

THE EIGENSYSTEM OF THE MAXWELL EQUATIONS WITH EXTENSION TO PERFECTLY HYPERBOLIC MAXWELL EQUATIONS.

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1. EIGENSYSTEM OF MAXWELL EQUATIONS

In this document I list the eigensystem of the Maxwell equations. Maxwell's equations consist of the curl equations

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{J} \quad (2)$$

along with the divergence relations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0. \quad (4)$$

Here, \mathbf{E} is the electric field, \mathbf{B} is the magnetic flux density, ϵ_0, μ_0 are permittivity and permeability of free space, and \mathbf{J} and ρ are specified currents and charges respectively. The speed of light is determined from $c = 1/(\mu_0 \epsilon_0)^{1/2}$.

These are linear equations and hence the eigensystem is independent of the value of the electromagnetic fields. In 1D Maxwell equations can be written as, ignoring sources,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \\ B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ c^2 B_z \\ -c^2 B_y \\ 0 \\ -E_z \\ E_y \end{bmatrix} = 0. \quad (5)$$

The eigenvalues of this system are $\{0, 0, c, c, -c, -c\}$. The right eigenvectors of the flux Jacobian are given by the columns of the matrix

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & -c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -c & 0 & c \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

The left eigenvectors are the rows of the matrix

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2c} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2c} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

2. EIGENSYSTEM OF PERFECTLY HYPERBOLIC MAXWELL EQUATIONS

The perfectly hyperbolic Maxwell equations are a modification of the Maxwell equations that take into account the divergence relations. The modified equations explicitly “clean” divergence errors and are a hyperbolic generalization of the Hodge project method commonly used in electromagnetism to correct for charge conservation errors[2, 1, 3].

These equations are written as Eq. (3) and Eq. (4).

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \gamma \nabla \psi = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \nabla \times \mathbf{B} + \chi \nabla \phi = -\mu_0 \mathbf{J} \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{\chi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho_c}{\epsilon_0} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0. \quad (11)$$

Here, ψ and ϕ are correction potentials for the electric and magnetic field respectively and χ and γ are dimensionless factors that control the speed at which the errors are propagated.

In 1D these equations can be written as, ignoring sources,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \\ E_z \\ B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \\ \phi \\ \psi \end{bmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{bmatrix} \chi c^2 \phi \\ c^2 B_z \\ -c^2 B_y \\ \gamma \psi \\ -E_z \\ E_y \\ \chi E_x \\ \gamma c^2 B_x \end{bmatrix} = 0. \quad (12)$$

The eigenvalues of this system are $\{-c\gamma, c\gamma, -c\chi, c\chi, c, c, -c, -c\}$. The right eigenvectors of the flux Jacobian are given by the columns of the matrix

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c & 0 & -c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -c & 0 & c \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -c & c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

The left eigenvectors are the rows of the matrix

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2c} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{c}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{c}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2c} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2c} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (14)$$

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