

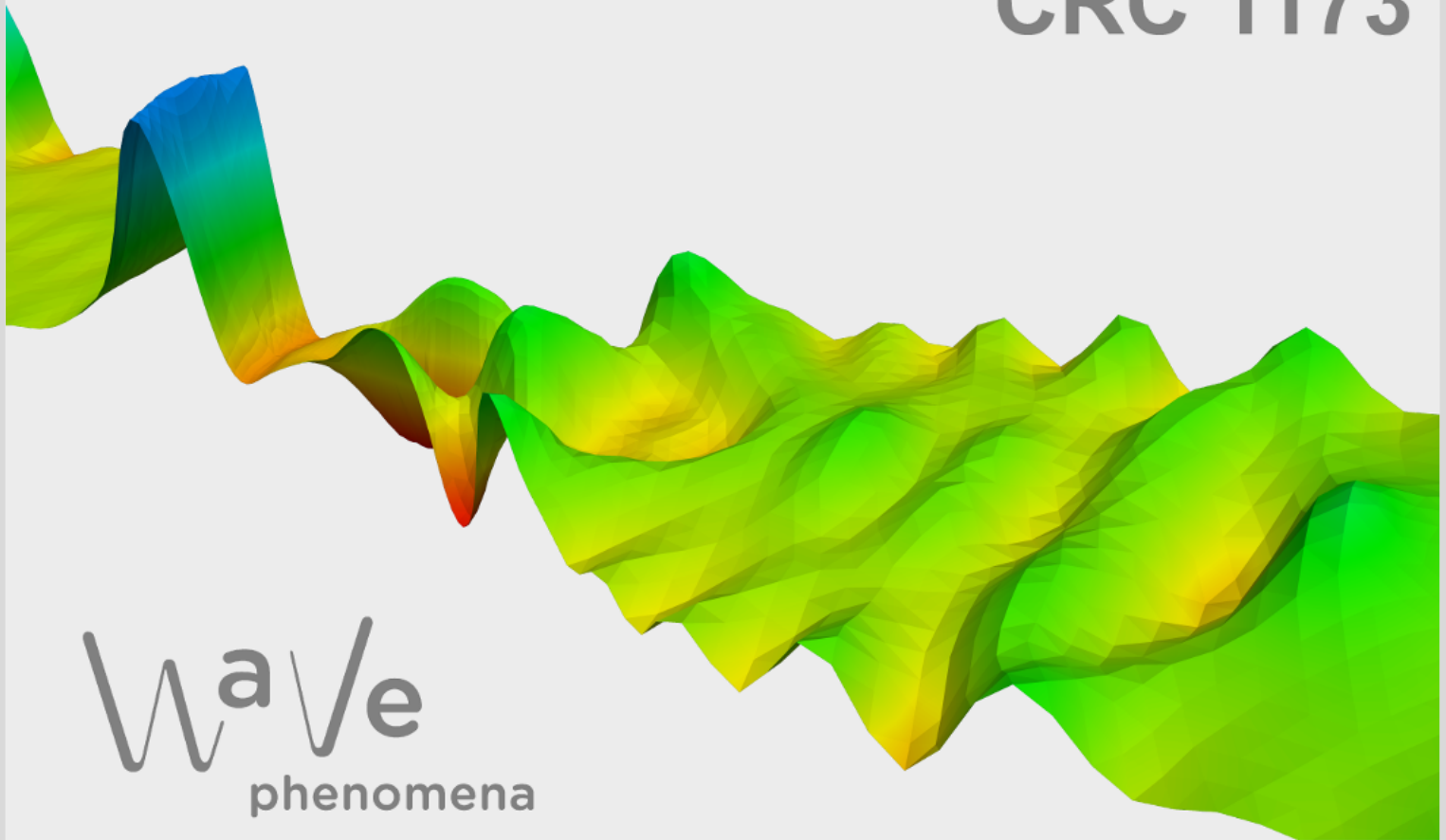
# Stable and convergent fully discrete interior-exterior coupling of Maxwell's equations

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## Stable and convergent fully discrete interior–exterior coupling of Maxwell’s equations

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**Abstract** Maxwell’s equations are considered with transparent boundary conditions, with initial conditions and inhomogeneity having support in a bounded, not necessarily convex three-dimensional domain or in a collection of such domains. The proposed computational scheme only involves the interior domain and its boundary. The transparent boundary conditions are imposed via a time-dependent boundary integral operator that is shown to satisfy a coercivity property. The stability of the numerical method relies on this coercivity. The method proposed here uses a discontinuous Galerkin method and the leapfrog scheme in the interior and is coupled to boundary elements and convolution quadrature on the boundary. The method is explicit in the interior and implicit on the boundary. Stability and convergence of the spatial semidiscretization are proven, and with a computationally simple stabilization term, this is also shown for the full discretization.

**Keywords** transparent boundary conditions · Calderon operator · discontinuous Galerkin · boundary elements · leapfrog scheme · convolution quadrature

**Mathematics Subject Classification (2000)** 35Q61 · 65M60 · 65M38 · 65M12 · 65R20

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## 1 Introduction

Maxwell's equations on the whole three-dimensional space are considered with initial conditions and inhomogeneity having support in a bounded domain that is not required to be convex (or in a finite collection of such domains). The study of such problems leads to transparent boundary conditions, which yield the restriction of the solution to the domain. Such boundary conditions are nonlocal in space and time, for both acoustic wave equations and Maxwell's equations. There is a vast literature to tackle this problem in general for wave equations: fast algorithms for exact, nonlocal boundary conditions on a ball [16, 17], local absorbing boundary conditions [15, 18], perfectly matched layers, which were originally considered for electromagnetism in [6], and numerical coupling with boundary integral operators [1, 5]. All the above approaches, except the last one, are inadequate for non-convex domains. The local methods fail because waves may leave and re-enter a non-convex domain. Inclusion of a non-convex domain in a larger convex domain is computationally undesirable in situations such as a cavity or an antenna-like structure or a far-spread non-connected collection of small domains. We note that for Maxwell's equations, far less is known on the numerical approximation of transparent boundary conditions than for the acoustic wave equation.

The main goal of the present work is to transfer the programme of [5] from acoustic wave equations to Maxwell's equations: to propose and analyse a provably stable and convergent fully discrete numerical method that couples discretizations in the interior and on the boundary, without requiring convexity of the domain. In the interior we use a discontinuous Galerkin (dG) method in space [14, 21, 23] together with the explicit leapfrog scheme in time [19]. The boundary integral terms are discretized by standard boundary element methods in space and by convolution quadrature (CQ) in time [25, 26].

While the general approach of this paper is clearly based on [5], it should be emphasized that the appropriate boundary integral formulation requires a careful study of the electric Helmholtz equation. This is based on [9, 10, 13, 2], with special attention to the appropriate trace space on the boundary and to the corresponding duality. Due to the analogue of Green's formula for Maxwell's equations, the duality naturally turns out to be an anti-symmetric pairing. This is responsible for the unusual structure of the Calderon operator. The Calderon operator used here differs from the acoustic case to a large extent, and therefore the study of its coercivity property is an important and nontrivial point. Similarly to the acoustic case, the continuous-time and discrete-time coercivity is obtained from the Laplace-domain coercivity using the operator-valued version [5] of the classical Herglotz theorem [20]. Both the second and first order formulation of Maxwell's equations are used.

We use a first order symmetric semidiscretization that has formally the same matrix–vector formulation as for the acoustic wave equation studied in [5], with the same coercivity property of the Calderon operator. Because of this structural similarity, the stability results of [5], which are shown using the matrix–vector setting, remain valid for the Maxwell case without any modifi-

cation. On the other hand, their translation to the functional analytic setting differs to a great extent. Therefore further care is required in the consistency analysis.

In Section 2 we recapitulate the basic theory for the electric version of the Helmholtz equation (obtained by Laplace transformation). Based on Buffa and Hiptmair [9], and further on [10, 2], we describe the right boundary space, which allows for a rigorous boundary integral formulation for Maxwell’s equations. Then the boundary integral operators are obtained in a usual way from the single and double layer potentials.

As the crucial technical result of the present work, we show in Section 3 a coercivity property of the Calderon operator for the electric Helmholtz equation. This property translates to the continuous-time Maxwell’s equations later, in Section 4.2, via an operator-valued Herglotz theorem.

In Section 4 we study the interior–exterior coupling of Maxwell’s equations, resulting in an interior problem coupled to an equation on the boundary with the Calderon operator. In particular, we derive a first order symmetric variational formulation, which, together with the continuous-time version of the coercivity property of the Calderon operator, allows us to derive an energy estimate. Later on this analysis is translated to the discrete settings.

Section 5 presents the details of the discretization methods: In space we use discontinuous Galerkin finite elements with centered fluxes in the domain [14, 21], coupled to (continuous) linear boundary elements on the boundary. Time discretization is done by the leapfrog scheme in the interior domain, while on the boundary we use convolution quadrature. An extra term stabilizes the coupling, just as for the acoustic wave equation [5]. The matrix–vector formulation of the semidiscrete problem is formally the same as for the acoustic wave equation, and therefore the stability results shown in [5] can be reused here with minor modifications.

In Section 6 and 7 we revise the parts of the results and proofs of [5] where they differ from the acoustic case, which is mainly in the estimate of the consistency error. Finally, we arrive at the convergent error bounds for the semi- and full discretizations.

To our knowledge, the proposed numerical discretizations in this paper are the first provably stable and convergent semi- and full discretizations to interior–exterior coupling of Maxwell’s equations. We believe that the presented analysis and the techniques, which we share with [5], can be extended further: to other discretization techniques for the domain, for instance edge element methods [22], higher order discontinuous Galerkin methods, and different time discretizations in the domain, together with higher order Runge–Kutta based convolution quadratures on the boundary [3, 4]. For ease of presentation we consider in this paper only constant permeability and permittivity. However, it is only important that the permeability and permittivity are constant in the exterior domain and in a neighbourhood of the boundary. In the interior these coefficients may be space-dependent and discontinuous. In the latter case

the equations can be discretized in space with the dG method as described in [23].

In this paper we focus on the appropriate boundary integral formulation and on the numerical analysis of the proposed numerical methods. Numerical experiments are intended to be presented in subsequent work.

Concerning notation, we use the convention that vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are denoted by italic letters (such as  $u, E, H, \dots$ ), whereas the corresponding boldface letters are used for finite element nodal vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^N$ , where  $N$  is the (large) number of discretization nodes. Hence, any boldface letters appearing in this paper refer to the matrix–vector formulation of spatially discretized equations. Functions defined in the domain  $\Omega$  are denoted by letters from the Roman alphabet, while functions defined on the boundary  $\Gamma$  are denoted by Greek letters.

## 2 Recap: the electric Helmholtz equation and its boundary integral operators

### 2.1 Preliminaries and notation

Let us consider the *electric Helmholtz equation*, obtained as the Laplace transform of the second order Maxwell’s equation (with constant permeability  $\mu$  and permittivity  $\varepsilon$ ):

$$\varepsilon\mu s^2 u + \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} u = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\Gamma$  is the boundary of a bounded piecewise smooth domain (or a finite collection of such domains)  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ , not necessarily convex, with (exterior) normal  $\nu$ .

We shortly recall some useful concepts and formulas regarding the above problem, based on [9] and [24]. For the usual trace we will use the notation  $\gamma$ . The *tangential* and *magnetic* traces are defined, respectively, as

$$\gamma_T v = v|_\Gamma \times \nu, \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_N v = (s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} v)|_\Gamma \times \nu.$$

These traces are also often called *Dirichlet trace* and *Neumann trace*, motivated by the analogue of Green’s formula for Maxwell’s equations (for sufficiently regular functions):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega (w \cdot \operatorname{curl} v - \operatorname{curl} w \cdot v) \, dx &= \int_\Gamma (\gamma w \times \nu) \cdot \gamma v \, d\sigma \\ &= \int_\Gamma -(\gamma w \times \gamma v) \cdot \nu \, d\sigma. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

We introduce an important notation, the

$$\textit{anti-symmetric pairing on } L^2(\Gamma): \quad [\gamma w, \gamma v]_\Gamma = \int_\Gamma (\gamma w \times \nu) \cdot \gamma v \, d\sigma,$$

which appears on the right-hand side of (2.2). We note that the relation  $[\gamma w, \gamma v]_\Gamma = [\gamma_T w, \gamma_T v]_\Gamma$  holds, cf. [9, 24].

Let us now set  $w = s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u$ , which provides

$$\frac{1}{s} \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{curl} u \cdot \operatorname{curl} v - \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} u \cdot v) \, dx = [\gamma_N u, \gamma_T v]_\Gamma.$$

Moreover, if  $u$  satisfies (2.1) and  $v = u$  then

$$\int_{\Omega} (s^{-1} |\operatorname{curl} u|^2 + \varepsilon \mu s |u|^2) \, dx = [\gamma_N u, \gamma_T u]_\Gamma. \quad (2.3)$$

## 2.2 Function spaces

We collect some results on function spaces, which will play an important role later on. All of the results in the present subsection can be found in Section 2 of [9].

Let us start by recalling the usual definition of the Sobolev space corresponding to the curl operator:

$$H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega) = \{v \in L^2(\Omega)^3 : \operatorname{curl} v \in L^2(\Omega)^3\},$$

with corresponding norm  $\|v\|_{H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega)}^2 = \|v\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|\operatorname{curl} v\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2$ .

Clearly, the above integral relations hold for functions  $v, w \in H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega)$ . If it is clear from the context we simply write  $H(\operatorname{curl})$  instead of  $H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega)$ .

Now we are turning to trace spaces. However, even though  $\gamma_T : H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$  is a continuous mapping,  $H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$  is not the right choice for boundary integral operators. As it was emphasized by Buffa and Hiptmair [9]: the study of the continuous mapping  $\gamma_T : H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$  is *”actually sufficient for the understanding of homogeneous boundary conditions for fields in the Hilbert space context. However, to impose meaningful non-homogeneous boundary conditions or, even more important, to lay the foundations for boundary integral equations we need to identify a proper trace space”*<sup>1</sup>. In the following, we briefly summarize the definition of such a trace space, together with some related results.

The Hilbert space  $H_\times^p(\Gamma)$  collects the  $\gamma_T$  traces of  $H^{p+1/2}(\Omega)$  functions, for  $p \in (0, 1)$ , i.e.,  $H_\times^p(\Gamma) = \gamma_T(H^{p+1/2}(\Omega))$ . The corresponding inner product is chosen such that  $\gamma_T : H^{p+1/2}(\Omega) \rightarrow H_\times^p(\Gamma)$  is continuous and surjective. In particular, the space  $H_\times^{1/2}(\Gamma) = \gamma_T(H^1(\Omega))$  has the dual space  $H_\times^{-1/2}(\Gamma)$ , defined with respect to the (extended) duality  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma$ .

Then, the above mentioned *proper trace space* is given as:

$$\mathcal{H}_\Gamma = H_\times^{-1/2}(\operatorname{div}_\Gamma, \Gamma) = \{w \in H_\times^{-1/2}(\Gamma) : \operatorname{div}_\Gamma w \in H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)\},$$

with norm

$$\|w\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 = \|w\|_{H_\times^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}^2 + \|\operatorname{div}_\Gamma w\|_{H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}^2.$$

The tangential trace satisfies the following analogue of the trace theorem.

<sup>1</sup> Quoted from Buffa and Hiptmair, [9], Section 2.2.

**Lemma 2.1** ([8], Section 4) *The trace operator  $\gamma_T : H(\text{curl}, \Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  is continuous.*

The following lemma clarifies the role of the anti-symmetric pairing  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma$ .

**Lemma 2.2** ([8], Lemma 5.6, [9], Theorem 2) *The pairing  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma$  can be extended to a continuous bilinear form on  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ . With this pairing the space  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  becomes its own dual.*

The above results clearly point out that a natural choice of trace space is  $(\mathcal{H}_\Gamma, [\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma)$ , which fits perfectly to the analogue of Green's formula (2.2) and to the boundary integral formulation of Maxwell's equations. This trace space is appropriate for the analysis of boundary integral operators.

### 2.3 Boundary integral operators

On potentials and boundary integral operators we follow Buffa and Hiptmair [9], and we also refer to [10, 13].

The usual boundary integral potentials for the electric Helmholtz equation

$$\varepsilon\mu s^2 u + \text{curl curl } u = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma$$

are obtained, based on [9] and [2]: the (electric) *single layer potential* is given, for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma$ , as

$$\mathcal{S}(s)\varphi(x) = -s \int_\Gamma G(s, x-y)\varphi(y) \, dy + s^{-1} \frac{1}{\varepsilon\mu} \nabla \int_\Gamma G(s, x-y) \text{div}_\Gamma \varphi(y) \, dy,$$

while the (electric) *double layer potential* is given, for  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma$ , as

$$\mathcal{D}(s)\varphi(x) = \text{curl} \int_\Gamma G(s, x-y)\varphi(y) \, dy,$$

where the fundamental solution is given, for  $z \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , as

$$G(s, z) = \frac{e^{-s\sqrt{\varepsilon\mu}|z|}}{4\pi|z|}.$$

The solution then has the representation

$$u = \mathcal{S}(s)\varphi + \mathcal{D}(s)\psi, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma, \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$\varphi = \llbracket \gamma_N u \rrbracket = \llbracket \gamma_T (s^{-1} \text{curl } u) \rrbracket \quad \text{and} \quad \psi = \llbracket \gamma_T u \rrbracket. \quad (2.5)$$

Here  $\llbracket \gamma v \rrbracket = \gamma^- v - \gamma^+ v$  denotes the jumps in the boundary traces. A further notation is the average of the inner and outer traces on the boundary:  $\{\!\!\{ \gamma v \}\!\!\} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma^- v + \gamma^+ v)$ . On vectors both operations are acting componentwise.



For every  $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  and  $\psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ , formula (2.4) defines  $u \in H_{\text{loc}}(\text{curl}, \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)$ . Because of the jump relations

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \gamma_N \circ \mathcal{S}(s) \rrbracket &= \text{Id}, & \llbracket \gamma_N \circ \mathcal{D}(s) \rrbracket &= 0, \\ \llbracket \gamma_T \circ \mathcal{S}(s) \rrbracket &= 0, & \llbracket \gamma_N \circ \mathcal{D}(s) \rrbracket &= \text{Id}, \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are reconstructed from  $u$  by (2.5).

Let us now define the boundary integral operators. As opposed to the general second order elliptic case, due to additional symmetries of the problem, they reduce to two operators  $V$  and  $K$ , see [9, Section 5]. They satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} V(s) &= \llbracket \gamma_T \circ \mathcal{S}(s) \rrbracket = \llbracket \gamma_N \circ \mathcal{D}(s) \rrbracket, \\ K(s) &= \llbracket \gamma_T \circ \mathcal{D}(s) \rrbracket = \llbracket \gamma_N \circ \mathcal{S}(s) \rrbracket. \end{aligned}$$

In [9, Section 5] the continuity of these operators was proven, without giving an explicit dependence on  $s$ . Such bounds are crucial in the analysis later, therefore we now show  $s$ -explicit estimates for the boundary integral operators. Our result is based on [2].

**Lemma 2.3** *For  $\text{Re } s \geq \sigma > 0$  the boundary integral operators  $V(s), K(s) : \mathcal{H}_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  are bounded as*

$$\|V(s)\| \leq C(\sigma)|s|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \|K(s)\| \leq C(\sigma)|s|^2.$$

*Proof* These estimates can be shown by adapting the arguments of [2, Section 4.2]. In particular, by using the anti-symmetric pairing  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma$  instead of the usual  $L^2(\Gamma)$  inner product, the results of [2, Theorem 4.4] transfer from  $H^{-1/2}(\text{div}_\Gamma, \Gamma) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\text{curl}_\Gamma, \Gamma)$  to the estimates stated here.  $\square$

Furthermore, using the potential representation of the solution (2.4), the averages of the traces can be expressed using the operators  $V$  and  $K$  in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \gamma_T u \rrbracket &= \llbracket \gamma_T \mathcal{S}(s) \varphi \rrbracket + \llbracket \gamma_T \mathcal{D}(s) \psi \rrbracket \\ &= V(s) \varphi + K(s) \psi, & \text{and} \\ \llbracket \gamma_N u \rrbracket &= \llbracket \gamma_N \mathcal{S}(s) \varphi \rrbracket + \llbracket \gamma_N \mathcal{D}(s) \psi \rrbracket \\ &= K(s) \varphi + V(s) \psi. \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

### 3 Coercivity of a Calderon operator for the electric Helmholtz equation

An important role will be played by the following operator on  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma \times \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ , to which we refer as a *Calderon operator*:

$$B(s) = \mu^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} V(s) & K(s) \\ -K(s) & -V(s) \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.1}$$

The extra factor  $\mu^{-1}$  appears unmotivated here, but will turn out to be convenient later. This operator satisfies the following coercivity result, which is the key lemma of this paper.

**Lemma 3.1** *There exists  $\beta > 0$  such that the Calderon operator (3.1) satisfies*

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}, B(s) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_{\Gamma} \geq \beta m(s) \left( (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \|s^{-1}\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|s^{-1}\psi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \right)$$

for  $\operatorname{Re} s > 0$  and for all  $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ , with  $m(s) = \min\{1, |s|^2\varepsilon\mu\} \operatorname{Re} s$ .

*Proof* The proof has a structure similar to the proof of the corresponding result for the acoustic Helmholtz equation [5, Lemma 3.1], although it now uses a different functional-analytic setting. The structural similarity becomes possible thanks to the anti-symmetric duality pairing that replaces the symmetric duality pairing of the acoustic case.

For given  $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ , we define  $u \in H_{\text{loc}}(\operatorname{curl}, \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)$  by the representation formula (2.4). We can then express  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  in terms of  $u$  by (2.5). We note that (2.6) yields

$$B(s) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \mu^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \{\{\gamma_T u\}\} \\ -\{\{\gamma_N u\}\} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now, using the properties of the anti-symmetric pairing  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\Gamma$  (acting componentwise on  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma \times \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ ), the analogue of Green's formula (2.3) and using the definition of the traces, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}, B(s) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_{\Gamma} &= [\{\{\gamma_N u\}\}, \{\{\gamma_T u\}\}]_{\Gamma} + [\{\{\gamma_T u\}\}, -\{\{\gamma_N u\}\}]_{\Gamma} \\ &= [\gamma_N^- u, \gamma_T^- u]_{\Gamma} - [\gamma_N^+ u, \gamma_T^+ u]_{\Gamma} \\ &= s \left( \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + \varepsilon\mu \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

We further obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\psi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 &= \|\{\{\gamma_T u\}\}\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \\ &\leq C \left( \|\operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right) \\ &= C |s|^2 \left( \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + |s|^{-2} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C |s|^2 \max\{1, |s|^{-2}(\varepsilon\mu)^{-1}\} \left( \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + \varepsilon\mu \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

and for  $\gamma_N$  we use the fact that  $\gamma_N u = \gamma_T(s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \|\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 &= (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \|\{\{\gamma_T(s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u)\}\}\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \\ &\leq C (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \left( \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right) \\ &= C \left( \varepsilon\mu \|s u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right) \\ &\leq C |s|^2 \max\{1, |s|^{-2}(\varepsilon\mu)^{-1}\} \left( \|s^{-1} \operatorname{curl} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 + \varepsilon\mu \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \Gamma)}^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

where, for the first inequalities in both estimates, we used the trace inequality of Lemma 2.1. Extraction of factors and dividing through completes the proof.  $\square$

#### 4 Boundary integral formulation of Maxwell’s equations

Let us consider the first order formulation of Maxwell’s equations, in the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \partial_t E - \operatorname{curl} H &= J \\ \mu \partial_t H + \operatorname{curl} E &= 0 \\ \operatorname{div}(\varepsilon E) &= 0 \\ \operatorname{div}(\mu H) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

with appropriate initial and boundary conditions. If the initial conditions satisfy the last two equations, then they hold for all times, see [28, 11], therefore these conditions are assumed to hold. The permeability and permittivity is denoted by  $\mu$  and  $\varepsilon$ , respectively, and they are assumed to be positive constants, while  $J$  denotes the electric current density.

Using the relation  $\partial_t H = -\mu^{-1} \operatorname{curl} E$ , the above equation can be written as the second order problem

$$\varepsilon \mu \partial_t^2 E + \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} E = \dot{J} \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

with  $\dot{J} = \partial_t J$ .

Setting  $\dot{J} = 0$ , applying Laplace transformation, and writing  $u$  instead of  $\mathcal{L}E$ , we obtain the time-harmonic version (2.1).

##### 4.1 Recap: Temporal convolutions and Herglotz theorem

We recall an operator-valued continuous-time Herglotz theorem from [5, Section 2.2], which is crucial for transferring the coercivity result of Lemma 3.1 from the electric Helmholtz equation to the time-dependent Maxwell’s equation.

Let  $V$  be a complex Hilbert space, with dual  $V'$  and anti-duality  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ . Let  $B(s) : V \rightarrow V'$  and  $R(s) : V \rightarrow V$  be both analytic families of bounded linear operators for  $\operatorname{Re} s \geq \sigma > 0$ , satisfying the uniform bounds:

$$\|B(s)\|_{V' \leftarrow V} \leq M|s|^\mu \quad \text{and} \quad \|R(s)\|_{V' \leftarrow V} \leq M|s|^\mu, \quad \operatorname{Re} s \geq \sigma.$$

For any integer  $m > \mu + 1$ , we define the integral kernel

$$K_m(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma + i\mathbb{R}} e^{st} s^{-m} B(s) \, ds.$$

For a function  $w \in C^m([0, T], V)$  with vanishing initial data,  $w(0) = w'(0) = \dots = w^{(m-1)}(0) = 0$ , we let

$$(B(\partial_t)w)(t) = \left( \frac{d}{dt} \right)^m \int_0^t K_m(t - \tau) w(\tau) \, d\tau,$$

that is,  $B(\partial_t)w$  is the distributional convolution of the inverse Laplace transform of  $B(s)$  with  $w$ .

The operator-valued version of the classical Herglotz theorem, Lemma 2.1 in [5], yields the following result.

**Lemma 4.1** ([5], Lemma 2.2) *In the above setting, the following two statements are equivalent:*

- (i)  $\operatorname{Re}\langle w, B(s)w \rangle \geq \beta \|R(s)w\|^2$ , for any  $w \in V$ ,  $\operatorname{Re} s \geq \sigma$ ;
- (ii)  $\int_0^\infty e^{-2\sigma t} \operatorname{Re}\langle w(t), B(\partial_t)w(t) \rangle dt \geq \beta \int_0^\infty e^{-2\sigma t} \|R(\partial_t)w(t)\|^2 dt$ , for all  $w \in C^m([0, T], V)$ , with  $w(0) = w'(0) = \dots = w^{(m-1)}(0) = 0$ , and for all  $t \geq 0$ .

#### 4.2 Calderon operator for Maxwell's equations

Consider the second order formulation of Maxwell's equations in three dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\mu\partial_t^2 E + \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} E &= \dot{J} && \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, T], \\ E(x, 0) &= E_0 && \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3, \\ \partial_t E(x, 0) &= H_0 && \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  be a bounded Lipschitz domain, with boundary  $\Gamma$ , and further assume that the initial values and  $\dot{J}$  are supported within  $\Omega$ .

We rewrite this problem as an interior problem over  $\Omega$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\mu\partial_t^2 E^- + \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} E^- &= \dot{J} && \text{in } \Omega \times [0, T], \\ E^-(x, 0) &= E_0 && \text{in } \Omega, \\ \partial_t E^-(x, 0) &= H_0 && \text{in } \Omega, \end{aligned}$$

and as an exterior problem over  $\Omega^+ = \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \overline{\Omega}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\mu\partial_t^2 E^+ + \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} E^+ &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega^+ \times [0, T], \\ E^+(x, 0) &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega^+, \\ \partial_t E^+(x, 0) &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega^+. \end{aligned}$$

The two problems are *coupled* by the transmission conditions:

$$\gamma_T^- E^- = \gamma_T^+ E^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_N^- E^- = \gamma_N^+ E^+.$$

Using the temporal convolution operators of Section 4.1, the solution of the exterior problem is given as

$$E^+ = \mathcal{S}(\partial_t)\varphi + \mathcal{D}(\partial_t)\psi,$$

with boundary densities

$$\varphi = -\gamma_N^+ E^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \psi = -\gamma_T^+ E^+,$$

which satisfy the equation

$$B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mu^{-1}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_T^- E^- \\ -\gamma_N^- E^- \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here  $B(\partial_t)$  is the temporal convolution operator with the distribution whose Laplace transform is the Calderon operator  $B(s)$  defined in (3.1).

### 4.3 First order formulation

From now on, we use Maxwell’s equations in their first order formulation on the interior domain  $\Omega$  (and we omit the omnipresent superscript  $-$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \partial_t E &= \operatorname{curl} H + J \\ \mu \partial_t H &= -\operatorname{curl} E \end{aligned} \quad \text{in } \Omega \times [0, T], \quad (4.1)$$

with the coupling through the Calderon operator as

$$B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mu^{-1}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_T E \\ -\gamma_N E \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\varphi = -\gamma_N E$  and  $\psi = -\gamma_T E$ . In addition, by  $-\mu \partial_t H = \operatorname{curl} E$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= -\gamma_N E = -\gamma_T (\partial_t^{-1} \operatorname{curl} E) = \mu \gamma_T H \\ \psi &= -\gamma_T E, \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

where we also used (2.5). Hence,  $-\gamma_N E = \mu \gamma_T H$

$$B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mu^{-1}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_T E \\ -\gamma_N E \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mu^{-1} \gamma_T E \\ \gamma_T H \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 4.4 Coercivity of the time-dependent Calderon operator

In the same way as in [5, Lemma 4.1] for the acoustic wave equation, the coercivity of the Calderon operator  $B(s)$  for the electric Helmholtz equation as given by Lemma 3.1 together with the operator-valued continuous-time Herglotz theorem as stated in Lemma 2.3 yields coercivity of the time-dependent Calderon operator  $B(\partial_t)$ .

**Lemma 4.2** *With the constant  $\beta > 0$  from Lemma 3.1 we have that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T e^{-2t/T} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\cdot, t) \\ \psi(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\cdot, t) \\ \psi(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix} \right]_{\Gamma} dt \\ & \geq \beta c_T \int_0^T e^{-2t/T} \left( (\varepsilon \mu)^{-1} \|\partial_t^{-1} \varphi(\cdot, t)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\partial_t^{-1} \psi(\cdot, t)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \right) dt \end{aligned}$$

for arbitrary  $T > 0$  and for all  $\varphi \in C^4([0, T], \mathcal{H}_\Gamma)$  and all  $\psi \in C^4([0, T], \mathcal{H}_\Gamma)$  with  $\varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^2 \varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^3 \varphi(\cdot, 0) = 0$  and  $\psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^2 \psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^3 \psi(\cdot, 0) = 0$ , and with constant  $c_T = m(T^{-1})$ .

A Gronwall argument then yields the following energy estimate, see [5, Lemma 4.2].

**Lemma 4.3** *Let the functions  $\mathcal{E} : [0, T] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ,  $\mathcal{F} : [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , and  $\varphi, \psi \in C^2([0, T], \mathcal{H}_\Gamma)$  with  $\varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^2 \varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^3 \varphi(\cdot, 0) = 0$ ,  $\psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^2 \psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t^3 \psi(\cdot, 0) = 0$ , be such that for all  $t \in [0, T]$*

$$\dot{\mathcal{E}}(t) + \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\cdot, t) \\ \psi(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\cdot, t) \\ \psi(\cdot, t) \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma = \mathcal{F}(t).$$

Then, with  $c_T = m(T^{-1})$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(T) + \beta c_T \int_0^T e^{-2t/T} \left( (\varepsilon \mu)^{-1} \|\partial_t^{-1} \varphi(\cdot, t)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\partial_t^{-1} \psi(\cdot, t)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \right) dt \\ \leq e^2 \mathcal{E}(0) + \int_0^T e^{2(1-t/T)} \mathcal{F}(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

#### 4.5 Weak formulation and energy estimate

Analogously to [1, 5], a symmetric weak form of (4.1) is obtained on using

$$(\operatorname{curl} u, v) = \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} u, v) + \frac{1}{2}(u, \operatorname{curl} v) - \frac{1}{2}[\gamma_T u, \gamma_T v]_\Gamma,$$

and using (4.2) for the boundary term. Here  $(\cdot, \cdot)$  denotes the standard  $L^2(\Omega)^3$  inner product.

The coupled weak problem then reads: find  $E, H \in H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega)$  and  $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \partial_t E, w) &= \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} H, w) + \frac{1}{2}(H, \operatorname{curl} w) - \frac{1}{2}[\gamma_T H, \gamma_T w]_\Gamma + (J, w) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} H, w) + \frac{1}{2}(H, \operatorname{curl} w) - \frac{1}{2}[\mu^{-1} \varphi, \gamma_T w]_\Gamma + (J, w), \\ (\mu \partial_t H, z) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} E, z) - \frac{1}{2}(E, \operatorname{curl} z) + \frac{1}{2}[\gamma_T E, \gamma_T z]_\Gamma \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} E, z) - \frac{1}{2}(E, \operatorname{curl} z) - \frac{1}{2}[\psi, \gamma_T z]_\Gamma, \\ \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma &= \frac{1}{2}([\xi, \mu^{-1} \gamma_T E]_\Gamma + [\eta, \gamma_T H]_\Gamma) \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

hold for arbitrary  $w, z \in H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega)$ , and  $\xi, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ .

While this weak formulation is apparently non-standard for Maxwell's equations, we will see that it is extremely useful, in the same way as the analogous formulation proved to be for the acoustic case in [1, 5].

Testing with  $w = E$ ,  $z = H$  and  $\xi = \varphi$ ,  $\eta = \psi$  in (4.4), by using (4.2) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \partial_t E, E) &= \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} H, E) + \frac{1}{2}(H, \operatorname{curl} E) - \frac{1}{2}[\mu^{-1} \varphi, \gamma_T E]_\Gamma + (J, E), \\ (\mu \partial_t H, H) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl} E, H) - \frac{1}{2}(E, \operatorname{curl} H) - \frac{1}{2}[\psi, \gamma_T H]_\Gamma, \\ \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma &= \frac{1}{2}([\varphi, \mu^{-1} \gamma_T E]_\Gamma + [\psi, \gamma_T H]_\Gamma), \end{aligned}$$

and summing up the three equations yield

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \|E\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \|H\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right) + \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_{\Gamma} = (J, E).$$

For  $J = 0$ , the coercivity of the continuous-time Calderon operator, as stated in Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3, yields that the electromagnetic energy

$$\mathcal{E}(t) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \|E\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \frac{\mu}{2} \|H\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2,$$

satisfies the energy estimate (4.3) (with  $\mathcal{F} = 0$ ) for arbitrary  $T > 0$ .

## 5 Discretization

### 5.1 Space discretization: dG and BEM

For the spatial discretization we use the central flux discontinuous Galerkin (dG) discretization from [23]; see also [14, 21].

We triangulate the bounded polyhedral domain  $\Omega$  by simplicial triangulations  $\mathcal{T}_h$ , where  $h$  denotes the maximal element diameter. For our theoretical results we consider a quasi-uniform and contact-regular family of such triangulations with  $h \rightarrow 0$ , see e.g. [14] for these notions. We adopt the following notation from [23, Section 2.3]: The faces  $\mathcal{F}_h$  of  $\mathcal{T}_h$ , decomposed into boundary and interior faces:  $\mathcal{F}_h = \mathcal{F}_h^{\text{bnd}} \cup \mathcal{F}_h^{\text{int}}$ . The normal of an interior face  $F \in \mathcal{F}_h^{\text{int}}$  is denoted by  $\nu_F$ . It is kept fixed and is the outward normal of one of the two neighbouring mesh elements. We denote by  $K_F$  that neighbouring element into which  $\nu_F$  is directed. The outer faces of  $\mathcal{T}_h$  are used as the triangulation of the boundary  $\Gamma$ .

The dG space of vector valued functions, which are elementwise linear in each component, is defined as

$$V_h = \{v_h \in L^2(\Omega) : v_h|_K \text{ is at most linear, for all } K \in \mathcal{T}_h\}^3 \not\subset H(\text{curl}, \Omega).$$

The boundary element space  $\Psi_h$  is taken as

$$\Psi_h = \{\chi_h \times \nu : \chi_h \text{ is piecewise linear and continuous on } \Gamma\} \subset \mathcal{H}_\Gamma.$$

The corresponding nodal basis functions are denoted by  $(b_j^Q)$  and  $(b_k^T)$ , respectively. Jumps and averages over faces  $F \in \mathcal{F}_h^{\text{int}}$  are denoted analogously as for trace operators on  $\Gamma$ , see Section 2.3:

$$\llbracket w \rrbracket_F = \gamma_F^- w - \gamma_F^+ w \quad \text{and} \quad \{\!\!\{ w \}\!\!\}_F = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_F^- w + \gamma_F^+ w),$$

where  $\gamma_F$  is the usual trace onto the face  $F$ . We often omit the subscript as it will always be clear from the context.

The discrete curl operator with centered fluxes was presented in [23, Section 2.3]:

$$(\operatorname{curl}_h u_h, w_h) = \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\operatorname{curl} u_h, w_h)_K + \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h^{\text{int}}} -[[u_h]], \{\{w_h\}\}_F.$$

By the arguments of the proof of Lemma 2.2 in [23], we obtain that the discrete curl operator satisfies the discrete version of Green's formula (2.2),

$$(\operatorname{curl}_h u_h, w_h) - (u_h, \operatorname{curl}_h w_h) = [\gamma_T u_h, \gamma_T w_h]_\Gamma. \quad (5.1)$$

The  $\operatorname{curl}_h$  operator is well defined on  $H(\operatorname{curl}, \Omega) \cap H^1(\mathcal{T}_h)^3$ , with the broken Sobolev space

$$H^k(\mathcal{T}_h) = \{v \in L^2(\Omega) : v|_K \in H^k(K) \text{ for all } K \in \mathcal{T}_h\} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}),$$

which is a Hilbert space with natural norm and seminorm  $\|v_h\|_{H^k(\mathcal{T}_h)}$  and  $|v_h|_{H^k(\mathcal{T}_h)}$ , respectively.

Using the above discrete curl operator, the semidiscrete problem reads as follows: Find  $E_h, H_h \in V_h$  and  $\varphi_h, \psi_h \in \Psi_h$  such that for all  $w_h, z_h \in V_h$  and  $\xi_h, \eta_h \in \Psi_h$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \partial_t E_h, w_h) &= \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{curl}_h H_h, w_h) + \frac{1}{2} (H_h, \operatorname{curl}_h w_h) - \frac{1}{2} [\mu^{-1} \varphi_h, \gamma_T w_h]_\Gamma + (J, w_h), \\ (\mu \partial_t H_h, z_h) &= -\frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{curl}_h E_h, z_h) - \frac{1}{2} (E_h, \operatorname{curl}_h z_h) - \frac{1}{2} [\psi_h, \gamma_T z_h]_\Gamma, \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

$$\left[ \begin{pmatrix} \xi_h \\ \eta_h \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_h \\ \psi_h \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left( [\xi_h, \mu^{-1} \gamma_T E_h]_\Gamma + [\eta_h, \gamma_T H_h]_\Gamma \right).$$

All expressions are to be interpreted in a piecewise sense if necessary.

We collect the nodal values of the semidiscrete electric and magnetic field into the vectors  $\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H}$ , and similarly the nodal vectors of the boundary densities are denoted by  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$  and  $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ . Upright boldface capitals always denote matrices of the discretization.

We obtain the following coupled system of ordinary differential equations and integral equations for the nodal values:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{E}} &= -\mathbf{D} \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{C}_0 \boldsymbol{\varphi} + \mathbf{M} \mathbf{J}, \\ \mu \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{H}} &= \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\psi}, \\ \mathbf{B}(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\varphi} \\ \boldsymbol{\psi} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_0^T \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{C}_1^T \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

The matrix  $\mathbf{M}$  denotes the symmetric positive definite mass matrix, while the other matrices are defined as

$$\mathbf{D}|_{jj'} = -\frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{curl}_h b_{j'}^\Omega, b_j^\Omega) - \frac{1}{2} (b_{j'}^\Omega, \operatorname{curl}_h b_j^\Omega),$$

which happens to be a symmetric matrix, and

$$\mathbf{C}_1|_{jk} = \frac{1}{2} [b_k^\Gamma, \gamma_T b_j^\Omega]_\Gamma, \quad \mathbf{C}_0 = \mu^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1.$$



The matrix  $\mathbf{B}(s)$  is given by

$$\mathbf{B}(s) = \mu^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}(s) & \mathbf{K}(s) \\ -\mathbf{K}(s) & -\mathbf{V}(s) \end{pmatrix},$$

where the blocks have entries

$$\mathbf{V}(s)|_{kk'} = \frac{1}{2}[b_{k'}^\Gamma, V(s)b_k^\Gamma]_\Gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{K}(s)|_{kk'} = \frac{1}{2}[b_{k'}^\Gamma, K(s)b_k^\Gamma]_\Gamma.$$

The above matrix–vector formulation is thus formally the same as the one for the acoustic wave equation in [5, Section 5.1], with the same coercivity estimate for the boundary operator  $\mathbf{B}(\partial_t)$ , which is inherited from Lemma 4.2. As an important consequence, the stability results proven in [5] hold for the present case as well.

Furthermore, differentiating the electric and the coupling equations and eliminating the discrete magnetic field yields the spatially discrete second-order formulation:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon\mu\mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{E}} &= -\mathbf{D}\mathbf{M}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}^T\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}_1\psi) - \mu\mathbf{C}_0\dot{\psi} + \mu\mathbf{M}\dot{\mathbf{J}}, \\ \mathbf{B}(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\psi} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_0^T\dot{\mathbf{E}} \\ \mu^{-1}\mathbf{C}_1^T\mathbf{M}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}_1\psi) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

*Remark 5.1* The choice of a dG method for the spatial discretization is not necessary for our analysis. Other space discretization methods, for instance the ones going back to Raviart and Thomas [31], Nédélec [29], and many others, detailed in the excellent survey article [22], or locally divergence-free methods such as [7, 12], could also be used as long as they yield a matrix–vector formulation of the form (5.3).

## 5.2 Recap: Convolution quadrature

Following [5, Section 2.3] we give a short recap of convolution quadrature and introduce some notation. For more details see [25–27] and [3].

Convolution quadrature (CQ) discretizes the convolution  $B(\partial_t)w(t)$  by the discrete convolution

$$(B(\partial_t^{\Delta t})w)(n\Delta t) = \sum_{j=0}^n B_{n-j}w(j\Delta t),$$

where the weights  $B_n$  are defined as the coefficients of

$$B\left(\frac{\delta(\zeta)}{\Delta t}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n\zeta^n.$$

In the present paper we choose

$$\delta(\zeta) = (1 - \zeta) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \zeta)^2,$$

which corresponds to the second-order backward difference formula.

From [26], it is known that the method is of order two,

$$\|(B(\partial_t)w)(t) - (B(\partial_t^{\Delta t})w)(t)\| = O(\Delta t^2), \text{ uniformly in } t = n\Delta t \leq T,$$

for functions  $w$  that are sufficiently smooth including their extension by 0 to negative values of  $t$ . An important property of this discretization is that it preserves the coercivity of the continuous-time convolution in the time discretization. We have the following result.

**Lemma 5.1** ([5], Lemma 2.3) *In the setting of Lemma 4.1 condition (i) implies, for  $\sigma\Delta t > 0$  small enough and with  $\rho = e^{-\sigma\Delta t} + O(\Delta t^2)$ ,*

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \rho^{2n} \operatorname{Re}\langle w(n\Delta t), B(\partial_t^{\Delta t})w(n\Delta t) \rangle \geq \gamma \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \rho^{2n} \|R(\partial_t^{\Delta t})w(n\Delta t)\|^2,$$

for any function  $w : [0, \infty) \rightarrow V$  with finite support.

### 5.3 Coercivity of the time-discretized Calderon operator

Combining Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 5.1 yields the following coercivity property of the CQ time-discretization of the time-dependent Calderon operator considered in Lemma 4.2.

**Lemma 5.2** *In the situation of Lemma 4.2, we have for  $N\Delta t = T$  and  $0 < \Delta t \leq \Delta t_0$  that*

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^N e^{-2t_n/T} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(\cdot, t_n) \\ \psi(\cdot, t_n) \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t^{\Delta t}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}(\cdot, t_n) \right]_{\Gamma} \\ & \geq \beta c_T \Delta t \sum_{n=0}^N e^{-2t_n/T} \left( (\varepsilon\mu)^{-1} \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^{-1}\varphi(\cdot, t_n)\|_{\mathcal{H}_T}^2 + \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^{-1}\psi(\cdot, t_n)\|_{\mathcal{H}_T}^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

for all sequences  $(\varphi(\cdot, t_n))_{n=0}^N$  and  $(\psi(\cdot, t_n))_{n=0}^N$  in  $\mathcal{H}_T$ , with  $c_T = cm(T^{-1})$  for a  $c > 0$  (which depends only on  $\Delta t_0$  and tends to 1 as  $\Delta t_0$  goes to zero).

### 5.4 Time discretization: leapfrog and CQ

Similarly to [5], we couple the leapfrog or Störmer–Verlet scheme (see, e.g., [19])

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \mathbf{M} \mathbf{H}^{n+1/2} &= \mu \mathbf{M} \mathbf{H}^n + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E}^n - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\psi}^n, \\ \varepsilon \mathbf{M} \mathbf{E}^{n+1} &= \varepsilon \mathbf{M} \mathbf{E}^n - \Delta t \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{H}^{n+1/2} - \Delta t \mathbf{C}_0 \boldsymbol{\varphi}^{n+1/2} + \Delta t \mathbf{M} \mathbf{J}^{n+1/2}, \\ \mu \mathbf{M} \mathbf{H}^{n+1} &= \mu \mathbf{M} \mathbf{H}^{n+1/2} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \mathbf{D} \mathbf{E}^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \mathbf{C}_1 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{n+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

with convolution quadrature

$$\left[ \mathbf{B}(\partial_t^{\Delta t}) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix} \right]^{n+1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_0^T \bar{\mathbf{E}}^{n+1/2} \\ \mathbf{C}_1^T \mathbf{H}^{n+1/2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\alpha \Delta t^2 \mu^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1 \dot{\bar{\psi}}^{n+1/2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.5)$$

where the operation  $\bar{f}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(f^{n+1} + f^n)$  is averaging in time and  $\dot{\bar{\psi}}^{n+1/2} = (\bar{\psi}^{n+1} - \bar{\psi}^n)/\Delta t$ . The second term on the right-hand side is a stabilizing term, with a parameter  $\alpha > 0$ . The role of this extra term becomes clear from the proof of the stability result for the acoustic wave equation [5, Lemma 8.1], which applies to the Maxwell case as well.

Like for the acoustic case, the choice  $\alpha = 1$  yields a stable scheme under the CFL condition  $\Delta t \|\mathbf{M}^{-1/2} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{M}^{-1/2}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon \mu}$ . Up to a factor 2 this is the CFL condition for the leapfrog scheme for the equation with natural boundary conditions.

In each time step, a linear system with the matrix  $\mathbf{B}_0 + \Delta t \mathbf{G}$  needs to be solved for  $\varphi^{n+1/2}$  and  $\bar{\psi}^{n+1/2}$ , where  $\mathbf{B}_0 = \mathbf{B}(\delta(0)/\Delta t)$  and

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{C}_0^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{C}_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2\alpha \mu^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1^T \mathbf{M}^{-1} \mathbf{C}_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

By the coercivity Lemma 3.1,  $\mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{B}_0^T$  is positive definite. Moreover,  $\mathbf{G}$  is symmetric positive definite.

## 6 Stability results and error bounds for the spatial semidiscretization

Using that the obtained discrete system (5.3) is of the same form and with the same coercivity property as for the acoustic wave equation, the stability results carry over from Section 6 of [5]. Only minor technical modifications are needed, such as using the appropriate energy and norms. The only point where the analysis of the semidiscrete problem deviates from the acoustic case is the consistency error estimates, which require special care.

### 6.1 Stability

We consider a system with additional inhomogeneities, which will later be obtained as the system of error equations with the defects of an interpolation

of the exact solution. The coupled system

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \partial_t E_h, w_h) &= \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl}_h H_h, w_h) + \frac{1}{2}(H_h, \operatorname{curl}_h w_h) - \frac{1}{2}[\mu^{-1} \varphi_h, \gamma_T w_h]_\Gamma + (j_h, w_h), \\ (\mu \partial_t H_h, z_h) &= -\frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl}_h E_h, z_h) - \frac{1}{2}(E_h, \operatorname{curl}_h z_h) - \frac{1}{2}[\psi_h, \gamma_T z_h]_\Gamma + (g_h, w_h), \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \xi_h \\ \eta_h \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_h \\ \psi_h \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \left( [\xi_h, \mu^{-1} \gamma_T E_h]_\Gamma + [\eta_h, \gamma_T H_h]_\Gamma \right) \\ &\quad + (\xi_h, \rho_h)_\Gamma + (\eta_h, \sigma_h)_\Gamma \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

where  $(\cdot, \cdot)_\Gamma$  denotes the inner product on  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ , has the matrix-vector formulation

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{E}} &= -\mathbf{D} \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{C}_0 \varphi + \mathbf{M} \mathbf{j}, \\ \mu \mathbf{M} \dot{\mathbf{H}} &= \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{C}_1 \psi + \mathbf{M} \mathbf{g}, \\ \mathbf{B}(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_0^T \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{C}_1^T \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}_\Gamma \rho \\ \mathbf{M}_\Gamma \sigma \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

where  $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma$  is the boundary mass matrix with entries  $\mathbf{M}_\Gamma|_{k',k} = (b_{k'}^\Gamma, b_k^\Gamma)_\Gamma$ . The solution of this system can be bounded in terms of  $\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{g}, \rho, \sigma$  by the stability results proven in Lemma 6.1–6.3 in [5].

We immediately translate the stability lemmas of [5] into the functional analytic setting. The energy estimate of Lemma 6.1 of [5] becomes the following.

**Lemma 6.1** *The semidiscrete energy*

$$\mathcal{E}_h(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \varepsilon \|E_h(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \mu \|H_h(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right),$$

satisfies the bound, for  $t > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_h(t) &\leq C(\beta) \left( \mathcal{E}_h(0) + t \int_0^t (\|j_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|g_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2) \, d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \max\{t^2, t^6(\varepsilon\mu)^2\} \int_0^t (\|\partial_t^2 \rho_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\partial_t^2 \sigma_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2) \, d\tau \right), \end{aligned}$$

provided that  $\rho_h(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \rho_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$  and  $\sigma_h(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \sigma_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$ .

The estimates for the boundary functions of Lemma 6.3 of [5] now translate into the following.

**Lemma 6.2** *For  $t > 0$ , the boundary functions are bounded as*

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^t (\|\varphi_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\psi_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2) \, d\tau \\ &\leq C(\beta) \max\{t^2, t^6(\varepsilon\mu)^2\} \left( \int_0^t (\|\partial_t j_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|\partial_t g_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\partial_t^2 \rho_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\partial_t^2 \sigma_h(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2) \, d\tau \right). \end{aligned}$$

provided that  $j_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$ ,  $g_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$ ,  $\rho_h(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \rho_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$  and  $\sigma_h(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \sigma_h(\cdot, 0) = 0$ .

## 6.2 Interpolation error bounds

We consider the projection of functions on  $\Omega$  and  $\Gamma$  to continuous piecewise linear finite element functions by interpolation: Let  $I_h$  denote the operator of piecewise linear (with respect to the triangulation  $\mathcal{T}_h$ ) and continuous interpolation in  $\Omega$ , and let  $\Pi_h$  denote the operator of piecewise linear continuous interpolation on  $\Gamma$ . Since the normal vector  $\nu$  is constant on every face of  $\Gamma$ , we then have

$$\Pi_h(\chi \times \nu) = (\Pi_h \chi) \times \nu \quad \text{for } \chi \in C(\Gamma),$$

which implies that  $\Pi_h$  maps  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma \cap C(\Gamma)$  into  $\mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ . Moreover, this yields the very useful relation

$$\Pi_h \gamma_T F = \gamma_T I_h F \quad \text{for } F \in C(\overline{\Omega})^3, \quad (6.4)$$

as is seen by noting that

$$\Pi_h \gamma_T F = \Pi_h(\gamma F \times \nu) = (\Pi_h \gamma F) \times \nu = (\gamma I_h F) \times \nu = \gamma_T I_h F.$$

It is because of (6.4) that we work in the following with interpolation operators rather than orthogonal projections. We recall the standard results for the interpolation errors.

**Lemma 6.3** *There exists a constant  $C$ , independent of  $h$ , such that for all  $v \in H^2(\Omega)^3$ ,*

$$\|v - I_h v\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3} + h \|\nabla(v - I_h v)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^{3 \times 3}} \leq Ch^2 |v|_{H^2(\Omega)^3}.$$

The following interpolation error estimate is a standard result for boundary element approximations, see [30].

**Lemma 6.4** *There exists a constant  $C$ , independent of  $h$ , such that for all  $\varphi \in H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3$ ,*

$$\|\varphi - \Pi_h \varphi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)^3} \leq Ch \|\varphi\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3}.$$

For the boundary functions we have the following interpolation error bounds.

**Lemma 6.5** *There exists a constant  $C(t)$ , increasing at most polynomially in  $t$  and independent of  $h$ , such that for any  $t > 0$*

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \left\| B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} (I - \Pi_h)\varphi(\cdot, \tau) \\ (I - \Pi_h)\psi(\cdot, \tau) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma \times \mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 d\tau \\ & \leq C(t) h^2 \int_0^t (\|\partial_t^2 \varphi(\cdot, \tau)\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3}^2 + \|\partial_t^2 \psi(\cdot, \tau)\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3}^2) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

for all  $\varphi, \psi \in C^2([0, t], \mathcal{H}_\Gamma \cap H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3)$  with  $\varphi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \varphi(\cdot, 0) = 0$  and  $\psi(\cdot, 0) = \partial_t \psi(\cdot, 0) = 0$ .

*Proof* The proof is similar to that of Lemma 7.2 in [5]: first we bound the action of the blocks of  $B(s)$ , then we use Plancherel's formula to bound the action of the convolution operator  $B(\partial_t)$ .

By the boundedness of the boundary integral operators Lemma 2.3, for  $\operatorname{Re} s \geq \sigma > 0$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|V(s)(I - \Pi_h)\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma} &\leq C|s|^2\|(I - \Pi_h)\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma} \\ &\leq C|s|^2(\|(I - \Pi_h)\varphi\|_{H_x^{-1/2}(\Gamma)} + \|\operatorname{div}_\Gamma((I - \Pi_h)\varphi)\|_{H^{-1/2}(\Gamma)}) \\ &\leq C|s|^2\|(I - \Pi_h)\varphi\|_{H^{1/2}(\Gamma)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, Lemma 6.4 yields

$$\|V(s)(I - \Pi_h)\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma} \leq C|s|^2 h \|\varphi\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3}.$$

A similar estimate holds for the blocks  $K(s)$ , and so we obtain

$$\left\| B(s) \begin{pmatrix} (I - \Pi_h)\varphi \\ (I - \Pi_h)\psi \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma \times \mathcal{H}_\Gamma} \leq C|s|^2 h (\|\varphi\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3} + \|\psi\|_{H^{3/2}(\Gamma)^3}).$$

Using Plancherel's formula and causality then yields the stated bound.  $\square$

### 6.3 Consistency

We study the defects (or consistency errors) obtained on inserting the interpolated solution  $(I_h E, I_h H, \Pi_h \varphi, \Pi_h \psi)$  into the semidiscrete variational formulation. These defects are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} (d_h^E, w_h) &= (\varepsilon \partial_t I_h E, w_h) - \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl}_h I_h H, w_h) - \frac{1}{2}(I_h H, \operatorname{curl}_h w_h) - (J, w_h) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}[\Pi_h \mu^{-1} \varphi, \gamma_T w_h]_\Gamma \\ (d_h^H, z_h) &= (\mu \partial_t I_h H, z_h) - \frac{1}{2}(\operatorname{curl}_h I_h E, z_h) - \frac{1}{2}(I_h E, \operatorname{curl}_h z_h) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}[\Pi_h \psi, \gamma_T z_h]_\Gamma \\ (\xi_h, d_h^\psi)_\Gamma + (\eta_h, d_h^\varphi)_\Gamma &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \xi_h \\ \eta_h \end{pmatrix}, B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \Pi_h \varphi \\ \Pi_h \psi \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}([\xi_h, \mu^{-1} \gamma_T I_h E]_\Gamma + [\eta_h, \gamma_T I_h H]_\Gamma) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $w_h, z_h \in V_h$  and  $\xi_h, \eta_h \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$ .

These defects are bounded as follows.

**Lemma 6.6** *If the solution of Maxwell's equations (4.1) is sufficiently smooth, then the defects satisfy the first-order bounds, for  $t > 0$ ,*

$$\begin{aligned} \|d_h^E(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3} &\leq C h, \quad \|d_h^H(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3} \leq C h, \\ \left( \int_0^t (\|\partial_t^2 d_h^\psi(\tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\partial_t^2 d_h^\varphi(\tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2) d\tau \right)^{1/2} &\leq C(t) h. \end{aligned}$$

The constant  $C(t)$  grows only polynomially with  $t$ .

*Proof* We begin with the defect  $d_h^E$ . We have for  $w_h \in V_h$ ,

$$(d_h^E, w_h) = (\varepsilon \partial_t I_h E, w_h) - (\operatorname{curl}_h I_h H, w_h) - (J, w_h) \\ + \frac{1}{2} [\mu^{-1} \Pi_h \varphi - \gamma_T I_h H, \gamma_T w_h]_\Gamma,$$

where we used the discrete Green’s formula (5.1). Since  $\varphi = \mu \gamma_T H$ , the boundary term vanishes by the relation (6.4). We further note that  $\partial_t I_h E = I_h \partial_t E$  and

$$(\operatorname{curl}_h I_h H, w_h) = (\operatorname{curl} I_h H, w_h),$$

because  $I_h H$  is a continuous function and so has no jumps on inner faces. The exact solution satisfies Maxwell’s equation and hence

$$0 = (\varepsilon \partial_t I_h E, w_h) - (\operatorname{curl} I_h H, w_h) - (J, w_h).$$

Subtracting the two equations therefore yields

$$(d_h^E, w_h) = \varepsilon (I_h \partial_t E - \partial_t E, w_h) - (\operatorname{curl}(I_h H - H), w_h).$$

With the interpolation error bounds of Lemma 6.3 the right-hand terms are estimated as  $O(h)$  times the  $L^2(\Omega)$  norm of  $w_h$ . We thus conclude that

$$\|d_h^E\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq Ch.$$

Similarly we estimate the defect  $d_h^H$  for the magnetic equation.

For the boundary defects  $d_h^\psi, d_h^\varphi \in \Psi_h$  we have for all  $\xi_h, \eta_h \in \Psi_h$ , using the boundary equation,

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} \xi_h \\ \eta_h \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} d_h^\psi \\ d_h^\varphi \end{pmatrix} \right)_\Gamma = \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \xi_h \\ \eta_h \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{d}_h^\psi \\ \tilde{d}_h^\varphi \end{pmatrix} \right]_\Gamma$$

where  $\tilde{d}_h^\psi, \tilde{d}_h^\varphi \in \mathcal{H}_\Gamma$  are given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{d}_h^\psi \\ \tilde{d}_h^\varphi \end{pmatrix} = B(\partial_t) \begin{pmatrix} \Pi_h \varphi - \varphi \\ \Pi_h \psi - \psi \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_T(I_h E - E) \\ \gamma_T(I_h H - H) \end{pmatrix},$$

which is bounded by  $O(h)$  in the  $L^2(0, T; \mathcal{H}_\Gamma)$  norm by Lemmas 6.5 and 6.3. It then follows that also the defects  $d_h^\psi, d_h^\varphi \in \Psi_h$ , which are interpolated by  $\Psi_h$ , are bounded in the same way, using Lemma 2.2:

$$\|d_h^\psi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|d_h^\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 \leq C(\|\tilde{d}_h^\psi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2 + \|\tilde{d}_h^\varphi\|_{\mathcal{H}_\Gamma}^2).$$

If we differentiate twice with respect to time before estimating and commute interpolations and time derivatives, this yields the stated bound for the boundary defects.  $\square$

## 6.4 Error bound

**Theorem 6.1** *Assume that the initial data  $E(\cdot, 0)$  and  $H(\cdot, 0)$  have their support in  $\Omega$ . Let the initial values of the semidiscrete problem be chosen as the interpolations of the initial values:  $E_h(\cdot, 0) = I_h E(\cdot, 0)$  and  $H_h(\cdot, 0) = I_h H(\cdot, 0)$ . If the solution of Maxwell's equations (4.1) is sufficiently smooth, then the error of the dG-BEM semidiscretization (5.1) satisfies, for  $t > 0$ , the first-order error bound*

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \|E_h(\cdot, t) - E(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \mu \|H_h(\cdot, t) - H(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \\ & + \int_0^t (\|\varphi_h(\cdot, \tau) - \varphi(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_T}^2 + \|\psi_h(\cdot, \tau) - \psi(\cdot, \tau)\|_{\mathcal{H}_T}^2) \, d\tau \leq C(t)h^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the constant  $C(t)$  grows at most polynomially in  $t$ .

*Proof* We insert the interpolated solution  $(I_h E, I_h H, \Pi_h \varphi, \Pi_h \psi)$  into the semidiscrete variational formulation and apply the stability lemmas, Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2, to the error equations that have the defects in the role of the inhomogeneities. We then use the defect bounds of Lemma 6.6 to arrive at a first-order error bound for  $(E_h - I_h E, H_h - I_h H, \varphi_h - \Pi_h \varphi, \psi_h - \Pi_h \psi)$ . The interpolation error estimates of Lemma 6.3 and 6.5 together with the triangle inequality then complete the proof.  $\square$

## 7 Stability results and error bounds for the full discretization

Similarly to the semidiscrete case, the stability analysis of the full discretization only depends on the formulation of the fully discrete problem (5.4) and (5.5), which again coincides with the acoustic case in form and relevant properties. Hence, the analysis of the full discretization can be carried over directly from [5, Section 8]. The original results are again translated into the current functional analytic setting.

### 7.1 Stability

We show stability results under the CFL condition

$$\Delta t \|\mathbf{M}^{-1/2} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{M}^{-1/2}\|_2 \leq \sqrt{\varepsilon \bar{\mu}}. \quad (7.1)$$

The fully discrete electric and magnetic field satisfies the inequality below.

**Lemma 7.1** *Under the CFL condition (7.1) and for a stabilization parameter  $\alpha \geq 1$ , the discrete energy*

$$\mathcal{E}_h^n = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \|E_h^n\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \mu \left( \|H_h^{n+1/2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|H_h^{n-1/2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right)$$



is bounded, at  $t = n\Delta t$ , by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_h^n \leq & C \left( \mathcal{E}_h^0 + \frac{t}{2} \Delta t \sum_{k=0}^n \left( \|j_h^{k+1/2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|g_h^k\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right) \right. \\ & \left. + \max\{t^2, t^6\} \Delta t \sum_{k=0}^n \left( \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^2 \rho_h^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 + \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^2 \sigma_h^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where  $C > 0$  is independent of  $h$ ,  $\Delta t$  and  $n$ .

Using  $H_h^n = \frac{1}{2}(H_h^{n+1/2} + H_h^{n-1/2})$ , the above result also yields a bound on  $\|H_h^n\|^2$ .

For the boundary densities we have the following fully discrete estimate.

**Lemma 7.2** *Under the CFL condition (7.1) and for a stabilization parameter  $\alpha \geq 1$ , the discrete boundary functions are bounded, at  $t = n\Delta t$ , by*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^n \left( \|\varphi^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 + \|\psi^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 \right) \\ & \leq C \max\{t^2, t^6\} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \|\partial_t^{\Delta t} j_h^k\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \|\partial_t^{\Delta t} g_h^{k+1/2}\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^2 \rho_h^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 + \|(\partial_t^{\Delta t})^2 \sigma_h^{k+1/2}\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

where  $C > 0$  is independent of  $h$ ,  $\Delta t$  and  $n$ .

## 7.2 Error bound

The following convergence estimate for the full discretization is then shown in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 9.1 of [5], using the consistency errors of the spatial discretization given in Section 6.3, using known error bounds of the leapfrog scheme and convolution quadratures, and applying Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2.

**Theorem 7.1** *Assume that the initial conditions  $E(\cdot, 0)$  and  $H(\cdot, 0)$ , and the inhomogeneity  $J$  have their supports in  $\Omega$ . Let the initial values of the semidiscrete problem be chosen as the interpolations of the initial values:  $E_h(0) = I_h E(\cdot, 0)$  and  $H_h(0) = I_h H(\cdot, 0)$ . If the solution of Maxwell’s equations (4.1) is sufficiently smooth, and under the CFL condition (7.1) and with a stabilization parameter  $\alpha \geq 1$ , the error of the dG–BEM and leapfrog–convolution quadrature discretization (5.4) and (5.5) is bounded, at  $t = n\Delta t$ , by*

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \|E_h^n - E(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 + \mu \|H_h^n - H(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)^3}^2 \\ & + \Delta t \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \|\varphi_h^{k+1/2} - \varphi(\cdot, t_{k+1/2})\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\bar{\psi}_h^{k+1/2} - \psi(\cdot, t_{k+1/2})\|_{\mathcal{H}_r}^2 \right) \leq C(t)(h^2 + \Delta t^4), \end{aligned}$$

where the constant  $C(t)$  grows at most polynomially in  $t$ .

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