1.6e-08	6.3e-11	7.9	1.0e-10	3.5e-14	3.8e-13	4.0	
(1,2)	3.6e-04	1.6e-06	6.7e-09	7.9	1.1e-07	3.2e-11	1.8e-12	8.0	
(1,3)	5.7e-03	4.6e-05	2.1e-07	7.3	1.0e-05	5.3e-09	4.9e-12	10.5	
(1,4)	6.9e-02	5.1e-04	2.6e-06	7.3	5.3e-04	2.0e-07	3.1e-12	13.7	
(2,1)	3.6e-04	1.6e-06	6.7e-09	7.9	1.1e-07	3.3e-11	1.4e-12	8.1	
(2,2)	1.3e-03	6.6e-06	2.6e-08	7.8	6.1e-07	1.6e-10	7.7e-13	9.8	
(2,3)	1.1e-02	7.0e-05	3.1e-07	7.6	2.0e-05	6.8e-09	3.7e-11	9.5	
(3,1)	1.1e-02	4.6e-05	2.1e-07	7.8	2.1e-05	5.4e-09	1.8e-13	13.4	
(3,2)	1.1e-02	7.0e-05	3.1e-07	7.6	2.0e-05	6.8e-09	6.5e-12	10.8	
(4,1)	6.9e-02	5.1e-04	2.6e-06	7.3	5.3e-04	2.0e-07	6.8e-11	11.5	

从表 1~表 6 的结果可以看出,本文所运用的谱方法算法稳定可靠,所需迭代次数和计算时间虽然较大,特别迎风通量和惩罚格式互补,迎风通量用于惩罚磁场的切向分量,惩罚格式用于惩罚磁场的法向分量,但还是达到了相当好的收敛阶效果。

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## The Spectral Method of Eigenvalue Problem of Maxwell's Equation

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Abstract: In the traditional differential equation solution, the multi-region spectral method only constructs the approximation scheme of the equation independently in the local element, and different elements exchange information by penalizing the boundary or the numerical flow function on the boundary, which has good flexibility and high precision in the selection of the basis function and the generation of the grid. In this paper, the numerical solution of Maxwell Differential Equation is studied based on multi-region spectral method. In order to further reduce the computational cost of solving the equation, various difference numerical flux formats are introduced. By use of the upwind flux, the scale of the hybrid model supported by the format is reduced. The non-physical eigenvalues cannot be removed and the spectra are clearly separated, which makes it possible to separate the physical mode from the mixed mode. The algorithm is suitable for arbitrary mesh generation with high precision and high efficiency, and the effectiveness of the algorithm is verified by numerical examples.

Key words: Maxwell Equation; multi-domain Galerkin spectral method; convergence order

(上接第 135 页)

# Bauschinger Effect of Damping Winding Connector of Hydro-Generator Set

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Abstract: The reduction of strain resistance caused by different compression variables and reverse strain of damping winding coupling material of hydro-generator set is studied, which is called Bauschinger effect, abbreviated as BE. The influence of different compression strain variables on damping winding connector BE was discussed. Through different compression strain compression and tension experiments, the optimal Baussinger extremum of damping winding copper connector was obtained. The results show that large compression variables have an effect on BE. With the increase of pre-deformation, the Bauschinger effect value changes. When the pre-deformation is 3%, the Bauschinger effect value reaches the extreme value. In addition, when the deformation is increased, the Bauschinger effect value ecreases, and 3% is the optimal shape variable, namely, the failure limit value of damping winding.

Key words: damping winding; Bauschinger effect; shape variable; limit value