



Developing and Analyzing New Unconditionally Stable Finite Element Schemes for Maxwell's Equations in Complex Media

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Abstract

In this paper we propose and analyze an unconditionally stable leapfrog method for Maxwell's equations that removes the time step constraint for stability, which makes the proposed scheme more efficient in computation and easier in algorithm implementation compared to the same order Crank–Nicolson scheme. We also prove the unconditional stability and the optimal error estimate of the proposed scheme. To show the generality of our technique, we further develop similar unconditionally stable leapfrog schemes for other complicated Maxwell's equations. Numerical results are presented to justify our theoretical analysis and demonstrate the practical applications in simulating wave propagation in metamaterials.

Keywords Maxwell's equations · Unconditionally stable · Leapfrog scheme · Finite element method · Perfectly matched layer · Metamaterials

Mathematics Subject Classification 65N30 · 35L15 · 78-08

1 Introduction

The FDTD method and the finite element method (FEM) are arguably the two most popular numerical methods for solving Maxwell's equations. Due to the advantage of FEM in dealing

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with complex geometry problems, there exist many excellent works on FEMs for solving Maxwell's equations in free space (e.g., [2,6,8,10,12,13,17,29]) and in complex media (cf. [3,5,7,9,24,32,33,35,37] and references therein). A comprehensive review [34] of FDTD and FEMs on Maxwell's equations in complex media contains more than 300 papers. Here we propose an unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme by combining the advantage of finite element method in dealing with complex geometry problems with the nice unconditional stability for the leapfrog scheme. Our newly proposed scheme not only inherits the simple implementation property of the traditional leapfrog scheme for the 3D Maxwell's equations, but also is unconditionally stable. Compared to the classical Crank–Nicolson scheme for Maxwell's equations [22,25,26], this scheme is much more efficient in computation and enjoys the same convergence rate.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we first provide the details on how to construct an unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme for the standard Maxwell's equations. Then we prove an energy conservation identity for this leapfrog scheme, which immediately yields the unconditional stability. Furthermore, we prove the optimal error estimate for this scheme. In Sect. 3, we extend the similar idea to develop an unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme to solve the more complicated Drude metamaterial Maxwell's equations. The unconditional stability and optimal error estimate are proved for the proposed scheme. For practical applications, we further extend the same idea to construct a leapfrog scheme for a perfectly matched layer (PML) model developed by Cohen and Monk [11]. In Sect. 5, we present some numerical results to confirm our theoretical analysis and further apply our scheme to simulate some interesting wave propagation phenomena which happen in metamaterials. We conclude the paper in Sect. 6.

2 The Unconditionally Stable Leapfrog Scheme for Maxwell's Equations

In this section, first we demonstrate how to develop an unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme for the standard Maxwell's equations, then we present the stability analysis and error estimate for the proposed scheme.

2.1 Construction of the Semi-Discrete Scheme

Consider the time-dependent Maxwell's equations in a linear, lossy, and non-dispersive medium with electric conductivity σ in domain Ω :

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \sigma \mathbf{E}, \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \quad (2.1)$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}, \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \quad (2.2)$$

where T is the final simulation time, ϵ_0 and μ_0 are the vacuum permittivity and permeability, respectively, and $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the electric and magnetic fields, respectively. Furthermore, the conductivity is assumed to be spatially dependent and bounded above by positive constant σ_{\max} , i.e., $\sigma(\mathbf{x}) \in [0, \sigma_{\max}]$. To make the problem complete, we assume that the model (2.1)–(2.2) satisfies the perfect electric conductor (PEC) boundary condition:

$$\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad (2.3)$$

where \mathbf{n} is the unit outward normal vector on the boundary $\partial\Omega$. Here we consider a bounded and simply connected Lipschitz polyhedral domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$.

To develop our unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme, we divide the time interval $[0, T]$ into N_t uniform subintervals, i.e., we have discrete times $t_k = k\tau$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, N_t$, where the time step size $\tau = \frac{T}{N_t}$.

First, we consider a two step scheme for (2.1)–(2.2):

Step 1: backward

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^n - \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (2.5)$$

Step 2: forward

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+1} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (2.6)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+1} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.7)$$

Note that **Step 1** is a backward leapfrog scheme, and **Step 2** is a forward leapfrog scheme. Now we will develop an unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme for (2.1)–(2.2) by using (2.4)–(2.7).

Substituting $\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ of (2.5) into (2.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left[\nabla \times \left(\mathbf{H}^n - \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{\tau^2}{4} \nabla \times (\mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}). \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

Substituting $\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ of (2.7) into (2.6) and reducing all n 's by 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^n &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left[\nabla \times \left(\mathbf{H}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n - \sigma \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \frac{\tau^2}{4} \nabla \times (\mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}). \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

Adding (2.8) and (2.9) together, and adding (2.5) and (2.7) together, respectively, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \tau \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n - \sigma \frac{\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\tau^2}{4} \nabla \times (\mu_0^{-1} \nabla \times (\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}})), \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+1} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^n - \tau \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.11)$$

Using the average operator and central difference operator in time: $\bar{u}^n = \frac{u^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + u^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2}$, and $\delta_\tau u^n = \frac{u^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - u^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\tau}$, we can rewrite (2.10)–(2.11) as follows:

$$\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n + \sigma \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n) = \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.13)$$

It is interesting to note that (2.12) is a small perturbation of a discretization of (2.1) at time level n .

2.2 The Fully Discrete Finite Element Scheme

First, let us introduce some common Hilbert spaces to be used in the rest paper [22,27]:

$$\begin{aligned} H(\operatorname{div}; \Omega) &= \{\mathbf{u} \in (L^2(\Omega))^3; \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} \in (L^2(\Omega))^3\}, \\ H(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) &= \{\mathbf{u} \in (L^2(\Omega))^3; \nabla \times \mathbf{u} \in (L^2(\Omega))^3\}, \\ H_0(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) &= \{\mathbf{u} \in H(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) : \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{u} = 0, \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}, \\ H^s(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) &= \{\mathbf{u} \in (H^s(\Omega))^3; \nabla \times \mathbf{u} \in (H^s(\Omega))^3\}, \quad \forall s \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $H^s(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega)$ is equipped with norm $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{H^s(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega)} = (\|\mathbf{u}\|_s^2 + \|\nabla \times \mathbf{u}\|_s^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where $\|\cdot\|_s$ denotes the standard Sobolev space H^s norm over Ω . When $s = 0$, we simply denote $H(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) := H^0(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega)$ and $\|\cdot\|_0$ for the $L^2(\Omega)$ norm.

To design our finite element method, we partition the domain Ω by a family of regular cubic (or tetrahedral) elements T_h . We denote h_K for the diameter of element $K \in T_h$ and set the mesh size $h = \max_{K \in T_h} h_K$. Depending on the regularity of the solution, a proper order Raviart – Thomas – Nédélec (RTN) mixed finite element spaces can be chosen [27,30]. For a cubic mesh, the RTN spaces are: For any $l \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_h &= \{\Psi_h \in H(\operatorname{div}; \Omega) : \Psi_h|_K \in Q_{l,l-l,l-l} \times Q_{l-l,l-l,l} \times Q_{l-l,l-l,l}, \forall K \in T_h\}, \\ \mathbf{U}_h &= \{\Phi_h \in H(\operatorname{curl}; \Omega) : \Phi_h|_K \in Q_{l-l,l,l} \times Q_{l,l-l,l} \times Q_{l,l,l-l}, \forall K \in T_h\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $Q_{i,j,k}$ denote the spaces of polynomials whose degrees are less than or equal to i, j and k in variables x, y and z , respectively. The RTN spaces on the tetrahedral mesh can be defined accordingly [27,30]. To accommodate the PEC boundary condition, we introduce the subspace

$$\mathbf{U}_h^0 = \{\Phi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h : \mathbf{n} \times \Phi_h = \mathbf{0} \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}.$$

From (2.12)–(2.13), we can develop the following leapfrog FEM scheme: Given proper initial approximations $\mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^1$, for any $n \in [1, N_t - 1]$, find $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$ and $\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \Psi_h) + (\sigma \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^n, \Psi_h) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h) \\ - (\mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h) = 0, \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

$$(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) + (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) = 0, \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \quad (2.15)$$

Note that the scheme (2.14)–(2.15) can be implemented easily by first solving (2.14) for $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, then solving (2.15) for \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} . In next subsection, we will prove that this scheme is unconditionally stable and has the same convergence rate $O(\tau^2)$ in time as the classical implicit Crank–Nicolson (CN) scheme: Given proper initial approximations $\mathbf{E}_h^0, \mathbf{H}_h^0$, for any $n \in [0, N_t - 1]$, find $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$ and $\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ such that

$$(\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Psi_h) + (\sigma \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Psi_h) - (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \times \Psi_h) = 0, \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \quad (2.16)$$

$$\left(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) + \left(\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) = 0, \quad \forall \Phi_h \in V_h. \quad (2.17)$$

Remark 2.1 To clarify the differences between our scheme (2.14)–(2.15) and some other CN schemes [25,26] and leapfrog schemes [15,16,36], we introduce mass matrix M_E , mass matrix M_σ , stiff matrix M_S , convection matrix M_C , and mass matrix M_H , whose elements are given as following:

$$(M_E)_{ij} = \epsilon_0(\psi_j, \psi_i), \quad (M_\sigma)_{ij} = (\sigma \psi_j, \psi_i), \quad (M_S)_{ij} = \mu_0^{-1}(\nabla \times \psi_j, \nabla \times \psi_i), \quad (2.18)$$

$$(M_C)_{ij} = (\phi_j, \nabla \times \psi_i), \quad (M_H)_{ij} = \mu_0(\phi_j, \phi_i), \quad (2.19)$$

where ψ_j and ϕ_j are the elementary basis functions of U_h and V_h .

With those matrices introduced, it is not difficult to see that our scheme (2.14)–(2.15) can be written as:

$$\left(M_E + \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma + \frac{\tau^2}{4} M_S \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \tau M_C \mathbf{H}_h^n + \left(M_E - \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma + \frac{\tau^2}{4} M_S \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (2.20)$$

$$M_H \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} = M_H \mathbf{H}_h^n - \tau M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} = \mathbf{H}_h^n - \tau M_H^{-1} M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (2.21)$$

where M_C^T denotes the transpose of M_C , and for simplicity we still use $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ and \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} to represent the unknown variables at each time step.

Similarly, we can rewrite the corresponding CN scheme (2.16)–(2.17) as:

$$\left(M_E + \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} - \frac{\tau}{2} M_C \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} = \left(M_E - \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma \right) \mathbf{E}_h^n + \frac{\tau}{2} M_C \mathbf{H}_h^n, \quad (2.22)$$

$$M_H \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau}{2} M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} = M_H \mathbf{H}_h^n - \frac{\tau}{2} M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^n. \quad (2.23)$$

The straight forward way to implement the CN scheme is to invert a big symmetric matrix $\begin{bmatrix} M_E + \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma & -\frac{\tau}{2} M_C \\ -\frac{\tau}{2} M_C^T & -M_H \end{bmatrix}$ at each time step (taking a minus sign of (2.23)), which takes much more memory and computational time than our scheme (2.20)–(2.21). To reduce the computational cost, we can first solve \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} from (2.23):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} &= \mathbf{H}_h^n - \frac{\tau}{2} M_H^{-1} M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} - \frac{\tau}{2} M_H^{-1} M_C^T \mathbf{E}_h^n \\ &= \mathbf{H}_h^n - \frac{\tau}{2} M_H^{-1} M_C^T (\mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} + \mathbf{E}_h^n), \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

then substitute \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} of (2.24) into (2.22) to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(M_E + \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma + \frac{\tau^2}{4} M_C M_H^{-1} M_C^T \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} &= \tau M_C \mathbf{H}_h^n \\ &+ \left(M_E - \frac{\tau}{2} M_\sigma - \frac{\tau^2}{4} M_C M_H^{-1} M_C^T \right) \mathbf{E}_h^n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

Comparing (2.20) with (2.25), we see clearly that they are different in both the signs and coefficient matrices. Hence our scheme (2.14)–(2.15) is not equivalent to the classical CN scheme (2.16)–(2.17).

As for computational cost, implementating the CN scheme by solving that big symmetric matrix of course takes more time and memory than inverting a submatrix as in (2.20). Even the improved CN implementation like (2.25) and (2.24) costs more than (2.21) and (2.20), by noting that (2.20) and (2.25) are almost the same, but (2.24) has one more extra matrix-vector

multiplication than (2.21). Of course, we can save the extra matrix-vector multiplication if we do $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} + \mathbf{E}_h^n$, but this costs one extra memory space for storing \mathbf{E}_h^n .

Furthermore, our scheme (2.14)–(2.15) is also different from another leapfrog scheme proposed by Verwer [36] and studied by Hochbruck *et al.* [15, 16]. The leapfrog method (3.7) of [16] (same as (5.13) of [15]) is given as (by dropping the source term j_h^n):

$$\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau}{2} C_E \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} = \mathbf{H}_h^n - \frac{\tau}{2} C_E \mathbf{E}_h^n, \quad (2.26)$$

$$- \frac{\tau}{2} C_H \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \left(I - \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H^e C_E^e \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} = \frac{\tau}{2} C_H \mathbf{H}_h^n + \left(I - \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H^e C_E^e \right) \mathbf{E}_h^n, \quad (2.27)$$

where C_E, C_H, C_E^e, C_H^e are some matrices defined in [16]. Left-Multiplying (2.26) by $\frac{\tau}{2} C_H$ and adding the result to (2.27), we have

$$\left(I + \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H C_E - \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H^e C_E^e \right) \mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} = \tau C_H \mathbf{H}_h^n + \left(I - \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H C_E - \frac{\tau^2}{4} C_H^e C_E^e \right) \mathbf{E}_h^n. \quad (2.28)$$

Comparing (2.20) with (2.28), we see clearly that these two leapfrog schemes have at least different signs of coefficient matrices on the left and right hand sides even if we reduce M_E to the identity matrix I and assume $\sigma = 0$.

2.3 Stability Analysis and Error Estimate

Denote $C_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}} \approx 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ for the wave propagation speed in vacuum. First, we prove the following energy identity, which implies the unconditional stability of the scheme (2.14)–(2.15).

Theorem 2.1 *For the solution of (2.14)–(2.15) and any $m \in [1, N_t - 1]$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \|\mathbf{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 \\ = \epsilon_0 \|\mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}_h^1 + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

Proof Let $\Psi_h = \tau(\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}})$ in (2.14) and let $\Phi_h = \tau(\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \mathbf{H}_h^n)$ in (2.15), respectively, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 (\|\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|\mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) + 2\tau \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\|\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) \\ - \tau \left(\mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times (\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

$$\mu_0 (\|\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 - \|\mathbf{H}_h^n\|_0^2) + \tau \left(\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 0. \quad (2.31)$$

Adding (2.30) and (2.31) together, and using the identity

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \left[- \left(\mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times (\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right) + \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} + \mathbf{H}_h^n \right) \right] \\ = \tau \left[\left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} \right) - \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^n \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|H_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 + \tau \left(\nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, H_h^{n+1} \right) \\ & + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \|\nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + 2\tau \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{E}_h^n\|_0^2 \\ & = \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|H_h^n\|_0^2 + \tau \left(\nabla \times E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}, H_h^n \right) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \|\nabla \times E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

Using the notation $C_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}}$, we can rewrite (2.33) as

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \|\nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + 2\tau \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{E}_h^n\|_0^2 \\ & = \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \|\nabla \times E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

Summing up (2.34) from $n = 1$ to any $m \leq N_t - 1$, we complete the proof. \square

By the definition of function spaces \mathbf{U}_h and \mathbf{V}_h , we have $\nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbf{V}_h$. Hence, from (2.15), we have

$$\sqrt{\mu_0} (H_h^{n+1} - H_h^n) = -\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0} \nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}},$$

which leads to

$$\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^n + \sqrt{\mu_0} \frac{H_h^n - H_h^{n+1}}{2} = \sqrt{\mu_0} \bar{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.35)$$

Substituting (2.35) into (2.34), and summing up the result from $n = 1$ to any $m \leq N_t - 1$, we obtain another energy identity.

Corollary 2.1 For the solution of (2.14)–(2.15) and any $m \in [1, N_t - 1]$, we have

$$\epsilon_0 \|E_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\bar{H}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + 2\tau \sum_{n=1}^m \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{E}_h^n\|_0^2 = \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\bar{H}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2. \quad (2.36)$$

To prove the error estimate, we need the following estimates (cf., Lemma 3.16 and Lemma 3.19 of [22]).

Lemma 2.1 For any $u \in H^2(0, T; L^2(\Omega))$, denoting $u(t_n)$ as u^n , we have

$$(i) \quad \|\delta_\tau u^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 = \left\| \frac{u^{n+1} - u^n}{\tau} \right\|_0^2 \leq \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|u_t(t)\|_0^2 dt, \quad (2.37)$$

$$(ii) \quad \|\bar{u}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} u(t) dt\|_0^2 \leq \frac{\tau^3}{4} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|u_{tt}(t)\|_0^2 dt, \quad (2.38)$$

$$(iii) \quad \|u^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} u(t) dt\|_0^2 \leq \frac{\tau^3}{4} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|u_{tt}(t)\|_0^2 dt. \quad (2.39)$$

To make our error analysis easy to follow, we use the script letters to describe the corresponding errors. For example, we define the errors between the exact solutions (\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H}) of (2.1)–(2.2) and the finite element solutions $(\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1})$ of (2.14)–(2.15):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) - \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) - \Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &:= \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) - \Pi_c \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + \mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \\ \mathcal{H}^{n+1} &= \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} = \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - P_h \mathbf{H}^{n+1} \\ &\quad + (P_h \mathbf{H}^{n+1} - \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1}) := \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1}) - P_h \mathbf{H}^{n+1} + \mathcal{H}_h^{n+1},\end{aligned}$$

where we denote $\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}})$ and $\mathbf{H}^{n+1} = \mathbf{H}(t_{n+1})$, $\Pi_c \mathbf{E} \in \mathbf{U}_h$ for the Nédélec interpolation (i.e., $H(\text{curl}; K)$) of \mathbf{E} , and $P_h \mathbf{H} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ for the $L^2(\Omega)$ projection of \mathbf{H} , i.e.,

$$(P_h \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{H}, \Psi_h) = 0, \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \quad (2.40)$$

Moreover, we have the following interpolation and projection error estimates:

$$\|\mathbf{E} - \Pi_c \mathbf{E}\|_0 + \|\nabla \times (\mathbf{E} - \Pi_c \mathbf{E})\|_0 \leq Ch^l \|\mathbf{E}\|_{H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega)}, \quad \forall \mathbf{E} \in H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega), l \geq 1, \quad (2.41)$$

$$\|\mathbf{H} - P_h \mathbf{H}\|_0 \leq Ch^l \|\mathbf{H}\|_l, \quad \forall \mathbf{H} \in (H^l(\Omega))^3, l \geq 1. \quad (2.42)$$

To prove the error estimate, for simplicity we assume that the scheme (2.14)–(2.15) uses the following initial conditions:

$$\mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}) = \Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{x}) = \Pi_c \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t_{\frac{1}{2}}), \quad \mathbf{H}_h^1(\mathbf{x}) = P_h \mathbf{H}^1(\mathbf{x}) = P_h \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t_1). \quad (2.43)$$

Lemma 2.2 For the errors \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} and $\mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}$, we have: For any $m \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}& \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ &= \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \left(\frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \right)^2 \|P_h (\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}))\|_0^2 \\ &\quad + \tau (\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}})).\end{aligned} \quad (2.44)$$

Proof From the error definitions of \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} and $\mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}$, we first note that

$$\begin{aligned}& \sqrt{\mu_0} \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} P_h \mathbf{H}^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &\quad - \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= P_h \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right) - \sqrt{\mu_0} \overline{\mathbf{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}},\end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

where in the last step we used the identity (2.35), and the identity $P_h \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right) = \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}})$ due to the fact that $\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \in \mathbf{V}_h$.

Note that we can rewrite (2.11) as

$$\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}^{m+1} = \sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}^m - \tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (2.46)$$

Taking the projection P_h of (2.46), we have

$$P_h \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathbf{H}^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = P_h \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} \bar{\mathbf{H}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right). \quad (2.47)$$

Substituting (2.47) into (2.45), and using the error definition of \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \sqrt{\mu_0} \mathcal{H}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_0^2 \\ &= \left\| \sqrt{\mu_0} \bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}} + P_h \left(\frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right) \right\|_0^2 \\ &= \mu_0 \|\bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \left(\frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \right)^2 \|P_h \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right)\|_0^2 \\ &\quad + 2 \left(\sqrt{\mu_0} \bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} P_h \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right) \\ &= \mu_0 \|\bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \left(\frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \right)^2 \|P_h \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right)\|_0^2 \\ &\quad + \tau \left(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.48)$$

where we used the property of projection operator P_h in the last step. This concludes our proof. \square

With the above preparations, we finally can prove the following optimal estimate for the scheme (2.14)–(2.15).

Theorem 2.2 Suppose that the solutions (\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H}) of (2.1)–(2.2) satisfy the following regularity assumptions:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} &\in L^\infty(0, T; (H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega))^3), \quad \partial_t \mathbf{E}, \nabla \times \partial_t \mathbf{E} \in L^2(0, T; (H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega))^3), \\ \nabla \times \partial_{tt} \mathbf{H}, \quad \partial_{tt} \mathbf{E}, \quad \nabla \times \partial_{tt} \mathbf{E}, \quad \nabla \times \nabla \times \partial_t \mathbf{E} &\in L^2(0, T; (L^2(\Omega))^3), \end{aligned}$$

then the numerical solutions $(\mathbf{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^{m+1})$ of the scheme (2.14)–(2.15) have the optimal error estimate:

$$\max_{1 \leq m \leq N_t-1} \left\{ \epsilon_0 \|\mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\bar{\mathbf{H}}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \bar{\mathbf{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq CT(\tau^2 + h^l), \quad (2.49)$$

where $l \geq 1$ is the order of basis function of space \mathbf{U}_h^0 and \mathbf{V}_h , and the positive constant $C = C(\epsilon_0, \mu_0, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{H})$ is independent of τ , h and T .

Proof Integrating (2.1) from $t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, and integrating (2.2) from t_n to t_{n+1} , then multiplying the respective results by $\frac{1}{\tau} \Phi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$ and $\frac{1}{\tau} \Psi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h$, and integrating over Ω , we

have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n, \Psi_h) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds, \sigma \Psi_h \right) \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{H}(s) ds, \nabla \times \Psi_h \right) = 0, \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.50)$$

$$(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}(s) ds, \Phi_h \right) = 0, \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \quad (2.51)$$

Subtracting (2.50)–(2.51) from (2.14)–(2.15), respectively, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathcal{E}_h^n, \Psi_h) + (\bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n, \sigma \Psi_h) - (\mathcal{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\delta_\tau (\nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^n), \nabla \times \Psi_h) \\ & = (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n), \Psi_h) + \left(\Pi_c \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds, \sigma \Psi_h \right) \\ & + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{H}(s) ds - P_h \mathbf{H}^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h \right) \\ & + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\delta_\tau (\nabla \times \Pi_c \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n), \nabla \times \Psi_h), \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.52)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathcal{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) + (\nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) \\ & = (\mu_0 \delta_\tau (P_h \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}), \Phi_h) \\ & + \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds), \Phi_h \right), \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \end{aligned} \quad (2.53)$$

Choosing $\Psi_h = \tau(\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) = 2\tau \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n$ in (2.52) and $\Phi_h = \tau(\mathcal{H}_h^{n+1} + \mathcal{H}_h^n) = 2\tau \bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ in (2.53), adding the results together, and using the projection property of P_h , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathcal{H}_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + 2\tau \|\sigma^{1/2} \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 \\ & - \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \mathcal{H}_h^n + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) \\ & = 2\tau \left(\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n), \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) + 2\tau \left(\Pi_c \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds, \sigma \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) \\ & + 2\tau \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{H}(s) ds - \mathbf{H}^n, \nabla \times \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) + 2\tau \left(\frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \delta_\tau (\nabla \times \Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n), \nabla \times \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) \\ & + 2\tau \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds), \bar{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^5 Err_k. \end{aligned} \quad (2.54)$$

Using the arithmetic and geometric means (AGM) inequality:

$$(a, b) \leq \delta \|a\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{4\delta} \|b\|_0^2, \quad \forall \delta > 0, \quad (2.55)$$

Lemma 2.1, and the interpolation estimate (2.41), we have

$$\begin{aligned} Err_1 &\leq \tau \epsilon_0 \left(2\delta_1 \|\bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta_1} \|\delta_\tau(\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n)\|_0^2 \right) \\ &\leq \tau \epsilon_0 \left[\delta_1 \left(\|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2\delta_1 \tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \|\partial_t(\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n)\|_0^2 ds \right] \\ &\leq \tau \epsilon_0 \left[\delta_1 \left(\|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2\delta_1 \tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} Ch^{2l} \|\partial_t \mathbf{E}\|_{l;curl}^2 ds \right]. \quad (2.56) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, under the assumption that $\sigma \leq \sigma_{max}$, we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Err_2 &= 2\tau \left(\Pi_c \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n + \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds, \sigma \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) \\ &\leq \tau \sigma_{max} \left[2\delta_2 \|\bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta_2} \left(\|\Pi_c \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n\|_0^2 + \|\bar{\mathbf{E}}^n - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds\|_0^2 \right) \right] \\ &\leq \tau \sigma_{max} \left[\delta_2 \left(\|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2\delta_2} \left(Ch^{2l} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^l(curl,\Omega))}^2 + \frac{\tau^3}{4} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \|\partial_{tt} \mathbf{E}\|_0^2 ds \right) \right]. \quad (2.57) \end{aligned}$$

Using integration by parts, the PEC boundary condition (2.3) and inequality (2.55), we have

$$\begin{aligned} Err_3 &\leq \tau \left[2\delta_3 \|\bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta_3} \|\nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{H}(s) ds - \mathbf{H}^n \right)\|_0^2 \right] \\ &\leq \tau \left[\delta_3 \left(\|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{\tau^3}{8\delta_3} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \|\nabla \times \partial_{tt} \mathbf{H}\|_0^2 ds \right]. \quad (2.58) \end{aligned}$$

Again, using integration by parts, Lemma 2.1 and inequality (2.55), we have

$$\begin{aligned} Err_4 &= 2\tau \left(\frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \delta_\tau (\nabla \times \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n + \mathbf{E}^n)), \bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n \right) \\ &\leq \tau \left[2\delta_4 \|\bar{\mathcal{E}}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{2\delta_4 \tau} \left(\frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} (\|\nabla \times \nabla \times \partial_t(\Pi_c \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{E})\|_0^2 + \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \partial_t \mathbf{E}\|_0^2) ds \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \tau \left[\delta_4 \left(\|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{\tau^3}{2\delta_4(4\mu_0)^2} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} Ch^{2l} (\|\nabla \times \partial_t \mathbf{E}\|_{L^2, \text{curl}}^2 + \|\nabla \times \nabla \times \partial_t \mathbf{E}\|_0^2) ds \right]. \quad (2.59)$$

Finally, by the inequality (2.55), we have

$$\begin{aligned} Err_5 &= 2\tau \left(\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}) + \nabla \times (\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds), \overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &\leq \tau \left[\delta_5 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\delta_5} \left(\|\nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}})\|_0^2 \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \|\nabla \times (\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{E}(s) ds)\|_0^2 \right) \right] \\ &\leq \tau \left[\delta_5 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\delta_5} \left(Ch^{2l} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{L^\infty(0,T;H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega))}^2 + \frac{\tau^3}{4} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \|\nabla \times \partial_{tt} \mathbf{E}\|_0^2 ds \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.60)$$

Substituting the estimates of Err_k into (2.54), summing up the result from $n = 1$ to any $m \in [1, N_t]$, then choosing

$$\delta_2 = \frac{\delta_1}{\sigma_{\max}}, \quad \delta_3 = \delta_4 = \epsilon_0 \delta_1, \quad \delta_5 = \mu_0 \delta_1,$$

and using the initial assumptions (2.43) and the facts $m\tau \leq T$, we can obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} \overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ \leq 8\delta_1 \tau \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{C}{\delta_1} (Th^{2l} + \tau^4). \end{aligned} \quad (2.61)$$

Using Lemma 2.2 in (2.61), inequality (2.55) and interpolation estimate (2.41), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 &\leq 8\delta_1 \tau \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{C}{\delta_1} (Th^{2l} + \tau^4) \\ &\quad + \tau (\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \times (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}})) \\ &\leq 8\delta_1 \tau \sum_{n=1}^m \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{C}{\delta_1} (Th^{2l} + \tau^4) \\ &\quad + \tau \left(\delta_1 \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{Ch^{2l}}{\delta_1 \mu_0} \|\mathbf{E}^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_{H^l(\text{curl}, \Omega)}^2 \right) \\ &\leq 9\delta_1 T \max_{1 \leq n \leq N_t-1} \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) + \frac{C}{\delta_1} (Th^{2l} + \tau^4), \end{aligned} \quad (2.62)$$

where in the last step we first took the maximum over all $n \in [1, N_t - 1]$ for the right hand side (RHS) term, and used the fact that $m\tau \leq T$.

Now taking the maximum over m for the left hand side (LHS) terms, then choosing δ_1 small enough (e.g., $\delta_1 \leq \frac{1}{18T}$) so that the RHS terms can be bounded by the corresponding

LHS terms, we obtain

$$\max_{1 \leq m \leq N_t-1} \left(\epsilon_0 \|\mathcal{E}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \mu_0 \|\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \right) \leq CT^2 \left(h^{2l} + \tau^4 \right). \quad (2.63)$$

Finally, using the triangle inequality, the estimates (2.41) and (2.42), we completes the proof. \square

3 Extension to the Drude Metamaterial Model

In this section, we show how to use the similar idea as last section to develop an unconditionally leapfrog scheme for solving the Drude metamaterial model.

3.1 Construction of the Leapfrog Scheme

We consider the Drude metamaterial model given as follows [22]:

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \mathbf{H} - \mathbf{J}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{K}, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} + \frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{E}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial t} + \frac{\Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \mathbf{K} = \mathbf{H}, \quad (3.4)$$

where ω_{pe} and ω_{pm} are the electric and magnetic plasma frequencies respectively, Γ_e and Γ_m are the electric and magnetic damping frequencies respectively, $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the electric and magnetic fields respectively, and $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the induced electric and magnetic currents respectively. To make the problem well-posed, we simply assume that the model (3.1)–(3.4) satisfies the PEC boundary condition (2.3) and the initial conditions:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{E}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{H}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{J}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{K}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{K}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad (3.5)$$

where \mathbf{E}_0 , \mathbf{H}_0 , \mathbf{J}_0 and \mathbf{K}_0 are some given functions.

To derive our unconditionally stable leapfrog scheme, we first consider the following two step scheme for (3.1)–(3.4):

Step 1:

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (3.6)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{K}^n \right), \quad (3.7)$$

$$\mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{J}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\Gamma_e \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (3.8)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{K}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\Gamma_m \mathbf{K}^n + \mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2 \mathbf{H}^n \right), \quad (3.9)$$

Step 2:

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+1} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (3.10)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+1} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{K}^{n+1} \right), \quad (3.11)$$

$$\mathbf{J}^{n+1} = \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\Gamma_e \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (3.12)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{n+1} = \mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(-\Gamma_m \mathbf{K}^{n+1} + \mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2 \mathbf{H}^{n+1} \right). \quad (3.13)$$

Reducing all n 's of (3.10) by 1 and adding the result with (3.6), we have

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \tau \nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} - \tau \frac{\mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{J}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2}. \quad (3.14)$$

Reducing (3.11)'s n by 1, then subtracting the result from (3.7), we have

$$\mu_0 (\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) = 2\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^n - \frac{\tau^2}{2} \nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n. \quad (3.15)$$

Then substituting (3.15) into (3.14), we obtain

$$\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n = \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n - \bar{\mathbf{J}}^n - \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \nabla \times \nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n. \quad (3.16)$$

Adding (3.7) and (3.11) together, we have

$$\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \bar{\mathbf{K}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.17)$$

Reducing all n 's of (3.12) by 1 and adding the result with (3.8), we obtain

$$\delta_\tau \mathbf{J}^n = -\Gamma_e \bar{\mathbf{J}}^n + \epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2 \bar{\mathbf{E}}^n. \quad (3.18)$$

Finally, adding (3.9) and (3.13) together, we have

$$\delta_\tau \mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = -\Gamma_m \bar{\mathbf{K}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2 \bar{\mathbf{H}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (3.19)$$

Based on (3.16)–(3.19), we propose the following leapfrog scheme for (3.1)–(3.4): Given proper initial approximations $\mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{J}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^1, \mathbf{K}_h^1$, for any $n \geq 1$, find $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{J}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$, $\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1}, \mathbf{K}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_0 (\delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \Psi_h) &= (\mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h) - (\bar{\mathbf{J}}_h^n, \Psi_h) \\ &\quad - \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h), \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

$$\mu_0 \left(\delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) = - \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) - \left(\bar{\mathbf{K}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right), \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h, \quad (3.21)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} (\delta_\tau \mathbf{J}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h) + \frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} (\bar{\mathbf{J}}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h) = (\bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h), \quad \forall \tilde{\Psi}_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \quad (3.22)$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \left(\delta_\tau \mathbf{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) + \frac{\Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \left(\bar{\mathbf{K}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) = \left(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right), \quad \forall \tilde{\Phi}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \quad (3.23)$$

The scheme (3.20)–(3.23) can be implemented as follows:

Step 1: Regrouping (3.22), we obtain

$$\mathbf{J}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2 - \tau \Gamma_e}{2 + \tau \Gamma_e} \mathbf{J}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau \epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2}{2 + \tau \Gamma_e} (\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}). \quad (3.24)$$

Then substituting (3.24) into (3.20), and we can solve the resulting equation for $E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$.

Step 2: Update $J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ by using (3.24).

Step 3: Rewriting (3.23), we have

$$K_h^{n+1} = \frac{2 - \tau \Gamma_m}{2 + \tau \Gamma_m} K_h^n + \frac{\tau \mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2}{2 + \tau \Gamma_m} (H_h^{n+1} + H_h^n). \quad (3.25)$$

Substituting (3.25) into (3.21), and we can solve the resulting equation for H_h^{n+1} .

Step 4: Finally, update K_h^{n+1} by using (3.25).

3.2 The Stability Analysis and Error Estimate

Below we will establish the stability analysis and error estimate analysis.

Theorem 3.1 For the solution $(E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, H_h^{n+1}, J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, K_h^{n+1})$ of (3.1)–(3.4), we have: For any $m \in [1, N_t - 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^{m+1}\|_0^2 + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \|\nabla \times E_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|J_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|K_h^{m+1}\|_0^2 \\ & + \frac{2\tau \Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \sum_{n=1}^m \|\bar{J}_h^n\|_0^2 + \frac{2\tau \Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \sum_{n=1}^m \|\bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ & = \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^1\|_0^2 + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \|\nabla \times E_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|J_h^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|K_h^1\|_0^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.26)$$

Proof Let $\Psi_h = \tau(E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}})$ in (3.20), $\Phi_h = \tau(H_h^{n+1} + H_h^n)$ in (3.21), $\tilde{\Psi}_h = \tau(J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + J_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}})$ in (3.22), $\tilde{\Phi}_h = \tau(K_h^{n+1} + K_h^n)$ in (3.23), respectively, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_0 (\|E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\|\nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|\nabla \times E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) \\ & - \tau \left(H_h^n, \nabla \times (E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}) \right) + 2\tau \left(\bar{J}_h^n, \bar{E}_h^n \right) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

$$\mu_0 (\|H_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 - \|H_h^n\|_0^2) + \tau \left(H_h^{n+1} + H_h^n, \nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) + 2\tau \left(\bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \bar{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 0, \quad (3.28)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} (\|J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - \|J_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2) + 2\tau \frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|\bar{J}_h^n\|_0^2 - 2\tau \left(\bar{E}_h^n, \bar{J}_h^n \right) = 0, \quad (3.29)$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pm}^2} (\|K_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 - \|K_h^n\|_0^2) + 2\tau \frac{\Gamma_m}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|\bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 - 2\tau \left(\bar{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = 0. \quad (3.30)$$

Adding the above four equations together and using (2.32), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau C_v}{2} \sqrt{\epsilon_0} \nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|K_h^{n+1}\|_0^2 \\
& + 2\tau \frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|\bar{J}_h^n\|_0^2 + 2\tau \frac{\Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|\bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\
& = \epsilon_0 \|E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^n + \frac{\tau C_v}{2} \sqrt{\epsilon_0} \nabla \times E_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|J_h^{n-\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|K_h^n\|_0^2. \tag{3.31}
\end{aligned}$$

Summing up (3.31) from $n = 1$ to any $m \in [1, N_t - 1]$, we complete the proof. \square

Remark 3.1 Using the similar technique as Sect. 2, we can only obtain

$$\sqrt{\mu_0} H_h^{n+1} + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\mu_0} \bar{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\tau}{2\sqrt{\mu_0}} \bar{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Hence, for the Drude model, we cannot get any simpler stability result like Corollary 2.1.

Theorem 3.2 For the solution $(E_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, H_h^{n+1}, J_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, K_h^{n+1})$ of scheme (3.1)–(3.4) with the following initial conditions:

$$E_h^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \Pi_c E(x, \frac{\tau}{2}), J_h^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \Pi_c J(x, \frac{\tau}{2}), H_h^1(x) = \Pi_c H(x, \tau), K_h^1(x) = \Pi_c K(x, \tau),$$

we have the optimal error estimate: For any $m \in [1, N_t - 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \max_{1 \leq m \leq N_t-1} \left(\epsilon_0 \|E^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - E_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \|\sqrt{\mu_0} (H^{m+1} - H_h^{m+1}) + \frac{\tau C_v \sqrt{\epsilon_0}}{2} \nabla \times (E^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - E_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}})\|_0^2 \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \|J^{m+\frac{1}{2}} - J_h^{m+\frac{1}{2}}\|_0^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \|K^{m+1} - K_h^{m+1}\|_0^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq CT(\tau^2 + h^l), \tag{3.32}
\end{aligned}$$

where $l \geq 1$ is the order of basis function of space \mathbf{U}_h^0 and \mathbf{V}_h , and the positive constant $C = C(\epsilon_0, \mu_0, E, H)$ is independent of τ, h and T .

Proof Before we start the error estimate analysis, we denote the script letters $\mathcal{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\mathcal{H}^n, \mathcal{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathcal{K}^n$ for the errors as defined in last section.

Integrating (3.1) from $t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, multiplying the result by $\frac{1}{\tau} \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$, integrating over Ω , then subtracting (3.20), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathcal{E}^n, \Psi_h) - \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} H ds - H_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h \right) \\
& + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} J ds - \bar{J}_h^n, \Psi_h \right) - \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\delta_\tau (\nabla \times E_h^n), \nabla \times \Psi_h) = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

which leads to the first error equation

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathcal{E}_h^n, \Psi_h) - (\mathcal{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h) + (\overline{\mathcal{J}}_h^n, \Psi_h) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\delta_\tau (\nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^n), \nabla \times \Psi_h) \\
&= (\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau (\Pi_c \mathbf{E}^n - \mathbf{E}^n), \Psi_h) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{H} ds - P_h \mathbf{H}^n, \nabla \times \Psi_h \right) \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{J} ds - \Pi_c \overline{\mathbf{J}}^n, \Psi_h \right) + \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\delta_\tau (\nabla \times \Pi_c \overline{\mathbf{E}}^n), \nabla \times \Psi_h), \quad \forall \Psi_h \in U_h^0,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.33}$$

here and in the rest of this section, we denote $\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{E}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}})$ for simplicity. Similar notations $\mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{J}(t_{n+\frac{1}{2}})$, $\mathbf{H}^n = \mathbf{H}(t_n)$, $\mathbf{K}^n = \mathbf{K}(t_n)$ are adopted also.

Similarly, integrating (3.2) from t_n to t_{n+1} , multiplying the resultant by $\frac{1}{\tau} \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h$, integrating over Ω , then subtracting (3.21), we obtain the second error equation

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathcal{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) - \left(\nabla \times \mathcal{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) + \left(\overline{\mathcal{K}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) \\
&= \left(\mu_0 \delta_\tau (P_h \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}), \Phi_h \right) + \left(\nabla \times \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{E} ds - \Pi_c \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \Phi_h \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{K} ds - P_h \overline{\mathbf{K}}^n, \Phi_h \right), \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.34}$$

Integrating (3.3) from $t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}$ to $t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, multiplying the resultant by $\frac{1}{\tau} \tilde{\Psi}_h \in U_h^0$, and integrating over Ω , then subtracting (3.22), we obtain the third error equation

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \delta_\tau \mathcal{J}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h \right) + \left(\frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \overline{\mathcal{J}}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h \right) - \left(\overline{\mathcal{E}}_h^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \partial_t (\Pi_c \mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J}) ds, \tilde{\Psi}_h \right) + \left(\frac{\Gamma_e}{\epsilon_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \left(\Pi_c \overline{\mathbf{J}}^n - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{J} ds \right), \tilde{\Psi}_h \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_{n-\frac{1}{2}}}^{t_{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{E} ds - \Pi_c \overline{\mathbf{E}}^n, \tilde{\Psi}_h \right), \quad \forall \tilde{\Psi}_h \in U_h^0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.35}$$

Similarly, integrating (3.4) from t_n to t_{n+1} , multiplying the resultant by $\frac{1}{\tau} \tilde{\Phi}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h$, and integrating over Ω , then subtracting (3.23), we obtain the fourth error equation

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pe}^2} \delta_\tau \mathcal{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) + \left(\frac{\Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \overline{\mathcal{K}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) - \left(\overline{\mathcal{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \partial_t (P_h \mathbf{K} - \mathbf{K}) ds, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) + \left(\frac{\Gamma_m}{\mu_0 \omega_{pm}^2} \left(P_h \overline{\mathbf{K}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{K} ds \right), \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} \mathbf{H} ds - P_h \overline{\mathbf{H}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right), \quad \forall \tilde{\Phi}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.36}$$

Note that the error equations (3.33)–(3.36) have exactly the same form as the finite element scheme (3.20)–(3.23), except those extra terms added to the right hand sides of (3.33)–(3.36)

due to the time and spatial discretization. Moreover, by the interpolation error estimates of Π_c and P_h , these extra terms have the local truncation errors $\mathcal{O}(\tau^2 + h^l)$, where $l \geq 1$ is the order of basis function of space \mathbf{U}_h^0 and \mathbf{V}_h . Hence, by following the same techniques developed for proving the discrete stability given in Theorem 3.1 and the error estimate given in Theorem 2.2, we conclude the proof. \square

4 Extension to the Cohen-Monk PML Model

To simulate a practical wave propagation problem, we usually use a PML model to reduce the unbounded domain simulation problem to a bounded domain simulation. There are many studies on the mathematical analysis of PML models for Maxwell's equations (cf. [1,2,4] and references therein), here we consider the Cohen-Monk PML model, which was originally developed in 1999 by Cohen and Monk [11] by using the stretched coordinates approach. In 2014, we [19] proved the existence, uniqueness, and stability of this PML model. To develop a leapfrog scheme, we introduce two auxiliary variables \mathbf{J} and \mathbf{K} based on the governing equations (1)-(4) of [19] and rewrite the governing equations of the Cohen-Monk PML model as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{J}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{E}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{K}}{\partial t} = \mathbf{H}, \quad (4.2)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}^*}{\partial t} - \nabla \times \mathbf{H} = 0, \quad (4.3)$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}^*}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + C_m \mathbf{E} + D\mathbf{J} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}^*}{\partial t} + G\mathbf{E}^*, \quad (4.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} + C_m \mathbf{H} + D\mathbf{K} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}^*}{\partial t} + G\mathbf{H}^*, \quad (4.6)$$

where ϵ_0 and μ_0 are the vacuum permittivity and permeability, respectively, $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the electric and magnetic fields, respectively, and $\mathbf{E}^*(\mathbf{x}, t)$ and $\mathbf{H}^*(\mathbf{x}, t)$ are the auxiliary electric and magnetic fields, respectively. Moreover, C_m , D and G are 3×3 diagonal matrices given by

$$C_m = \text{diag}(\sigma_y + \sigma_z, \sigma_x + \sigma_z, \sigma_x + \sigma_y), \quad D = \text{diag}(\sigma_y \sigma_z, \sigma_x \sigma_z, \sigma_x \sigma_y), \quad G = \text{diag}(\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z), \quad (4.7)$$

where σ_x , σ_y and σ_z are nonnegative functions and represent the dampings along the x , y , and z directions, respectively.

First, we consider the following two step scheme for (4.1)–(4.6):

Step 1:

$$\mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{J}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.8)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{K}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{H}^n, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n} + \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.10)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n} - \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.11)$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{E}^n + \left(\mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{E}^{*n} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(G \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - C_m \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - D \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (4.12)$$

$$\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{H}^n + \left(\mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{H}^{*n} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(G \mathbf{H}^{*n} - C_m \mathbf{H}^n - D \mathbf{K}^n \right), \quad (4.13)$$

Step 2:

$$\mathbf{J}^{n+1} = \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.14)$$

$$\mathbf{K}^{n+1} = \mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \mathbf{H}^{n+1}, \quad (4.15)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n+1} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.16)$$

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n+1} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.17)$$

$$\mathbf{E}^{n+1} = \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\mathbf{E}^{*n+1} - \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(G \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - C_m \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - D \mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad (4.18)$$

$$\mathbf{H}^{n+1} = \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\mathbf{H}^{*n+1} - \mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(G \mathbf{H}^{*n+1} - C_m \mathbf{H}^{n+1} - D \mathbf{K}^{n+1} \right). \quad (4.19)$$

Then using (4.8)–(4.19), we can construct our leapfrog scheme for (4.1)–(4.6). Reducing all n 's of (4.14) by 1, and adding the resultant with (4.8), we can obtain the scheme for \mathbf{J} :

$$\mathbf{J}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbf{J}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{E}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right), \text{ or } \delta_\tau \mathbf{J}^n = \overline{\mathbf{E}}^n. \quad (4.20)$$

Adding (4.9) and (4.15) together, we obtain the scheme for \mathbf{K} :

$$\mathbf{K}^{n+1} = \mathbf{K}^n + \frac{\tau}{2} \left(\mathbf{H}^{n+1} + \mathbf{H}^n \right), \text{ or } \delta_\tau \mathbf{K}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \overline{\mathbf{H}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4.21)$$

Reducing all n 's of (4.16) by 1, and adding the resultant with (4.10), we have

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\tau}{2} \nabla \times \left(\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}} \right). \quad (4.22)$$

Reducing all n 's of (4.19) by 1, and subtracting the result from (4.13), we have

$$\frac{\mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \mathbf{H}^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} = \mathbf{H}^n + \frac{\mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2\mathbf{H}^{*n} + \mathbf{H}^{*n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2}. \quad (4.23)$$

Substituting (4.23) into (4.22) we have

$$\epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^{*n-\frac{1}{2}} + \tau \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n + \tau \nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2\mathbf{H}^{*n} + \mathbf{H}^{*n-\frac{1}{2}}}{2}. \quad (4.24)$$

Substituting $\mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}$ of (4.11) into (4.24), reducing all n 's of (4.17) by 1 and substituting $\mathbf{H}^{*n-\frac{1}{2}}$ of the resultant into (4.24), we can obtain the scheme for \mathbf{E}^* :

$$\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^{*n} = \nabla \times \mathbf{H}^n - \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} \nabla \times \nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n. \quad (4.25)$$

Adding (4.11) and (4.17) together, we obtain the scheme for \mathbf{H}^* :

$$\mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n+1} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}^{*n} - \tau \nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ i.e., } \mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4.26)$$

Reducing all n 's of (4.18) by 1, and adding the resultant with (4.12), we can obtain the scheme for \mathbf{E} :

$$\delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^n = \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}^{*n} + G \overline{\mathbf{E}}^{*n} - C_m \overline{\mathbf{E}}^n - D \overline{\mathbf{J}}^n. \quad (4.27)$$

Adding (4.13) and (4.19) together, we can obtain the scheme for \mathbf{H} :

$$\delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} + G \overline{\mathbf{H}}^{*n+\frac{1}{2}} - C_m \overline{\mathbf{H}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - D \overline{\mathbf{K}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (4.28)$$

From (4.20), (4.21), (4.25), (4.26), (4.27), (4.28) and using the finite element spaces \mathbf{U}_h^0 and \mathbf{V}_h , we can construct the following leapfrog scheme for (4.1)–(4.6): given initial approximations $\mathbf{E}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{E}_h^{*\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{J}_h^{\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{H}_h^1, \mathbf{H}_h^{*1}, \mathbf{K}_h^1$, for any $n \geq 1$, find $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{E}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}, \mathbf{J}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \in \mathbf{U}_h^0$, $\mathbf{H}_h^{n+1}, \mathbf{H}_h^{*n+1}, \mathbf{K}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ such that

$$(\delta_\tau \mathbf{J}_h^n, \Psi_h) = (\overline{\mathbf{E}}_h^n, \Psi_h), \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \quad (4.29)$$

$$\left(\delta_\tau \mathbf{K}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right) = \left(\overline{\mathbf{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h \right), \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h, \quad (4.30)$$

$$(\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^{*n}, \tilde{\Psi}_h) = (\mathbf{H}_h^n, \nabla \times \tilde{\Psi}_h) - \frac{\tau^2}{4\mu_0} (\nabla \times \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \nabla \times \tilde{\Psi}_h), \quad \forall \tilde{\Psi}_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \quad (4.31)$$

$$\left(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right) = - \left(\nabla \times \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \tilde{\Phi}_h \right), \quad \forall \tilde{\Phi}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h, \quad (4.32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^n, \hat{\Psi}_h) &+ (C_m \overline{\mathbf{E}}_h^n, \hat{\Psi}_h) + (D \overline{\mathbf{J}}_h^n, \hat{\Psi}_h) \\ &= (\delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^{*n}, \hat{\Psi}_h) + (G \overline{\mathbf{E}}_h^{*n}, \hat{\Psi}_h), \quad \forall \hat{\Psi}_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \end{aligned} \quad (4.33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{\Phi}_h \right) &+ \left(C_m \overline{\mathbf{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{\Phi}_h \right) + \left(D \overline{\mathbf{K}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{\Phi}_h \right) \\ &= \left(\delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{\Phi}_h \right) + \left(G \overline{\mathbf{H}}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{\Phi}_h \right), \quad \forall \hat{\Phi}_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \end{aligned} \quad (4.34)$$

The scheme (4.29)–(4.34) can be implemented as follows:

Step 1: Obtain $\mathbf{J}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ from (4.29) and $\mathbf{E}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}$ from (4.31), respectively, then substitute them into (4.33), which can be solved for $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$.

Step 2: Solve for $\mathbf{J}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ from (4.29), \mathbf{H}_h^{*n+1} from (4.32), and $\mathbf{E}_h^{*n+\frac{1}{2}}$ from (4.31), respectively. Note that these three solvers can be done in parallel.

Step 3: Obtain \mathbf{K}_h^{n+1} from (4.30), then substitute the result into (4.34), which can be solved for \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} .

Step 4: Update \mathbf{K}_h^{n+1} by using (4.30).

5 Numerical Results

In this section, we present some numerical results to demonstrate the performance of our proposed leapfrog scheme. Since our 3D theoretical analysis holds true for the corresponding 2D models, all our numerical tests are carried out for 2D models. More specifically, we focus on solving the 2D $T E_z$ model with unknowns $\mathbf{E} = [E_x, E_y]^T$ and $\mathbf{H} = H_z$. For simplicity,

we only employ the lowest order Raviart-Thomas-Nédélec mixed finite element spaces on rectangular elements [22]:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h &= \{\psi_h \in L^2(\Omega) : \psi_h|_K = Q_{0,0}, \forall K \in T_h\}, \\ \mathbf{U}_h &= \{\phi_h \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) : \phi_h|_K = Q_{0,1} \times Q_{1,0}, \forall K \in T_h\},\end{aligned}$$

and on triangular elements [22]:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{V}_h &= \{\psi_h \in L^2(\Omega) : \psi_h|_K = \text{constant}, \forall K \in T_h\}, \\ \mathbf{U}_h &= \{\phi_h \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) : \phi_h|_K = \text{span}\{\lambda_i \nabla \lambda_j - \lambda_j \nabla \lambda_i\}, \forall K \in T_h\},\end{aligned}$$

where $Q_{i,j}$ denotes the set of polynomials of degrees of i and j in x and y variables, and λ_i are the barycentric coordinate functions.

Example 1 The first example is used to justify the convergence rate of our scheme with an exact solution. The TE_z governing equations of (2.1)–(2.2) with added source terms $\mathbf{g} = [g_x, g_y]^T$ and $\mathbf{f} = f_z$ are given as follows:

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} - \nabla \times H_z + \sigma \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{g}, \quad (5.1)$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} - \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = f_z, \quad (5.2)$$

where $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y}$ and $\nabla \times H_z = [\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial y}, -\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x}]^T$. Moreover, the exact solution and corresponding source terms are given as:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E} &= \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ E_y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\pi t} \cos(\pi x) \sin(\pi y) \\ -e^{-\pi t} \sin(\pi x) \cos(\pi y) \end{pmatrix}, \\ H_z &= e^{-\pi t} \cos(\pi x) \cos(\pi y), \quad \mathbf{g} = \sigma \mathbf{E}, \quad f_z = -3\pi e^{-\pi t} \cos(\pi x) \cos(\pi y).\end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

We choose $\sigma = 3\pi$, $\epsilon_0 = \mu_0 = 1$, mesh size h varying from $1/10$ to $1/160$ for the physical domain $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$, and solve this model problem by the scheme (2.14)–(2.15) till $T = 1$ with various time step sizes satisfying $\frac{\tau}{h} = 2, 1, \frac{1}{2}$. The obtained errors at $T = 1$ and convergence rates are presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The results clearly show that our scheme is indeed unconditionally stable and convergences as $\mathcal{O}(h^2 + \tau^2)$ in both L_∞ and L_2 norms (approximated by the numerical solution at element centers). The superconvergence $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$ in the discrete L_2 norm for the lowest-order rectangular edge element has been proved in our early work [18].

To compare the numerical performance of our proposed scheme to the classical Crank–Nicolson (CN) scheme, we also solve this example by the CN scheme given as: Given initial approximations $\mathbf{E}_h^0, \mathbf{H}_h^0$, find $\mathbf{E}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{U}_h, \mathbf{H}_h^{n+1} \in \mathbf{V}_h$ for any $n \geq 0$ such that

$$(\epsilon_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{E}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Psi_h) + (\sigma \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Psi_h) - (\bar{\mathbf{H}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \nabla \times \Psi_h) = (\mathbf{g}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Psi_h), \quad \forall \Psi_h \in \mathbf{U}_h^0, \quad (5.4)$$

$$(\mu_0 \delta_\tau \mathbf{H}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) + (\nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{E}}_h^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h) = (f_z^{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \Phi_h), \quad \forall \Phi_h \in \mathbf{V}_h. \quad (5.5)$$

The obtained errors at $T = 1$ and convergence rates are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6, which clearly shows $\mathcal{O}(h^2 + \tau^2)$ in both L_∞ and the discrete L_2 norms. The CPU times used by the CN scheme (denoted as T_{CN}), the improved CN scheme (2.24)–(2.25) (denoted as T_{ICN}) and our scheme (denoted as T_{LFE}) are compared in Table 7. The ratios T_{CN}/T_{LFE} and T_{ICN}/T_{LFE} show that the CN and ICN schemes take more CPU time than our scheme.

Table 1 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the leapfrog scheme with $\tau = 2h$ at $T=1$

h	$E - E_h$		$Rates$		$H - H_h$		$Rates$	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	8.9832×10^{-3}	3.2557×10^{-3}	—	—	2.2358×10^{-3}	8.1031×10^{-4}	—	—
1/20	1.9546×10^{-3}	6.9535×10^{-4}	2.2003	2.2272	5.9499×10^{-4}	2.1166×10^{-4}	1.9099	1.9367
1/40	4.3720×10^{-4}	1.5481×10^{-4}	2.1605	2.1672	1.2373×10^{-4}	4.3813×10^{-5}	2.2657	2.2723
1/80	1.0168×10^{-4}	3.5962×10^{-5}	2.1043	2.1060	2.5552×10^{-5}	9.0375×10^{-6}	2.2757	2.2774
1/160	2.4381×10^{-5}	8.6209×10^{-6}	2.0601	2.0606	5.5582×10^{-6}	1.9653×10^{-6}	2.2008	2.2012
1/320	5.9599×10^{-6}	2.1072×10^{-6}	2.0324	2.0325	1.2754×10^{-6}	4.5094×10^{-7}	2.1237	2.1238

Table 2 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the leapfrog scheme with $\tau = h$ at $T=1$

h	$E - E_h$		$Rates$		$H - H_h$		$Rates$	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	8.3022×10^{-4}	3.0089×10^{-4}	—	—	1.6635×10^{-3}	6.0290×10^{-4}	—	—
1/20	3.2985×10^{-4}	1.1734×10^{-4}	1.3317	1.3585	5.4113×10^{-4}	1.9250×10^{-4}	1.6202	1.6470
1/40	9.9513×10^{-5}	3.5238×10^{-5}	1.7288	1.7355	1.5407×10^{-4}	5.4555×10^{-5}	1.8124	1.8191
1/80	2.7114×10^{-5}	9.5901×10^{-6}	1.8758	1.8775	4.1062×10^{-5}	1.4523×10^{-5}	1.9077	1.9094
1/160	7.0645×10^{-6}	2.4979×10^{-6}	1.9404	1.9408	1.0596×10^{-5}	3.7466×10^{-6}	1.9543	1.9547
1/320	1.8022×10^{-6}	6.3720×10^{-7}	1.9708	1.9709	2.6911×10^{-6}	9.5146×10^{-7}	1.9773	1.9774

Table 3 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the leapfrog scheme with $\tau = h/2$ at $T=1$

h	$E - E_h$		Rates		$H - H_h$		Rates	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	3.2918×10^{-3}	1.1930×10^{-3}	—	—	3.0904×10^{-3}	1.1200×10^{-3}	—	—
1/20	8.9720×10^{-4}	3.1917×10^{-4}	1.8754	1.9022	8.6503×10^{-4}	3.0773×10^{-4}	1.8370	1.8638
1/40	2.3264×10^{-4}	8.2378×10^{-5}	1.9473	1.9540	2.2705×10^{-4}	8.0400×10^{-5}	1.9297	1.9364
1/80	5.9133×10^{-5}	2.0915×10^{-5}	1.9761	1.9777	5.8050×10^{-5}	2.0532×10^{-5}	1.9677	1.9693
1/160	1.4900×10^{-5}	5.2685×10^{-6}	1.9886	1.9891	1.4669×10^{-5}	5.1868×10^{-6}	1.9845	1.9849
1/320	3.7393×10^{-6}	1.3221×10^{-6}	1.9945	1.9946	3.6865×10^{-6}	1.3034×10^{-6}	1.9924	1.9925

We observed that the condition number of the system matrix for our scheme (denoted as $Cond_{LF}$ in Table 7) deteriorates as the time step increments becomes larger as observed in [28]. Though the overall total simulation time decreases as the Courant number $C = \frac{u\tau}{h}$ (the velocity $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}} = 1$ in our test) becomes larger, a large Courant number increases the solution error as pointed in [28] for general unconditionally stable finite element time-domain schemes. Note that $Cond_{LF}$ is smaller than the condition number of CN scheme $Cond_{CN}$ (except the case when $\tau = 2h$) and always larger than the condition number of ICN scheme $Cond_{ICN}$. A complicated algebraic multigrid preconditioner such as the auxiliary-space Maxwell solver [14, 20, 31] may be needed to efficiently invert the leapfrog coefficient matrix. We like to remark that our simulation implemented in MATLAB is carried out on a 2009 LENOVO V3000 laptop with a processor of 2.40 GHz Intel Core i7, 4 GB RAM and Ghost Windows7 Sp1 64 system. In our implementation, we just used the direct solver provided in MATLAB.

Example 2 In this example, we consider a popular model showing the backward wave propagation phenomenon in metamaterials originally introduced by Ziolkowski [38] and simulated by various numerical methods (e.g., [23, 33]). In this example, a rectangular metamaterial slab is chosen to be $[0.024, 0.044]m \times [0.002, 0.062]m$, which is embedded in a vacuum with dimension $[0, 0.07]m \times [0, 0.064]m$. The vacuum is surrounded by a PML with thickness $dd = 20h$, where h denotes the mesh size. Similar to Example 1, we solve the corresponding 2D version of the PML model (4.1)–(4.6) and Drude model (3.1)–(3.4). The 2D Cohn-Monk PML model can be written as follows:

$$\frac{\partial K_z}{\partial t} = H_z, \quad (5.6)$$

$$\epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}^*}{\partial t} - \nabla \times H_z = 0, \quad (5.7)$$

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial H_z^*}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0, \quad (5.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + C_{2d}\mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}^*}{\partial t} + G_{2d}\mathbf{E}^*, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t} + C_{1d}H_z + D_{1d}K_z = \frac{\partial H_z^*}{\partial t}, \quad (5.10)$$

where we denote

$$C_{2d} = \text{diag}(\sigma_y, \sigma_x), \quad G_{2d} = \text{diag}(\sigma_x, \sigma_y), \quad C_{1d} = \sigma_x + \sigma_y, \quad D_{1d} = \sigma_x \sigma_y.$$

We choose the damping functions σ_x and σ_y as fourth-order polynomial functions, more specifically,

$$\sigma_x(x) = \begin{cases} \sigma_{\max} \left(\frac{x-0.07}{dd} \right)^4, & \text{if } x \geq 0.07, \\ \sigma_{\max} \left(\frac{x}{dd} \right)^4, & \text{if } x \leq 0.0, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere,} \end{cases}$$

where $\sigma_{\max} = -\log(\text{err}) \cdot 5 \cdot 0.07 \cdot c_v / (2 \cdot dd)$ with $\text{err} = 10^{-7}$. The function σ_y has the same form but varies with respect to the y variable.

The source wave is imposed as H_z field and is excited at the line segment $x = 0.004m$ with y ranging from $y = 0.025m$ to $y = 0.035m$. The source wave varies in space as $e^{-(y-0.03)^2/(50h)^2}$ and in time same as [38] (see also [21, p.927]).

The mesh size $h = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ and various time step sizes $\tau = \beta \cdot 10^{-13}$ with $\beta = 1, 2, 4, 8$ (to demonstrate the unconditional stability of our scheme) are used for our simulation. The

Table 4 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the CN scheme with $\tau = 2h$ at $T=1$

h	$\ E - E_h\ _0$		Rate		$\ H - H_h\ _0$		Rate	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	1.9845×10^{-3}	7.1923×10^{-4}	—	—	3.3329×10^{-3}	1.2079×10^{-3}	—	—
1/20	1.0471×10^{-3}	3.7250×10^{-4}	0.9224	0.9492	8.7130×10^{-4}	3.0996×10^{-4}	1.9356	1.9624
1/40	3.4574×10^{-4}	1.2243×10^{-4}	1.5986	1.6053	2.2004×10^{-4}	7.7916×10^{-5}	1.9854	1.9921
1/80	9.7867×10^{-5}	3.4615×10^{-5}	1.8208	1.8225	5.5171×10^{-5}	1.9513×10^{-5}	1.9958	1.9975
1/160	2.5955×10^{-5}	9.1772×10^{-6}	1.9148	1.9153	1.3807×10^{-5}	4.8819×10^{-6}	1.9985	1.9989
1/320	6.6783×10^{-6}	2.3612×10^{-6}	1.9584	1.9585	3.4531×10^{-6}	1.2209×10^{-6}	1.9994	1.9995

Table 5 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the CN scheme with $\tau = h$ at $T=1$

h	$\ E - E_h\ _0$		Rate		$\ H - H_h\ _0$		Rate	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	3.6649×10^{-3}	1.3282×10^{-3}	—	—	1.5749×10^{-3}	5.7079×10^{-4}	—	—
1/20	1.0997×10^{-3}	3.9122×10^{-4}	1.7366	1.7635	4.7732×10^{-4}	1.6980×10^{-4}	1.7222	1.7491
1/40	2.9794×10^{-4}	1.0550×10^{-4}	1.8841	1.8908	1.2908×10^{-4}	4.5706×10^{-5}	1.8867	1.8934
1/80	7.7343×10^{-5}	2.7355×10^{-5}	1.9457	1.9473	3.3426×10^{-5}	1.1826×10^{-5}	1.9492	1.9508
1/160	1.9691×10^{-5}	6.9626×10^{-6}	1.9737	1.9741	8.4970×10^{-6}	3.0044×10^{-6}	1.9760	1.9764
1/320	4.9671×10^{-6}	1.7562×10^{-6}	1.9871	1.9872	2.1415×10^{-6}	7.5716×10^{-7}	1.9883	1.9884

Table 6 The L_∞ and L_2 errors obtained by the CN scheme with $\tau = h/2$ at $T=1$

h	$\ E - E_h\ _0$		$\frac{Rate}{L_\infty}$		$\ H - H_h\ _0$		$\frac{Rate}{L_\infty}$	
	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2	L_∞	L_2
1/10	4.0067×10^{-3}	1.4521×10^{-3}	—	—	3.1484×10^{-3}	1.1411×10^{-3}	—	—
1/20	1.0910×10^{-3}	3.8813×10^{-4}	1.8767	1.9035	8.5827×10^{-4}	3.0532×10^{-4}	1.8751	1.9020
1/40	2.8244×10^{-4}	1.0001×10^{-4}	1.9497	1.9564	2.2186×10^{-4}	7.8561×10^{-5}	1.9518	1.9584
1/80	7.1714×10^{-5}	2.5365×10^{-5}	1.9776	1.9793	5.6266×10^{-5}	1.9901×10^{-5}	1.9793	1.9510
1/160	1.8060×10^{-5}	6.3857×10^{-6}	1.9895	1.9899	1.4159×10^{-5}	5.0066×10^{-6}	1.9905	1.9909
1/320	4.5309×10^{-6}	1.6020×10^{-6}	1.9949	1.9950	3.5510×10^{-6}	1.2555×10^{-6}	1.9955	1.9956

Table 7 Comparison of the CPU times used (in seconds) by the CN, improved CN and leapfrog schemes

	h	1/10	1/20	1/40	1/80	1/160	1/320
$\tau = 2h$	T_{CN}	0.1600	0.3540	1.3360	8.7650	66.6880	539.8580
	T_{ICN}	0.1499	0.3229	1.1400	6.6860	48.6160	396.1230
	T_{LF}	0.1330	0.2860	0.9850	5.6500	40.4810	324.5200
	$Cond_{CN}$	14.6387	18.9130	22.6479	25.0116	26.3950	27.1477
	$Cond_{ICN}$	5.1678	4.8781	4.7758	4.7442	4.7353	4.7239
	$Cond_{LF}$	21.7325	28.2283	30.8966	36.8215	38.8200	39.9060
	T_{CN}/T_{LF}	1.2030	1.2738	1.3563	1.5513	1.6474	1.6483
	T_{ICN}/T_{LF}	1.1271	1.1290	1.1574	1.1834	1.2009	1.2206
$\tau = h$	T_{CN}	0.2749	0.6810	2.6139	17.2550	133.1330	1117.1510
	T_{ICN}	0.2590	0.5980	2.1729	13.4370	95.3800	815.0560
	T_{LF}	0.2360	0.5300	1.8540	10.7000	77.6510	669.3220
	$Cond_{CN}$	11.7204	13.7324	15.0462	15.8097	16.2234	16.4391
	$Cond_{ICN}$	4.7688	4.7430	4.7351	4.7329	4.7323	4.7321
	$Cond_{LF}$	8.2178	9.4868	10.3220	10.8094	11.0740	11.2120
	T_{CN}/T_{LF}	1.1653	1.2849	1.4099	1.6126	1.7145	1.6691
	T_{ICN}/T_{LF}	1.0974	1.1283	1.1720	1.2558	1.2283	1.2177
$\tau = h/2$	T_{CN}	0.5270	1.3750	5.4380	34.9550	268.2680	2199.4970
	T_{ICN}	0.4800	1.1630	4.2540	26.5660	191.9250	1607.3200
	T_{LF}	0.4380	1.0120	3.5810	21.4810	156.9800	1348.6910
	$Cond_{CN}$	8.9353	10.0840	10.6114	10.8969	11.0456	11.1216
	$Cond_{ICN}$	4.7348	4.7328	4.7323	4.7321	4.7321	4.7321
	$Cond_{LF}$	5.7806	5.8882	5.9509	5.9848	6.0025	6.0116
	T_{CN}/T_{LF}	1.2032	1.3587	1.5186	1.6273	1.7089	1.6308
	T_{ICN}/T_{LF}	1.0959	1.1492	1.1879	1.2367	1.2226	1.1918

contour plots of the magnetic field H_z at various times are presented in Figs. 1 and 2 with $\beta = 1, 8$, respectively. The figures clearly show that the wave propagates backwards in the metamaterial slab and demonstrate the refocusing property of metamaterials. Of course the image quality becomes worse as the time step size increases.

Example 3 The setup of this model is basically same as Example 2, and the only difference is that the rectangular metamaterial slab is replaced by a triangular slab with vertices $(0.024, 0.002)$, $(0.054, 0.002)$, and $(0.024, 0.062)$. In this case, a hybrid grid shown as Fig. 3 is used for this example, where triangular mesh is used in the metamaterial slab and its neighboring elements, rectangular mesh is used in the vacuum region and PML region. Some snapshots of H_z with $\tau = 1 \cdot 10^{-13}$ and $\tau = 8 \cdot 10^{-13}$ are presented in Figs. 4 and 5, respectively. The results clearly show that the propagating wave bends toward the same side after crossing the interface between the metamaterial and the vacuum by obeying the Snell's Law. Also the image quality becomes worse as the time step size increases, but the wave still propagates correctly and obeys the Snell's Law.

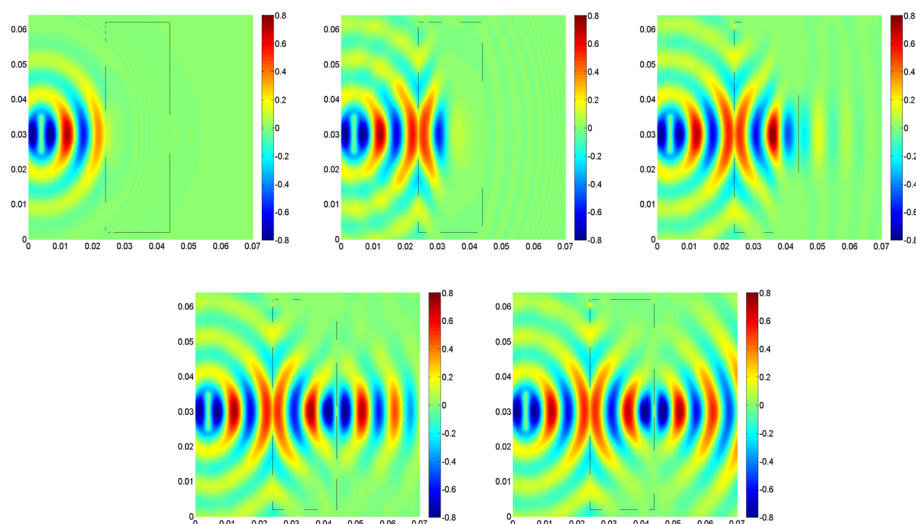


Fig. 1 Plots of H_z obtained with $\tau = 1 \cdot 10^{-13}$ at 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 time steps

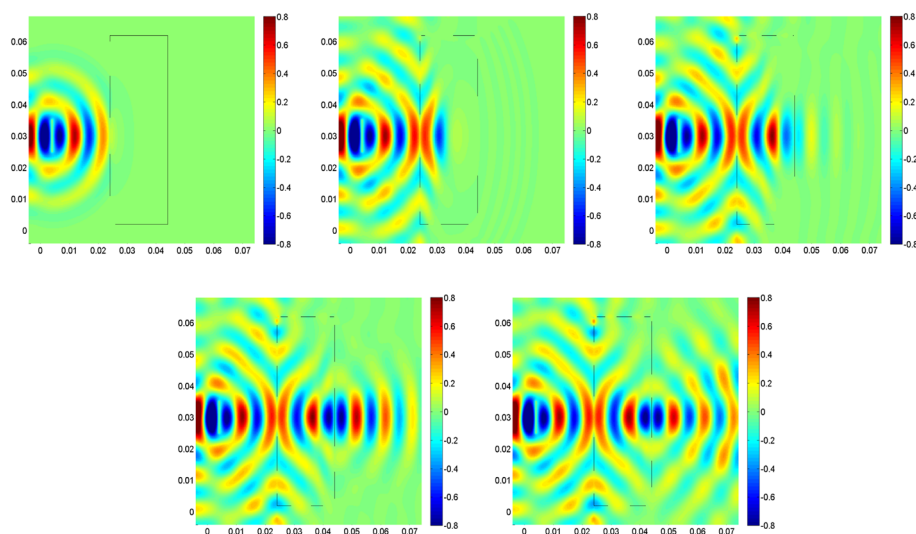


Fig. 2 Plots of H_z obtained with $\tau = 8 \cdot 10^{-13}$ at 125, 250, 375, 500, and 625 time steps

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we first propose a new idea for constructing unconditionally stable leapfrog schemes for solving the time-dependent Maxwell's equations with the finite element method. The unconditional stability and second-order in time error estimate of the proposed leapfrog scheme are proved. We then extend the idea to construct an unconditionally stable leapfrog finite element scheme for the Drude metamaterial Maxwell's equations. Similar unconditional stability and error estimate as the standard Maxwell's equations are established for this complicated metamaterial Maxwell's equations. Finally, we extend the similar idea to solve

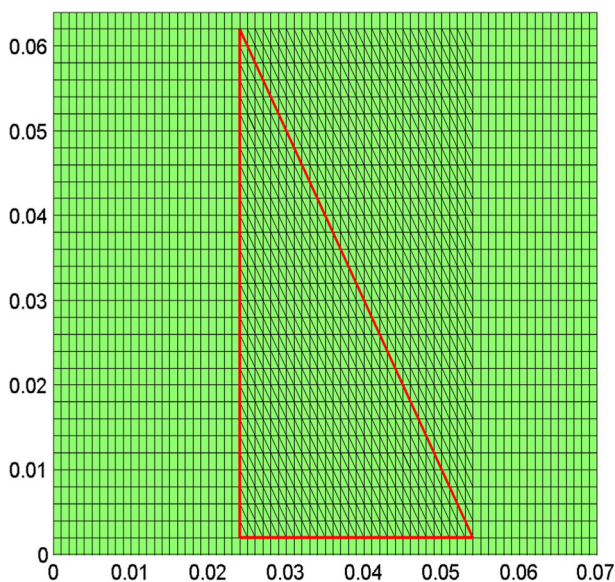


Fig. 3 The hybrid grid used for the triangular metamaterial slab simulation

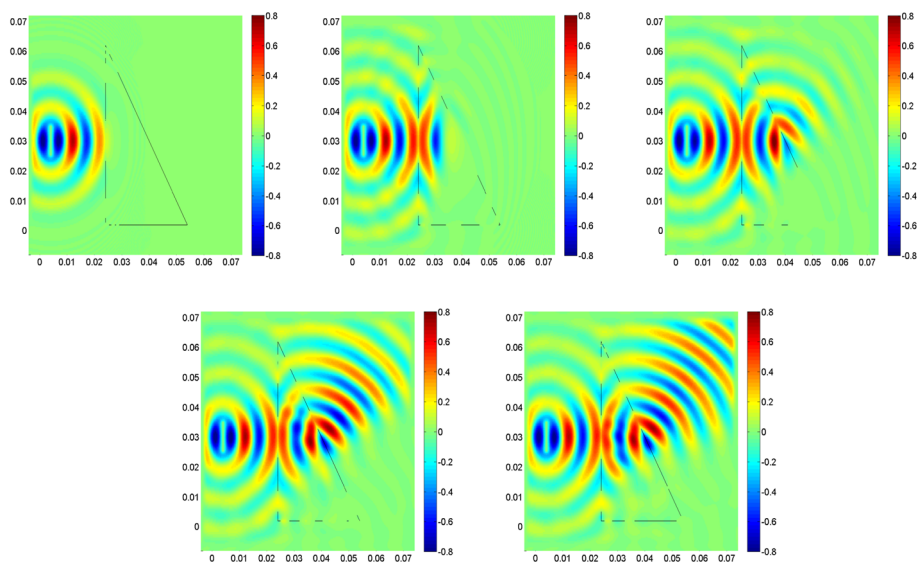


Fig. 4 Example 3. Plots of H_z obtained with $\tau = 1 \cdot 10^{-13}$ at 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 time steps

for the Cohen-Monk PML model. Numerical results are presented to support our theoretical analysis with interesting backward wave propagation simulations. The idea of constructing unconditionally stable leapfrog schemes with finite element methods is very interesting, and we will further extend this to more complicated Maxwell's equations in the future. Maxwell's equations in the future.

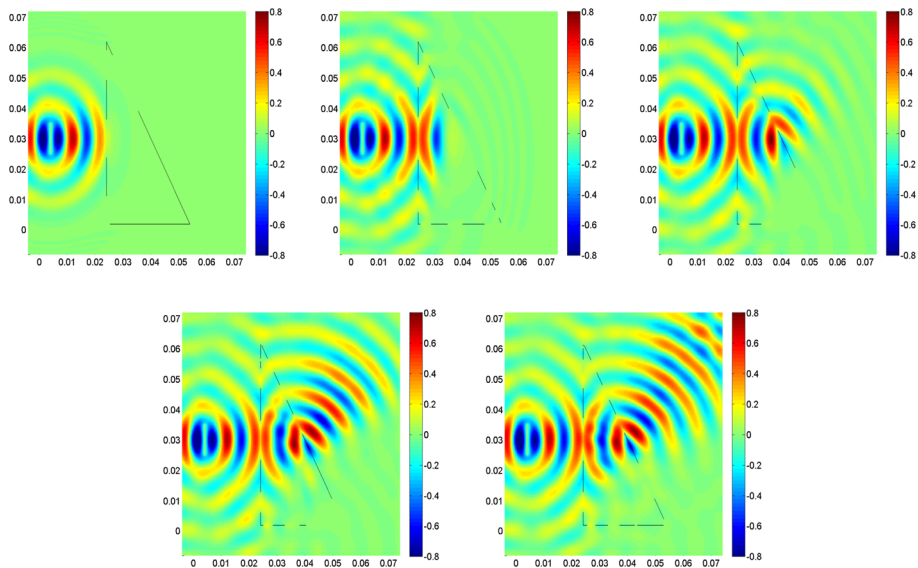


Fig. 5 Example 3. Plots of H_z obtained with $\tau = 8 \cdot 10^{-13}$ at 125, 250, 375, 500, and 625 time steps

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