

ROBUST SOLVERS FOR MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS WITH DISSIPATIVE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS *

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Abstract. In this paper, we design robust and efficient linear solvers for the numerical approximation of solutions to Maxwell's equations with dissipative boundary conditions. We consider a structure-preserving finite-element approximation with standard Nédélec–Raviart–Thomas elements in space and a Crank–Nicolson scheme in time to approximate the electric and magnetic fields.

We focus on two types of block preconditioners. The first type is based on the well-posedness results of the discrete problem. The second uses an exact block factorization of the linear system, for which the structure-preserving discretization yields sparse Schur complements. We prove robustness and optimality of these block preconditioners, and provide supporting numerical tests.

Key words. Maxwell's equations, finite-element method, structure-preserving block preconditioners, dissipative boundary conditions.

AMS subject classifications. 65M60, 35Q61, 65Z05, 65F08, 65F10

1. Introduction. In this paper, we consider Maxwell's system of partial differential equations (PDEs) with dissipative boundary conditions, also known as impedance boundary conditions. Let \mathcal{O} be a bounded, connected domain, $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and consider Maxwell's equations in the exterior of $\overline{\mathcal{O}}$, that is, in $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \overline{\mathcal{O}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \mathbf{B}_t + \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} = 0, \\ (2) \quad & \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t - \operatorname{curl} \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B} = -\mathbf{j}, \\ (3) \quad & \operatorname{div} \varepsilon \mathbf{E} = 0, \\ (4) \quad & \operatorname{div} \mathbf{B} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here, ε is the permittivity of the medium, μ is the permeability, and \mathbf{j} is the known current density of the system satisfying $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{j} = 0$. We assume that the computational domain, $\Omega = \mathcal{S} \setminus \overline{\mathcal{O}}$, is bounded, where \mathcal{S} is a ball in \mathbb{R}^3 with sufficiently large radius that contains \mathcal{O} . The system (1)-(4) is subject to a dissipative boundary condition:

$$(5) \quad (1 + \gamma) \mathbf{E}_{\tan} = -\mathbf{n} \times \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \quad \text{on } \Gamma_i.$$

In this setting, $\Gamma_i = \partial\Omega \cap \partial\mathcal{O}$ and $\mathbf{F}_{\tan} = \mathbf{F} - \langle \mathbf{F}, \mathbf{n} \rangle \mathbf{n}$, for a vector-valued function \mathbf{F} . On the rest of the boundary, $\Gamma_o = \partial\Omega \setminus \Gamma_i$, we have essential (Dirichlet-type) boundary conditions. For symmetric hyperbolic systems, such problems have been investigated for several decades starting with the work of Majda [19, 20] and later in the works by Colombini, Petkov, and Rauch on Maxwell's equations [4, 5, 23]. We note that the boundary conditions considered in the model problem pertain to obstacles more general than a perfect conductor. Of course, all of the constructions in this paper also apply to a perfectly-conducting obstacle (i.e., for the case of essential boundary conditions on the entire boundary).

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In the following, we develop efficient solvers based on block factorizations of structure-preserving discretizations of Maxwell’s equations, (1)–(4), with dissipative boundary conditions, (5). The goal is to efficiently solve the full time-dependent problem, uniformly with respect to physical and discretization parameters. The finite-element discretization that we use is described in [1] with further details included below. A serious bottleneck in the simulations based on this discretization, however, was the computational work needed for the solution of the resulting linear systems at each time step. As shown later, both theoretically and via numerical experiments, this issue is resolved by efficient and robust preconditioning techniques proposed here.

Block preconditioners are often used for coupled systems, especially those of saddle-point type (see e.g., [2, 3, 8, 16, 17, 21, 25, 27, 28]). Such preconditioners usually decouple the problems at the preconditioning stage and convert complicated systems into several simpler problems for which efficient solvers are either known or easier to construct. In general, there are two approaches to construct these types of preconditioners: *analytic* and *algebraic*. The *analytic* approach constructs the preconditioners by studying the mapping properties of the differential operators between appropriate Sobolev spaces. Prominent examples in this direction are the works of K. Mardal and R. Winther [21, 22], who developed a class of robust preconditioners for parameter-dependent problems, such as convection-dominated systems and the time-dependent Stokes equations. On the other hand, the *algebraic* approach aims at constructing preconditioners based on a block decomposition (or factorization) of the discretized equations. These factorizations can be very general, but they inevitably involve systems with Schur complements, which in turn require special approximations. Examples of applications include [the Navier-Stokes equations and magnetohydrodynamics \(MHD\)](#), where such approximate block factorization preconditioners have been developed [6, 7, 24].

In this paper, we present two types of block preconditioners based on these two approaches. For the analytical approach, we prove the well-posedness of the discrete problem in appropriate Sobolev spaces equipped with weighted norms. This allows us to achieve robustness of the linear solvers with respect to the physical and discretization parameters of the system. We then apply the framework from [17] and [22] and construct a family of block diagonal preconditioners, which are isomorphisms between the same pair of Sobolev spaces. The action of any such preconditioner corresponds to a decoupled problem and is computed efficiently.

For the algebraic approach, we derive an exact block factorization of the resulting linear systems. [In general, this may lead to an inefficient method, because it requires computing the action of the inverses of approximations to the corresponding Schur complements. Typically, the Schur complements are full matrices of size comparable to the size of the original problem. In the case of the discretized Maxwell’s equations, however, we deal with special linear systems resulting from finite-element spaces that are part of a deRham complex. As a result, we are able to prove that the Schur complements, themselves, are sparse. Thus, the action of the inverse to these Schur complements can be done using algebraic preconditioners, and this action is carried out with an optimal computational cost.](#)

The analytical approach we take is similar to what is done in [18], where an MHD system is considered. Here, we adjust the analysis to take into account the dissipative boundary condition. The algebraic approach, however, is new. Although the block factorization technique can be applied to the MHD system, it cannot be done in an exact fashion and the resulting Schur complements are not sparse. For the Maxwell system we consider here, the block factorization is exact and the Schur complements

are sparse. This is the key to having robust preconditioners, and we confirm the results with numerical experiments (see Section 5).

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce notation and definitions for Maxwell's equations. The structure-preserving discretization is then reviewed in Section 3, and in Section 4, we introduce and analyze the analytic and algebraic block preconditioners. Finally, in Section 5, we present numerical experiments illustrating the effectiveness and robustness of the proposed preconditioners. Concluding remarks and a discussion of future work are given in Section 6.

2. Preliminaries. We use (\cdot, \cdot) and $\|\cdot\|$ to denote the standard $L^2(\Omega)$ inner product and norm on a domain, Ω ,

$$\langle u, v \rangle = \int_{\Omega} u \cdot v \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad \|u\| = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle}.$$

With a slight abuse of notation, we use $L^2(\Omega)$ to denote both the scalar and vector L^2 space. Additionally, we assume that both ε and μ are positive continuous functions only depending on $x \in \Omega$, inducing weighted L^2 norms,

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 = \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \|\mathbf{u}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 = \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle.$$

Next, given a Lipschitz domain, Ω , and a differential operator, \mathfrak{D} , we use a standard notation for the following spaces

$$H(\mathfrak{D}) = \{v \in L^2(\Omega), \mathfrak{D}v \in L^2(\Omega)\},$$

with the associated graph norm, $\|u\|_{\mathfrak{D}}^2 = \|u\|^2 + \|\mathfrak{D}u\|^2$ (e.g. $H(\text{grad}) = H^1(\Omega)$). Then, we introduce the following spaces (the first one for scalar functions and the rest for vector-valued functions):

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\text{grad}) &= H_0^1(\Omega) = \{v \in H^1(\Omega) \quad \text{such that} \quad v|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}, \\ H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) &= \{\mathbf{v} \in H(\text{curl}) \quad \text{such that} \quad \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{n}|_{\Gamma_o} = 0\}, \\ H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}) &= \{\mathbf{v} \in H(\text{div}) \quad \text{such that} \quad \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{n} \rangle|_{\Gamma_o} = 0\}, \\ H_{\text{imp}}^0(\text{div}) &= \{\mathbf{v} \in H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}), \quad \text{such that} \quad \text{div} \, \mathbf{v} = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

More details on the construction of these spaces is found in [1]. Finally, for the time-dependent problem considered here, the relevant function spaces are

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\text{grad}; t) &= \{v(t, \cdot) \in H_0^1(\Omega) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0\}, \\ H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl}; t) &= \{\mathbf{v}(t, \cdot) \in H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl}), \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0\}, \\ H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}; t) &= \{\mathbf{v}(t, \cdot) \in H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}), \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, we have indexed the spaces with **imp** just to indicate that we have a part of the boundary where we impose an impedance (i.e., dissipative) boundary condition. With this notation, following [1], we introduce an auxiliary variable, p , associated with the divergence-free constraint of \mathbf{E} and get the following variational problem:

Find $(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p) \in H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}; t) \times H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl}; t) \times H_0(\text{grad}; t)$, such that for all $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) \in H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$ and for all $t > 0$,

$$(6) \quad \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}_t, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C} \rangle = 0,$$

$$(7) \quad \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_t, \mathbf{F} \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \text{grad} \, p, \mathbf{F} \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl} \, \mathbf{F} \rangle + (1 + \gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{E}_{\text{tan}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{tan}} \rangle = -\langle \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{F} \rangle,$$

$$(8) \quad \langle p_t, q \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad} \, q \rangle = 0.$$

At $t = 0$, the following initial conditions are needed,

$$(9) \quad \mathbf{E}(0, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{E}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{B}(0, \mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{B}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad p(0, \mathbf{x}) = 0.$$

In [1], it was shown that the above variational problem preserves the divergence of the magnetic field, \mathbf{B} , strongly and the divergence of the electric field, \mathbf{E} , weakly, if the initial conditions and right-hand side satisfy certain conditions. We discuss this further in the following section.

3. Finite-Element Discretization. Going forward, we consider a structure-preserving discretization of (6)-(8) and discuss the well-posedness of the linear system obtained at each time step. Such analysis is crucial for developing the block preconditioners discussed in Section 4.

For the temporal discretization, we adopt a Crank-Nicolson scheme. Crank-Nicolson is an example of a second-order symplectic time-stepping method, which is capable of preserving the discrete energy of the system. These types of schemes are important for guaranteeing that the asymptotic behavior is captured. If needed, higher-order symplectic methods can be used [9–12].

Spatially, we consider standard finite-element spaces. For the magnetic field \mathbf{B} , we use the Raviart-Thomas element denoted by $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \subset H_{\text{imp}}(\text{div})$. For the electric field \mathbf{E} , we use the Nédélec element denoted by $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \subset H_{\text{imp}}(\text{curl})$. Finally, we use standard Lagrange finite elements for the auxiliary unknown, p , and denote the space by $H_{h,0}(\text{grad}) \subset H_0(\text{grad})$. These choices of finite-element spaces satisfy the following exact sequence, which results in a structure-preserving discretization:

$$(10) \quad H_{h,0}(\text{grad}) \xrightarrow{\text{grad}} H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \xrightarrow{\text{curl}} H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \xrightarrow{\text{div}} L_h^2,$$

where L_h^2 is the corresponding piecewise polynomial subspace of $L^2(\Omega)$.

Thus, the full discretization of Maxwell's equation is:

Find $(\mathbf{B}_h, \mathbf{E}_h, p_h) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, such that for all $(\mathbf{C}_h, \mathbf{F}_h, q_h) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$,

$$(11) \quad \langle \mu^{-1} \frac{\mathbf{B}_h^n - \mathbf{B}_h^{n-1}}{\tau}, \mathbf{C}_h \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \frac{\mathbf{E}_h^n + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}}{2}, \mathbf{C}_h \rangle = 0,$$

$$\langle \varepsilon \frac{\mathbf{E}_h^n - \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}}{\tau}, \mathbf{F}_h \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \frac{\text{grad} p_h^n + \text{grad} p_h^{n-1}}{2}, \mathbf{F}_h \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \frac{\mathbf{B}_h^n + \mathbf{B}_h^{n-1}}{2}, \text{curl} \mathbf{F}_h \rangle +$$

$$(12) \quad (1 + \gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \frac{\mathbf{E}_{h,\text{tan}}^n + \mathbf{E}_{h,\text{tan}}^{n-1}}{2}, \mathbf{F}_{h,\text{tan}} \rangle = - \langle \frac{\mathbf{j}^n + \mathbf{j}^{n-1}}{2}, \mathbf{F}_h \rangle,$$

$$(13) \quad \langle \frac{p_h^n - p_h^{n-1}}{\tau}, q_h \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \frac{\mathbf{E}_h^n + \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}}{2}, \text{grad} q_h \rangle = 0,$$

with suitable initial conditions,

$$(14) \quad \mathbf{B}_h^0 = \Pi_h^{\text{div}} \mathbf{B}_0, \quad \mathbf{E}_h^0 = \Pi_h^{\text{curl}} \mathbf{E}_0, \quad p_h^0 = 0.$$

Here, the superscripts indicate the time step and Π_h^{div} and Π_h^{curl} are the canonical interpolations for $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div})$ and $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl})$. This discretization is structure-preserving, since it preserves the divergence of \mathbf{B} strongly and the divergence of \mathbf{E} weakly at the discrete level (as long as the initial conditions and right-hand side are discretized properly). We refer to [1] for details.

3.1. Well-posedness. For simplicity, we drop the subscript h and superscript n , and move all terms involving the previous time step to the right-hand side. Thus, the full discretization is stated as follows:

Find $(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, such that for all $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$,

$$(15) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C} \rangle = (\mathbf{g}_B, \mathbf{C}),$$

$$(16) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \text{grad } p, \mathbf{F} \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \rangle + (1 + \gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{E}_{\text{tan}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{tan}} \rangle = (\mathbf{g}_E, \mathbf{F}),$$

$$(17) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle p, q \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } q \rangle = (g_p, q),$$

where the dual functionals on the right-hand side are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{g}_B, \mathbf{C}) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}_h^{n-1}, \mathbf{C} \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}, \mathbf{C} \rangle, \\ (\mathbf{g}_E, \mathbf{F}) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}, \mathbf{F} \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \text{grad } p_h^{n-1}, \mathbf{F} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}_h^{n-1}, \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \rangle \\ &\quad - (1 + \gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{E}_{h,\text{tan}}^{n-1}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{tan}} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{j}^n + \mathbf{j}^{n-1}, \mathbf{F} \rangle, \\ (g_p, q) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \langle p_h^{n-1}, q \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}_h^{n-1}, \text{grad } q \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Following the ideas in [14] and [18], in order to analyze the well-posedness of (15)-(17), we analyze the following auxiliary problem first:

Find $(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, such that for all $(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$,

$$(18) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \text{div } \mathbf{B}, \text{div } \mathbf{C} \rangle = (\mathbf{g}_B, \mathbf{C}),$$

$$(19) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \text{grad } p, \mathbf{F} \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \rangle + (1 + \gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{E}_{\text{tan}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{tan}} \rangle = (\mathbf{g}_E, \mathbf{F}),$$

$$(20) \quad \frac{2}{\tau} \langle p, q \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } q \rangle = (g_p, q).$$

Since $\text{div } \mathbf{B} = 0$, the mixed formulations (15)-(17) and (18)-(20) are equivalent if $\mathbf{g}_B \in \left(H_{h,\text{imp}}^0(\text{div}) \right)'$. Thus, the well-posedness of (15)-(17) follows directly from the well-posedness of (18)-(20).

Introducing the following bilinear form,

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p; \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) &:= \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{C} \rangle + \langle \text{div } \mathbf{B}, \text{div } \mathbf{C} \rangle \\ (21) \quad &+ \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \text{grad } p, \mathbf{F} \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \rangle + (1 + \gamma) \langle \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle_{\Gamma_i} \\ &+ \frac{2}{\tau} \langle p, q \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } q \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and the following weighted norms,

$$(22) \quad \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 := \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + \|\text{div } \mathbf{B}\|^2,$$

$$(23) \quad \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 := \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + (1 + \gamma) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\Gamma_i}^2,$$

$$(24) \quad \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 := \frac{2}{\tau} \|p\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2,$$

we have the following theorem, which shows that (18)-(20) is well-posed.

THEOREM 1. *Let $\mathbf{V}_h := H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$. The bilinear form defined by (21) satisfies the following inf-sup condition,*

$$(25) \quad \sup_{0 \neq (\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) \in \mathbf{V}_h} \frac{a(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p; \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q)}{\left(\|\mathbf{C}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{F}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|q\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right)^{1/2}} \geq \frac{1}{4} \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

and is bounded,

$$(26) \quad a(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p; \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\|\mathbf{C}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{F}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|q\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Thus, the auxiliary problem, (18)-(20), is well-posed.

Proof. Choose $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{B} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}$, $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{E} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{grad } p$, and $q = p$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p; \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{E} \rangle + \langle \mu^{-1} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{E} \rangle + \langle \text{div } \mathbf{B}, \text{div } \mathbf{B} \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{grad } p \rangle + \langle \varepsilon \text{grad } p, \mathbf{E} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{grad } p \rangle - \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl } \mathbf{E} \rangle \\ &\quad + (1 + \gamma) \langle \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle_{\Gamma_i} + \frac{2}{\tau} \langle p, p \rangle - \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where we use the facts that $\text{div } \text{curl } \mathbf{E} = 0$, $\text{curl } \text{grad } p = 0$, and $\int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{E}_{\text{tan}}, \text{grad } p \rangle = 0$. Then, after some rearranging,

$$\begin{aligned} a(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p; \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q) &= \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + \langle \mu^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \text{curl } \mathbf{E} \rangle + \|\text{div } \mathbf{B}\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + (1 + \gamma) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\Gamma_i}^2 + \langle \varepsilon \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \|p\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ &\geq \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 - \frac{1}{\tau} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 - \frac{\tau}{4} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + \|\text{div } \mathbf{B}\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + (1 + \gamma) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\Gamma_i}^2 - \frac{1}{\tau} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 - \frac{\tau}{4} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \|p\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\tau} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + \|\text{div } \mathbf{B}\|^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \frac{\tau}{4} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + (1 + \gamma) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\Gamma_i}^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\tau} \|p\|^2 + \frac{\tau}{4} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\mathbf{C}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{F}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|q\|_{\text{grad}}^2 &= \|\mathbf{B} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E} + \frac{\tau}{2} \text{grad } p\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \\
&\leq 2\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \frac{\tau^2}{2}\|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + 2\|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \frac{\tau^2}{2}\|\text{grad } p\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \\
&= 2\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \tau\|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}}^2 + 2\|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \tau\|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \\
&\leq 4(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Then, the inf-sup condition, (25), follows directly. Boundedness, (26), is derived from the definition of the bilinear form, $a(\cdot, \cdot; \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$, and some Cauchy-Schwarz inequalities. Finally, the well-posedness of the auxiliary problem, (18)-(20), follows by applying the Babuska-Brezzi theory. \square

THEOREM 2. *If $\mathbf{g}_B \in (H_{h,\text{imp}}^0(\text{div}))'$, the mixed formulation, (15)-(17), is well-posed.*

Proof. Since (15)-(17) and (18)-(20) are equivalent, and the latter is well-posed, then so is the original mixed formulation, (15)-(17). Similar arguments as in Lemma 1 and Theorem 8 of [14] give the result. \square

4. Robust Linear Solvers. Next, we develop the robust linear solvers for solving (15)-(17). We consider two types of preconditioners. One is based on the well-posedness described above, and the other is based on block factorization.

4.1. Block Preconditioners based on Well-posedness. The first type of preconditioner we consider follows from the framework proposed in [17] and [22]. Such preconditioners are constructed based on the well-posedness of the linear system. Roughly speaking, the well-posedness shows that the linear operator under consideration is an isomorphism from the given Hilbert space to its dual. Therefore, any isomorphism from the dual space back to the original Hilbert space can be used as a preconditioner. A natural choice for such an isomorphism is the Riesz operator induced by the norm equipped by the Hilbert space.

4.1.1. Preconditioner for the Auxiliary Problem. First consider the auxiliary problem used in the proof of well-posedness. The matrix form of (18)-(20) is

$$(27) \quad \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\tau} M_B + D^T M_0 D & M_B K & \\ -K^T M_B & \frac{2}{\tau} M_E + Z & M_E G \\ & -G^T M_E & \frac{2}{\tau} M_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{E} \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{g}_B \\ \mathbf{g}_E \\ g_p \end{pmatrix},$$

where M_p , M_E , M_B , and M_0 are the (weighted) mass matrices for finite-element spaces $H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl})$, $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div})$, and L_h^2 , respectively, and Z represents the surface integral associated with the impedance boundary condition. Additionally, G , K , and D are incidence matrices representing the discrete gradient, curl, and divergence operators on the given triangulation. Let $\{\phi_i^{\text{grad}}\}$, $\{\phi_i^{\text{curl}}\}$, and $\{\phi_i^{\text{div}}\}$ be the basis of $H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl})$, and $H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div})$, respectively. Moreover, let $\{\eta_i^{\text{curl}}\}$, $\{\eta_i^{\text{div}}\}$, and $\{\eta_i^{L^2}\}$ be the corresponding degrees of freedom. Then, G , K , and D are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{ij} &:= \eta_i^{\text{curl}}(\text{grad } \phi_j^{\text{grad}}) \\
K_{ij} &:= \eta_i^{\text{div}}(\text{curl } \phi_j^{\text{curl}}) \\
D_{ij} &:= \eta_i^{L^2}(\text{div } \phi_j^{\text{div}})
\end{aligned}$$

Based on this definition, we naturally have

$$(28) \quad KG = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{and} \quad DK = \mathbf{0},$$

which are the discrete counterparts of $\text{curl grad} = 0$ and $\text{div curl} = 0$. Another crucial property on the discrete level is $G^T Z = 0$. This follows from the fact that

$$\langle Z\mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle = (1+\gamma) \int_{\Gamma_i} \langle \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{n} \times \text{grad } p \rangle = 0, \quad \forall \mathbf{E} \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}), p \in H_{h,0}(\text{grad}).$$

Equivalently, $ZG = 0$. Note that these properties hold for any order of finite-element spaces. For example, note that from (10), we have $\text{grad } \phi \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl})$ for any $\phi \in H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$, and moreover,

$$(29) \quad \text{grad } \phi = \sum_l \boldsymbol{\eta}_l^{\text{curl}}(\text{grad } \phi) \phi_j^{\text{curl}}.$$

Thus, for $(KG)_{ij}$, we then obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} (KG)_{ij} &= \sum_l K_{il} G_{lj} = \sum_l \boldsymbol{\eta}_i^{\text{div}}(\text{curl } \phi_l^{\text{curl}}) \boldsymbol{\eta}_l^{\text{curl}}(\text{grad } \phi_j^{\text{grad}}) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_i^{\text{div}} \left(\text{curl } \sum_l \boldsymbol{\eta}_l^{\text{curl}}(\text{grad } \phi_j^{\text{grad}}) \phi_l^{\text{curl}} \right) \\ &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_i^{\text{div}}(\text{curl grad } \phi_j^{\text{grad}}) = 0. \quad (\text{by (29)}) \end{aligned}$$

Results for $DK = 0$ are similar.

Based on this framework, we first consider the following block diagonal preconditioner, which corresponds to the Reisz operator induced by the weighted norm $\|\cdot\|_{\text{div}}$, $\|\cdot\|_{\text{curl}}$, and $\|\cdot\|_{\text{grad}}$:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} = \begin{pmatrix} D^T M_0 D + \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{B}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\tau}{2} K^T M_{\mathbf{B}} K + \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{E}} + Z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\tau}{2} G^T M_p G + \frac{2}{\tau} M_p \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

Following [17, 22], and with a slight abuse of notation between matrices and operators, we note that $\mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} : \mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathbf{X}'$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} : \mathbf{X}' \mapsto \mathbf{X}$, where $\mathbf{X} := H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \times H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \times H_{h,0}(\text{grad})$ equipped with the norm $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}} := \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|p\|_{\text{grad}}^2 \right)^{1/2}$.

Therefore, $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} : \mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathbf{X}$. Based on well-posedness of the auxiliary problem (Theorem 1), we have, for $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, p)^T$ and $\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{F}, q)^T$,

$$\|\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}}\|_{\mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathbf{X}} := \sup_{\mathbf{x} \sup_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{|(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})_{\mathbf{X}}|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{X}}} = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{|a(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y})|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{X}}} \leq C.$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}})^{-1}\|_{\mathbf{X}' \mapsto \mathbf{X}}^{-1} &= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{\|\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} \mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}}} = \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}} \sup_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})_{\mathbf{X}}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{X}}} \\ &= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}} \sup_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{a(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathbf{X}} \|\mathbf{y}\|_{\mathbf{X}}} \geq \frac{1}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

We can then estimate the condition number of the preconditioned system as follows:

$$\kappa(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}}) := \|\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}}\|_{\mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathbf{X}} \cdot \|(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}})^{-1}\|_{\mathbf{X} \mapsto \mathbf{X}} \leq 4C = \mathcal{O}(1).$$

In practice, the action of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}}$ involves the inversion of three diagonal blocks, which could be expensive. In order to reduce the cost, we replace the diagonal blocks of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}}$ by their spectral equivalent symmetric positive definite (SPD) approximations:

$$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} = \text{diag}(Q_{\mathbf{B}}, Q_{\mathbf{E}}, Q_p),$$

We use HX-preconditioners [13] to solve the first two diagonal blocks of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}}$, defining $Q_{\mathbf{B}}$ and $Q_{\mathbf{E}}$, and use standard multigrid preconditioners to solve the third diagonal block, defining Q_p . Similarly, we can show that the condition number $\kappa(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}^{\text{aux}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}}) = \mathcal{O}(1)$.

4.1.2. Preconditioner for the Original Formulation. Next, we consider the original structure-preserving discretization, (15)-(17). In matrix form, we write,

$$(30) \quad \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{B}} & M_{\mathbf{B}} K & \\ -K^T M_{\mathbf{B}} & \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{E}} + Z & M_{\mathbf{E}} G \\ & -G^T M_{\mathbf{E}} & \frac{2}{\tau} M_p \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{E} \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{B}} \\ \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{E}} \\ g_p \end{pmatrix},$$

which is obtained by removing the stabilization term, $D^T M_0 D$, in \mathcal{A}^{aux} . Removing the stabilization term in the preconditioner $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}^{\text{aux}}_{\mathcal{D}}$, then, we obtain a diagonal block preconditioner for \mathcal{A} :

$$(31) \quad \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{B}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\tau}{2} K^T M_{\mathbf{B}} K + \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{E}} + Z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\tau}{2} G^T M_p G + \frac{2}{\tau} M_p \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

Using the fact that $DK = \mathbf{0}$, we have,

$$\left(D^T M D + \frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{B}} \right)^{-1} M_{\mathbf{B}} K = \frac{\tau}{2} K = \left(\frac{2}{\tau} M_{\mathbf{B}} \right)^{-1} M_{\mathbf{B}} K.$$

Therefore, $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}^{\text{aux}}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}} = \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}$, which implies that $\kappa(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a robust preconditioner for \mathcal{A} . Obviously, the action of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ can be expensive in practice, so we replace the diagonal blocks of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ by their spectral equivalent SPD approximations:

$$(32) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}} = \text{diag}(Q_{\mathbf{B}}, Q_{\mathbf{E}}, Q_p).$$

It is easy to see that $\kappa(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}) = \kappa(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}^{\text{aux}}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}^{\text{aux}}) = \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is a robust preconditioner for \mathcal{A} .

4.1.3. Keeping the Magnetic Field Solenoidal. In [1], we show that an important feature of the structure-preserving discretization, (15)-(17), is that it keeps $\text{div } \mathbf{B} = 0$ at every time step. Here, we follow the approach proposed in [18] to show that it is possible to preserve the divergence-free condition for each iteration of the linear solver.

THEOREM 3. *Assume the initial guess, $\mathbf{x}^0 = (\mathbf{B}^0, \mathbf{E}^0, p^0)^T$, and right-hand side, $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{g}_B, \mathbf{g}_E, g_p)^T$, satisfy $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B}^0 = 0$ and $\operatorname{div} M_B^{-1} \mathbf{g}_B = 0$, respectively. Then, all iterations, $\mathbf{x}^l = (\mathbf{B}^l, \mathbf{E}^l, p^l)^T$, of the $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ preconditioned GMRES method satisfy $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B}^l = 0$.*

Proof. According to the definition of preconditioned GMRES, we have

$$\mathbf{x}^l \in \mathbf{x}^0 + \mathcal{K}^l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{r}^0),$$

where,

$$\mathcal{K}^l(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}, \mathbf{r}^0) = \operatorname{span}\{\mathbf{r}^0, \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}\mathbf{r}^0, (\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A})^2\mathbf{r}^0, \dots, (\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A})^{l-1}\mathbf{r}^0\},$$

and $\mathbf{r}^0 = (\mathbf{r}_B^0, \mathbf{r}_E^0, r_p^0)^T := \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathbf{b} - \mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}^0)$. Note that $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r}_B^0 = 0$.

Denote $\mathbf{v}^m = (\mathbf{v}_B^m, \mathbf{v}_E^m, v_p^m)^T := (\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A})^m \mathbf{r}^0$, $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, l-1$. Since $\mathbf{v}^m = \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}\mathbf{v}^{m-1}$, we obtain,

$$(33) \quad \mathbf{v}_B^m = \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_B\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_B\mathbf{v}_B^{m-1} + M_B K \mathbf{v}_E^{m-1}\right) = \mathbf{v}_B^{m-1} + \frac{2}{\tau}K \mathbf{v}_E^{m-1}.$$

Then, $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}_B^m = 0$ if $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}_B^{m-1} = 0$. Since $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{r}_B^0 = 0$, by induction, we have $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}_B^m = 0$.

Finally, \mathbf{x}^l is a linear combination of \mathbf{v}^m , $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, l-1$, which implies that \mathbf{B}^l is a linear combination of \mathbf{v}_B^m . Since $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{v}_B^m = 0$, we conclude that $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B}^l = 0$ for all l . \square

The above theory says that using $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ as a preconditioner preserves the divergence-free condition of \mathbf{B} . However, the preconditioner $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$, in general, may not. A remedy is to use $Q_B = \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_B\right)^{-1}$, which leads to

$$(34) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}} = \operatorname{diag}\left(\left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_B\right)^{-1}, Q_E, Q_p\right).$$

While it may seem impractical to use such a preconditioner **because of the need of the exact action of the inverse of a matrix**, using (33), we can update \mathbf{v}_B^m without this inversion. Thus, using $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$ as the preconditioner still allows for the preservation of the divergence-free condition for all the iterations of GMRES.

THEOREM 4. *Assume the initial guess, $\mathbf{x}^0 = (\mathbf{B}^0, \mathbf{E}^0, p^0)^T$, and right-hand side, $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{g}_B, \mathbf{g}_E, g_p)^T$, satisfy $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B}^0 = 0$ and $\operatorname{div} M_B^{-1} \mathbf{g}_B = 0$, respectively. Then, all iterations, $\mathbf{x}^l = (\mathbf{B}^l, \mathbf{E}^l, p^l)^T$, of the $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$ preconditioned GMRES method satisfy $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{B}^l = 0$.*

Proof. The proof is the same as for Theorem 3 with $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$ replaced by $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$. \square

4.1.4. Generalization. We conclude this subsection with the generalization of the block diagonal preconditioner to a block triangular preconditioner,

$$(35) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_B\right)^{-1} & 0 & 0 \\ -K^T M_B & Q_E^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & -G^T M_E & Q_p^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

and

$$(36) \quad \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{U}} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_{\mathbf{B}}\right)^{-1} & M_{\mathbf{B}}K & 0 \\ 0 & Q_{\mathbf{E}}^{-1} & M_{\mathbf{E}}G \\ 0 & 0 & Q_p^{-1} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}.$$

Since the analysis for $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{U}}$ is the same, we only consider $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}$ here. Also, note that we use $\frac{\tau}{2}M_{\mathbf{B}}$ for the first diagonal block in order to keep the divergence-free condition.

With a slight abuse of notation, we define $A_{\mathbf{B}}$, $A_{\mathbf{E}}$, and A_p as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A_{\mathbf{B}}\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \rangle_{\text{div}}, \quad \forall \mathbf{C} \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{div}) \\ \langle A_{\mathbf{E}}\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle &= \langle \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{F} \rangle_{\text{curl}}, \quad \forall \mathbf{F} \in H_{h,\text{imp}}(\text{curl}) \\ \langle A_p p, q \rangle &= \langle p, q \rangle_{\text{grad}}, \quad \forall q \in H_{h,0}(\text{grad}). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $Q_{\mathbf{E}}$ and Q_p are spectrally equivalent to the inverse of $A_{\mathbf{E}}$ and A_p :

$$(37) \quad c_{1,\mathbf{E}} \langle Q_{\mathbf{E}} \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle \leq \langle A_{\mathbf{E}}^{-1} \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle \leq c_{2,\mathbf{E}} \langle Q_{\mathbf{E}} \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle,$$

$$(38) \quad c_{1,p} \langle Q_p p, p \rangle \leq \langle A_p^{-1} p, p \rangle \leq c_{2,p} \langle Q_p p, p \rangle.$$

Since the preconditioners are neither block diagonal nor symmetric positive definite, we have to use GMRES to solve them. Following the standard convergence analysis of GMRES, we derive the following theorem concerning the so-called *field-of-values* of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}\mathcal{A}$, defined as

$$\mathbb{V}_{\mathcal{W}}(\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}\mathcal{A}) := \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : z = \frac{\langle \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}}}{\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}}}, \mathbf{0} \neq \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X} \right\}.$$

Here, we use the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}}$ induced by $\mathcal{W} = \text{diag}(A_{\mathbf{B}}^{-1}, Q_{\mathbf{E}}, Q_p)$. Based on this definition, we follow the argument in [17] for the analysis of the GMRES method, and thus derive the following theorem.

THEOREM 5. *Assume (37) and (38) hold, then there exists constants, λ and Λ , such that for any $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$,*

$$\lambda \leq \frac{\langle \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}}}{\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}}}, \quad \frac{\|\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}}} \geq \Lambda,$$

provided $\rho := \|I_{\mathbf{E}} - Q_{\mathbf{E}}A_{\mathbf{E}}\|_{\text{curl}} < \sqrt{3} - 1$. Here, the constants λ and Λ do not depend on neither the discretization parameters, h and τ , nor the physical parameters, ε and μ^{-1} .

Proof. By the definition of $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$ and \mathcal{A} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{A} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}} &= \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} \rangle_{\text{div}} + \langle \frac{\tau}{2} \text{curl } \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B} \rangle_{\text{div}} + \langle \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle_{\text{curl}} + \langle \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle Q_{\mathbf{E}} A_{\mathbf{E}} \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle - \langle \mathbf{E}, \text{grad } p \rangle + \langle Q_p \text{grad } p, \text{grad } p \rangle + \langle \frac{\tau}{2} p, p \rangle \\
&\geq \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 - \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}} \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2}} \|\text{curl } \mathbf{E}\|_{\mu^{-1}} + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 \\
&\quad - (1 + \rho) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}} \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}} + \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|p\|^2 \\
&\geq \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 - \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}} \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}} + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 \\
&\quad - (1 + \rho) \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}} \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}} + \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|p\|^2 \\
&\geq \begin{pmatrix} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}} \\ \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}} \\ \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2}} \|p\| \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1+\rho}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1+\rho}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}} \\ \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}} \\ \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2}} \|p\| \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to verify that the matrix in the middle is SPD, when $0 \leq \rho < \sqrt{3} - 1$. Therefore, there exists a constant λ_0 such that,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{A} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}} &\geq \lambda_0 \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + \|\text{grad } p\|_{Q_{\mathbf{E}}}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|p\|^2 \right) \\
&\geq \lambda_0 \left(\|\mathbf{B}\|_{\text{div}}^2 + \|\mathbf{E}\|_{\text{curl}}^2 + c_{2,\mathbf{E}}^{-1} \frac{2}{\tau} \|\text{grad } p\|_{\varepsilon}^2 + \frac{\tau}{2} \|p\|^2 \right) \\
&\geq \min\{1, (1 - \rho), c_{2,\mathbf{E}}^{-1} c_{1,p}^{-1}, c_{1,p}^{-1}\} \lambda_0 \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle_{\mathcal{W}^{-1}},
\end{aligned}$$

which gives the lower bound $\lambda := \min\{1, (1 - \rho), c_{2,\mathbf{E}}^{-1} c_{1,p}^{-1}, c_{1,p}^{-1}\} \lambda_0$. The upper bound, Λ , follows directly from the continuity of each term. \square

The condition $\|I_{\mathbf{E}} - Q_{\mathbf{E}} A_{\mathbf{E}}\|_{A_{\mathbf{E}}} < \sqrt{3} - 1$ means that we should solve $A_{\mathbf{E}}$ by a Krylov method using $Q_{\mathbf{E}}$ as the preconditioner to a certain prescribed tolerance in practice. Regardless, the above theorem implies that $\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}$ preconditioned GMRES converges uniformly with respect to the discretization and physical parameters.

4.2. Block Preconditioner based on Exact Block Factorization. Next, we consider linear solvers based on block factorization. In general, block factorization inevitably involves systems with Schur complements, often built recursively if the system involves more than two fields. Since exact Schur complements are typically dense, traditional preconditioners based on block factorization need approximations, and the performance of the preconditioner strongly depends on the accuracy of these approximations. However, good approximations of the Schur complements are, in general, rather challenging to design in practice. In the case of (15)-(17), though, the structure-preserving discretization allows for the Schur complements to be computed exactly. Specifically, the exactness property of the sequence of discrete spaces yield sparse Schur complements that are used directly without approximation.

4.2.1. Exact Block Factorization. First, consider the mixed formulation, (15)-(17), more precisely, its matrix form, (30). Recall that due to the structure-preserving discretization, properties of the gradient and curl operators (e.g., $\text{curl grad} = 0$) are carried over to the discrete level (e.g., $KG = \mathbf{0}$ or, equivalently, $G^T K^T = \mathbf{0}$).

Likewise $G^T Z = 0$ (or, equivalently, $ZG = 0$). Based on this, we have the following exact block factorization of (30),

$$(39) \quad \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{L} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{U},$$

where

$$(40) \quad \mathcal{L} = \begin{pmatrix} I & & \\ -\frac{\tau}{2} K^T & I & \\ & -\frac{\tau}{2} G^T & I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\tau} M_B & & \\ & S_E & \\ & & S_p \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{U} = \begin{pmatrix} I & \frac{\tau}{2} K & \\ & I & \frac{\tau}{2} G \\ & & I \end{pmatrix},$$

with the following Schur complements

$$S_E = \frac{\tau}{2} K^T M_B K + \frac{2}{\tau} M_E + Z,$$

$$S_p = \frac{\tau}{2} G^T M_E G + \frac{2}{\tau} M_p.$$

Again, we emphasize that, due to the structure-preserving discretization, the Schur complements are computed exactly and are sparse.

4.2.2. Block Preconditioners. Based on the above exact factorization, (39), we design several block preconditioners. One simple choice is to use the diagonal block, \mathcal{D}^{-1} . Interestingly, such choice actually leads to the preconditioner, $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\mathcal{D}}$, (31), derived from the well-posedness. Of course, computing the inverse of \mathcal{D} (or the action of its inverse) involves inverting the Schur complements, S_E^{-1} and S_p^{-1} , exactly, which is expensive and infeasible in practice. Therefore, we replace the Schur complements by their spectral equivalent SPD approximations, which in the diagonal case, yields the block preconditioners in (32) (or (34) if we need to preserve the divergence-free property):

$$(41) \quad c_{1,B} \langle Q_B \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} \rangle \leq \left\langle \left(\frac{2}{\tau} M_B \right)^{-1} \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} \right\rangle \leq c_{2,B} \langle Q_B \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{B} \rangle,$$

$$(42) \quad c_{1,E} \langle Q_E \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle \leq \langle S_E^{-1} \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle \leq c_{2,E} \langle Q_E \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{E} \rangle,$$

$$(43) \quad c_{1,p} \langle Q_p \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle \leq \langle S_p^{-1} \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle \leq c_{2,p} \langle Q_p \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle.$$

This implies that for $Q = \text{diag}(Q_B, Q_E, Q_p)$, we have

$$c_1 \langle Q \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq \langle \mathcal{D}^{-1} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \leq c_2 \langle Q \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle,$$

with $c_1 = \min\{c_{1,B}, c_{1,E}, c_{1,p}\}$ and $c_2 = \max\{c_{2,B}, c_{2,E}, c_{2,p}\}$. Possible choices of Q_B , Q_E , and Q_p were discussed in the previous section. Again, we choose $Q_B = \left(\frac{2}{\tau} M_B\right)^{-1}$ in order to preserve the divergence-free condition in the linear solver.

Based on Q , though, we consider three other different block preconditioners,

$$(44) \quad \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}} := Q \mathcal{L}^{-1}, \quad \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}} := \mathcal{U}^{-1} Q, \quad \mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}} := \mathcal{U}^{-1} Q \mathcal{L}^{-1}.$$

Here, \mathcal{L}^{-1} and \mathcal{U}^{-1} can be computed exactly as follows

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I & & \\ \frac{\tau}{2} K^T & I & \\ & \frac{\tau}{2} G^T & I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{U}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -\frac{\tau}{2} K & \\ & I & -\frac{\tau}{2} G \\ & & I \end{pmatrix}.$$

THEOREM 6. *Let $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}$, $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$, and $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$ be defined by (44) and assume the spectral-equivalent properties, (41)-(43), hold, then,*

$$(45) \quad \lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2], \lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2], \text{ and } \lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2],$$

where $C_1 = \min\{c_{2,\mathbf{B}}^{-1}, c_{2,\mathbf{E}}^{-2}, c_{2,p}^{-1}\}$ and $C_2 = \max\{c_{1,\mathbf{B}}^{-1}, c_{1,\mathbf{E}}^{-1}, c_{1,p}^{-1}\}$ are constants that do not depend on neither the discretization parameters, h and τ , nor the physical parameters, ε and μ^{-1} .

Proof. First consider $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}$,

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A} = Q\mathcal{L}^{-1}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U} = Q\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{\mathbf{B}}\left(\frac{2}{\tau}M_{\mathbf{B}}\right) & Q_{\mathbf{B}}M_{\mathbf{B}}K & \\ & Q_{\mathbf{E}}S_{\mathbf{E}} & Q_{\mathbf{E}}M_{\mathbf{B}}G \\ & & Q_pS_p \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}$ is block upper triangular, its eigenvalues, $\lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A})$, are determined by the eigenvalues of its diagonal blocks. Then, using the spectral-equivalent properties, (41)-(43), we have $\lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2]$.

For the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}$, we consider the following generalized eigenvalue problem,

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}^{-1}\mathbf{x} \iff \mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}\mathbf{x} = \lambda Q^{-1}\mathcal{U}\mathbf{x} \iff Q\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathbf{y} = \lambda\mathbf{y}, \text{ where } \mathbf{y} = \mathcal{U}\mathbf{x}.$$

Thus, the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}$ are also the eigenvalues of $Q\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}$,

$$Q\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{\mathbf{B}}\left(\frac{2}{\tau}M_{\mathbf{B}}\right) & & \\ -Q_{\mathbf{E}}K^T M_{\mathbf{B}} & Q_{\mathbf{E}}S_{\mathbf{E}} & \\ & -Q_pG^T M_{\mathbf{E}} & Q_pS_p \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is a block lower triangular matrix, and the eigenvalues are again determined by the eigenvalues of its diagonal blocks. Therefore, using (41)-(43), $\lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2]$.

Finally, we consider $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$ using the following generalized eigenvalue problem,

$$\mathcal{A}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}^{-1}\mathbf{x} \iff \mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathcal{L}Q^{-1}\mathcal{U}\mathbf{x} \iff Q\mathcal{D}\mathbf{y} = \lambda\mathbf{y}, \text{ where } \mathbf{y} = \mathcal{U}\mathbf{x}.$$

Then, the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}$ are also the eigenvalues of $Q\mathcal{D}$. Since $Q\mathcal{D} = \text{diag}(Q_{\mathbf{B}}\left(\frac{2}{\tau}M_{\mathbf{B}}\right), Q_{\mathbf{E}}S_{\mathbf{E}}, Q_pS_p)$, we again conclude that $\lambda(\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}\mathcal{A}) \in [C_1, C_2]$. \square

As before, using $Q_{\mathbf{B}}$ may destroy the divergence-free property of our discretization. Therefore, we use $Q_{\mathbf{B}} = \left(\frac{\tau}{2}M_{\mathbf{B}}\right)^{-1}$ to guarantee that the resulting preconditioned GMRES approach preserves the divergence of \mathcal{B} at each iteration.

5. Numerical Experiments. Several numerical tests are done by solving system (1)-(4) using the Crank-Nicolson time discretization and the structure-preserving space discretization described in Section 3. Here, we focus on the robustness and efficiency of the linear solvers proposed in the previous sections.

5.1. Spherical Domain. We first use a test problem described in [4], for which it was shown in [1] that the given discretization accurately resolves the solution which decays exponentially in time and space. For the computational domain, we take the area between a polyhedral approximation of the sphere of radius 1, and a polyhedral approximation of a sphere of radius 4 (see Figure 1). The inner sphere represents the obstacle, with an impedance boundary, and the outer sphere is considered far enough away that a Dirichlet (perfect conductor) boundary condition is used. In other words,

we prescribe $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{n} = 0$, $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$, and $p = 0$ on the outer sphere. The exact solution (taken from [4, Theorem 3.2]) is given as follows:

$$(46) \quad \mathbf{E}_* = \frac{e^{r(|\mathbf{x}|+t)}}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} \left(r^2 - \frac{r}{|\mathbf{x}|} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ -y \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(47) \quad \mathbf{B}_* = e^{r(|\mathbf{x}|+t)} \left[\frac{1}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \left(r^2 - \frac{3r}{|\mathbf{x}|} + \frac{3}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} z^2 + y^2 \\ -xy \\ -xz \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2r}{|\mathbf{x}|} - \frac{2}{|\mathbf{x}|^2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right],$$

$$(48) \quad p_* = 0,$$

where $r = 1/2 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 + 4/\gamma} \right)$ for various values of γ . For the initial conditions, we use piecewise polynomial interpolants of the exponentially-decaying solutions given in equations (46)-(47) at $t = 0$. Further corrections of \mathbf{E}_0 are needed to make it orthogonal to the gradients of functions in $H_{0,h}(\text{grad})$ and also to the gradients of the discrete harmonic form. We refer to [1] for details. Finally, for the tests below, we take $\gamma = 0.05$ ($r = -4$). Four different meshes are used in order to test the robustness of the preconditioners with respect to the mesh size and the detailed information about the meshes can be find in Table 1. Numerical experiments are done using a workstation with an 8-Core 3GHz Intel Xeon ‘Sandy Bridge’ CPU and 256 GB of RAM. The software used is a finite-element and multigrid package written by the authors.

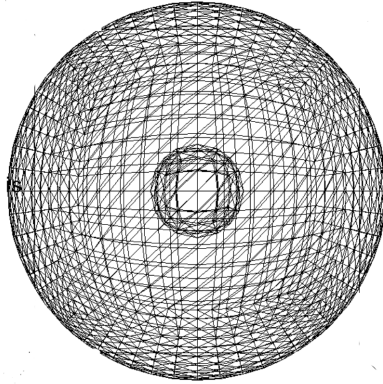


Fig. 1: Computational domain of the numerical tests

Table 1: Geometric information for the sphere meshes.

	Vertices	Edges	Faces	DoF
Mesh 1	602	3,210	4,812	8,624
Mesh 2	3,681	21,736	34,482	59,899
Mesh 3	27,005	171,748	282,962	481,715
Mesh 4	228,412	1,525,390	2,567,848	4,321,650

First, we consider the block preconditioners based on well-posedness: the block diagonal preconditioner, \mathcal{W}_D (34); the block lower triangular preconditioner, \mathcal{W}_L (35); and the block upper triangular preconditioner, \mathcal{W}_U (36). The diagonal blocks are solved inexactly by the preconditioned GMRES method [26] with a tolerance of 10^{-2} , in order to make sure that the spectral-equivalent properties, (37) and (38), are satisfied. This tolerance is sufficient to meet the conditions in the proof of Theorem 5. In all experiments, these diagonal blocks are usually solved in no more than 10 iterations (often under 5).

Since we use a Krylov solver on the diagonal blocks, which is a nonlinear iteration, the preconditioners are actually changing at each step. Thus, we use flexible GMRES (FGMRES) as the outer iteration with a relative residual stopping criteria of 10^{-8} . Table 2 shows the number iterations of the preconditioned FGMRES method with the three different block preconditioners. In these tests, we fix $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$ and investigate the robustness of the proposed preconditioners with respect to the time step size, τ , and mesh size. The iteration counts shown in Table 2 are recorded at the second time step, though the iterations for other time steps are similar. Based on the results, we see that the block preconditioners are effective and robust with respect to these parameters. It should be noted that the number of overall iterations depends on the tolerance we use for solving the diagonal blocks. In general, relaxing the inner tolerance leads to a slight increase of the overall number of iterations and tightening leads to a slight decrease. Since we already achieve good performance with a relatively large tolerance (i.e., 10^{-2}), we use this for all tests below.

Table 2: Sphere meshes: iteration counts for the block preconditioners based on well-posedness. (left) Block Diagonal, \mathcal{W}_D (34). (center) Block Lower Triangular, \mathcal{W}_L (35). (right) Block Upper Triangular, \mathcal{W}_U (36). Diagonal blocks are solved inexactly.

Mesh		\mathcal{W}_D				\mathcal{W}_L				\mathcal{W}_U			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
τ	0.2	21	26	27	28	7	8	8	9	7	8	8	9
0.1	14	20	25	27	6	7	7	8	6	7	8	8	
0.05	10	14	25	24	5	5	6	7	5	6	6	8	
0.025	7	9	14	20	4	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	

Next, we consider the block preconditioners based on exact block factorization, namely, the block lower triangular preconditioner, \mathcal{X}_{LD} , the block upper triangular preconditioner, \mathcal{X}_{DU} , and the symmetric preconditioner, \mathcal{X}_{LDU} , all defined in (44). The diagonal blocks are also solved inexactly by preconditioned GMRES with a relative residual reduction set at 10^{-2} . As before, the outer FGMRES iterations are terminated when the value of the norm of the relative residual goes below 10^{-8} . Table 3 shows the number of iterations of preconditioned FGMRES with the three different block preconditioners. In these tests, we again fix $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$ and see that the block preconditioners based on exact block factorization are effective and robust with respect to τ and mesh size.

Finally, we investigate the robustness of the proposed block preconditioners with respect to the physical parameters, ε and μ . We fix the mesh size (Mesh 3 is used in all the following tests) and time step size, $\tau = 0.1$, and consider jumps in ε and μ .

Table 3: **Sphere meshes**: iteration counts for the block preconditioners based on block factorization. (left) Block Lower Triangular, $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}$. (center) Block Upper Triangular, $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$. (right) Symmetric, $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$. Diagonal blocks are solved inexactly.

Mesh		$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}$				$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$				$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
τ													
	0.2	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	4	4	4	5
	0.1	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	7	4	4	4	4
	0.05	5	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	4	4	4	4
	0.025	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4

The tolerance of the inner GMRES iterations for solving each diagonal block remains 10^{-2} for relative residual reduction and the outer FGMRES iterations are terminated when the relative residual has norm smaller than 10^{-8} . As before, the iterations count are for the second time step, with other time steps obtaining similar values.

Table 4: Iteration counts for test problem using Mesh 3 with $\tau = 0.1$, $\mu^{-1} = 1$, and jumps in ε .

	10^{-6}	10^{-4}	10^{-2}	1	10^2	10^4	10^6
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$	28	28	27	25	27	21	16
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}$	9	9	8	7	7	9	8
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{U}}$	9	9	8	8	7	6	6
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}$	7	8	7	6	6	8	8
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$	7	7	6	6	6	5	5
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Table 5: Iteration counts for test problem using Mesh 3 with $\tau = 0.1$, $\varepsilon = 1$, and jumps in μ^{-1} .

	10^{-6}	10^{-4}	10^{-2}	1	10^2	10^4	10^6
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{D}}$	17	22	27	25	25	25	25
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{L}}$	10	10	9	7	7	7	7
$\mathcal{W}_{\mathcal{U}}$	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}}$	9	9	8	6	6	6	6
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{U}}$	5	5	4	4	4	4	4

Table 4 reports the number of iterations when there is jump in ε , but μ^{-1} is fixed to be 1. The jump is chosen so that $\varepsilon = 1$ in the spherical annulus between radius 1 and 2, as well as between radius 3 and 4. The jump appears between radius 2 and 3 and ranges from 10^{-6} to 10^6 . The results confirm that the proposed preconditioners are robust with respect to jumps in ε . Table 5 reports similar results for jumps in μ^{-1} , but with ε is fixed to be 1. Similarly to the previous case, the jump appears between radius 2 and 3 and ranges from 10^{-6} to 10^6 . Outside this region, $\mu^{-1} = 1$.

The results show that the proposed preconditioners are also robust with respect to jumps in μ^{-1} .

Analyzing the results in Tables 2–5, we see that the block preconditioners based on exact block factorization perform slightly better than the block preconditioners based on well-posedness in terms of iteration count. The dominant cost in computing the action of each of these preconditioners, however, is in approximately solving the diagonal blocks. Since such components are present in all of the preconditioners tested, the overall computational work of applying each of them is similar. Figure 2 confirms this result when comparing the timing to completely solve the system over 20 time steps on the finest grid, Mesh 4, with $\tau = 0.1$ (again assuming $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$). Overall, using $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{LDU}}$ yields the most efficient results.

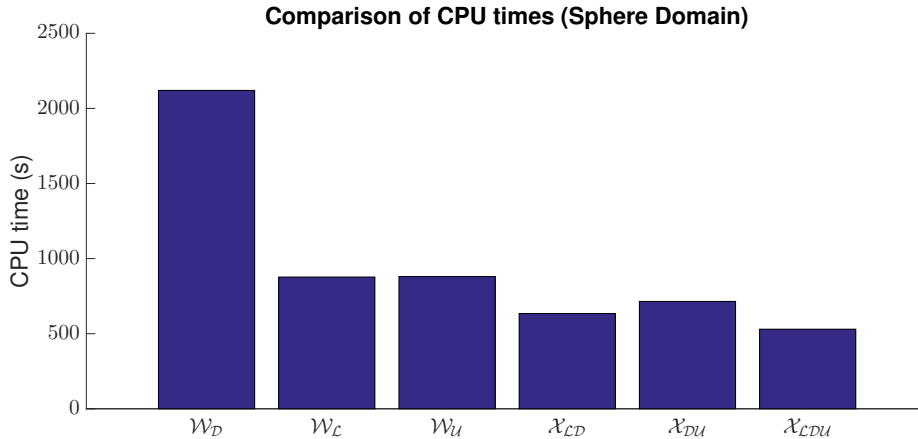


Fig. 2: Comparison of CPU times using the six different block preconditioners for the full simulation of (1)–(5). In all runs, $\tau = 0.1$, $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$, and we solve on Mesh 4 of the spherical domain.

5.2. Cube Domain. Finally, to test the solvers on other geometries, we consider solving system (1)–(4) on a cube $[-4, 4] \times [-4, 4] \times [-4, 4]$ with a cubic obstacle $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ in the middle. On such a domain, we do not have an exact solution anymore. We repeat similar tests as was done for the spherical case to show the robustness of our preconditioners. Again, the diagonal blocks are solved inexactly by preconditioned GMRES with relative residual reduction set at 10^{-2} and the stopping criterion for the outer FGMRES method is 10^{-8} for the relative residual. In Table 6 and 7, we fix $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$ and see that the block preconditioners are effective and robust with respect to τ and mesh size h . In Table 8 and 9, we fix τ and h and investigate the performance with respect to jumps in the region ε or μ^{-1} . The jumps appears in $([-3, 3] \times [-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]) \setminus ([-2, 2] \times [-2, 2] \times [-2, 2])$. The results show that the proposed preconditioners are robust with respect to the jumps in ε or μ^{-1} . Lastly, Figure 3 compares the timings to completely solve the system over 20 time steps on the finest grid, $h = \frac{1}{64}$, with $\tau = 0.1$ (again assuming $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$). As in the spherical case, using $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{LDU}}$ yields the most efficient results. Thus, changing the geometry of the problem did not affect the performance of the solvers presented here.

Table 6: Cubic meshes: Iteration counts for the block preconditioners based on well-posedness. (left) Block Diagonal, \mathcal{W}_D (34). (center) Block Lower Triangular, \mathcal{W}_L (35). (right) Block Upper Triangular, \mathcal{W}_U (36). Diagonal blocks are solved inexactly.

		\mathcal{W}_D				\mathcal{W}_L				\mathcal{W}_U			
h		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$
τ													
0.2		22	26	28	28	7	8	8	9	7	8	8	8
0.1		16	22	26	27	6	7	8	8	6	7	8	8
0.05		10	15	21	25	5	6	7	7	5	6	8	7
0.025		7	10	14	20	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7

Table 7: Cubic meshes: Iteration counts for the block preconditioners based on block factorization. (left) Block Lower Triangular, \mathcal{X}_{LD} . (center) Block Upper Triangular, \mathcal{X}_{DU} . (right) Symmetric, \mathcal{X}_{LDU} . Diagonal blocks are solved inexactly.

		\mathcal{X}_{LD}				\mathcal{X}_{DU}				\mathcal{X}_{LDU}			
h		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$
τ													
0.2		5	5	5	6	5	6	5	7	4	4	4	4
0.1		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	4	4	4
0.05		4	4	5	5	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	4
0.025		4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4

Table 8: Iteration counts for test problem on cubic domain with $h = 1/32$, $\tau = 0.1$, $\mu^{-1} = 1$, and jumps in ε .

	10^{-6}	10^{-4}	10^{-2}	1	10^2	10^4	10^6
\mathcal{W}_D	29	28	27	26	26	20	15
\mathcal{W}_L	10	10	8	8	7	7	7
\mathcal{W}_U	9	9	8	8	7	6	7
\mathcal{X}_{LD}	8	8	7	5	6	7	7
\mathcal{X}_{DU}	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
\mathcal{X}_{LDU}	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

6. Conclusions. In [1], it was shown that a structure-preserving discretization of the full time-dependent Maxwell's equations is capable of resolving the numerical approximation of ADS. Here, we show that the resulting linear systems are also solved efficiently. Block preconditioners for GMRES based on either the well-posedness of the discretization or on a block factorization approach yield linear solvers that are robust with respect to simulation parameters, including time step size and mesh size, as well as the physical parameters of the problem. In the process, we have additionally shown

Table 9: Iteration counts for test problem on cubic domain with $h = 1/32$, $\tau = 0.1$, $\varepsilon = 1$, and jumps in μ^{-1} .

	10^{-6}	10^{-4}	10^{-2}	1	10^2	10^4	10^6
\mathcal{W}_D	17	21	26	26	26	26	26
\mathcal{W}_L	10	10	9	8	8	8	8
\mathcal{W}_U	10	10	9	8	8	8	8
\mathcal{X}_{LD}	9	9	7	5	5	5	5
\mathcal{X}_{DU}	6	6	6	5	6	6	6
\mathcal{X}_{LDU}	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

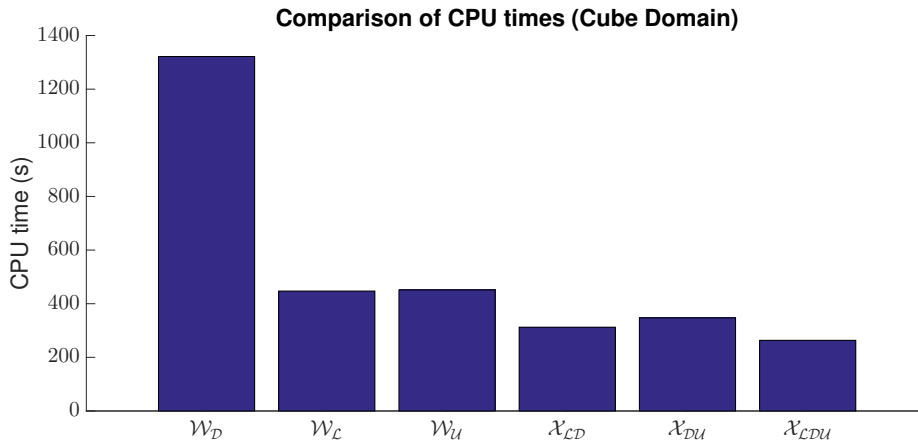


Fig. 3: Comparison of CPU times using the six different block preconditioners for the full simulation of (1)–(5). In all runs, $\tau = 0.1$, $\varepsilon = \mu^{-1} = 1$, and we solve on the cube domain with $h = \frac{1}{64}$.

the well-posedness of the structure-preserving discretization and how to preserve the divergence-free constraint for the magnetic field within the linear solver itself.

Such block preconditioners can be applied to other systems, including those discretized with high-order finite elements which are part of a deRham complex. Future work involves **treating more complicated examples concerning the expansion of electromagnetic waves** [15] and extending these results to other applications for which exponentially-decaying solutions exist. By using symplectic time integration and structure-preserving discretizations, we will apply the ideas developed here to build block preconditioners that will efficiently solve for the solutions that preserve important physical properties.

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