

The FDTD program is called like this:

fdtd_sw(mdl,exc,out,sw,nmax,n_disp);

‘mdl’ is geometry model for FDTD, ‘exc’ is excitation, ‘out’ is output, ‘sw’ is Schwarzschild parameters. These four arguments are all structures, and their fields are introduced as below. ‘nmax’ is the maximum time step, ‘n_disp’ is the time step interval for display in command window.

The fields of ‘mdl’, ‘exc’, ‘out’ and ‘sw’:

mdl 1×1 struct: Geometry model

mdl.Nmedium 1×1 : Number of medium types except air and PEC. If Nmedium > 0, there should be two fields ‘epsr’ and ‘mur’:

mdl.epsr Nmedium \times 1: Relative permittivity

mdl.mur Nmedium \times 1: Relative permeability

mdl.NXi 1×1 : Number of mesh node in x direction

mdl.NYi 1×1 : Number of mesh node in y direction

mdl.NZi 1×1 : Number of mesh node in z direction

mdl.x NXi \times 1: Local x coordinates of mesh node (m)

mdl.y NYi \times 1: Local y coordinates of mesh node

mdl.z NZi \times 1: Local z coordinates of mesh node

The global coordinates are sw.X0+[mdl.x,mdl.y,mdl.z]

mdl.tEx NXi-1 \times NYi \times NZi: Medium type in Ex location

mdl.tEy NXi \times NYi-1 \times NZi: Medium type in Ey location

mdl.tEz NXi \times NYi \times NZi-1: Medium type in Ez location

mdl.tHx NXi \times NYi-1 \times NZi-1: Medium type in Hx location

mdl.tHy NXi-1 \times NYi \times NZi-1: Medium type in Hy location

mdl.tHz NXi-1 \times NYi-1 \times NZi: Medium type in Hz location

Type number: PEC=-1, air=0, medium=1~Nmedium

exc 1×1 struct: Excitation

exc.f_dipole logical: Is there dipole excitation? If f_dipole is true, there should be the field ‘dipole’:

exc.dipole 1×1 struct: Dipole excitation in z direction, and it occupies one grid

exc.dipole.co 3×1 : Coordinates

exc.dipole.wave 1×1 struct: Waveform

exc.f_v 1×1 : Is there voltage excitation? If f_v is true, there should be the field v:

exc.v 1×1 struct: Voltage excitation

exc.v.dir 1×1 char: Direction = 'X' or 'Y' or 'Z'

exc.v.co 4×1 : Coordinates.

If dir='X', co(1:2) are x coordinates, co(3) is y coordinate, co(4) is z coordinate

If dir='Y', co(1) is x coordinate, co(2:3) are y coordinates, co(4) is z

coordinate

If dir='Z', co(1) is x coordinate, co(2) is y coordinate, co(3:4) are z coordinates

exc.v.type 1 × 1 char : 'S' or 'H'

exc.v.wave 1 × 1 struct: Waveform

wave 1 × 1 struct: Waveform

wave.type string: Type of waveform: 'SINE', 'GAUSS', 'DIFFGAUSS' or 'MODGAUSS'

wave.A 1 × 1: Amplitude

if type='SINE', there should be :

wave.F 1 × 1: Frequency (Hz)

if type='GAUSS' or 'DIFFGAUSS' or 'MODGAUSS', there should be:

wave.BW 1 × 1: Bandwidth (Hz)

if type='MODGAUSS', there should be:

wave.F0 1 × 1: Center frequency (Hz)

out 1 × 1 struct: Output

out.nv 1 × 1: Number of output voltage, if nv > 0, there should be the field v:

out.v 1 × nv struct: output voltage

out.v.dir 1 × 1 char: Direction='X','Y','Z'

out.v.co 4 × 1: Coordinates, the same as exc.v.co

out.v.fname string: File name of the output file

out.np 1 × 1: Number of the output plane, if np > 0, there should be the field plane:

out.plane 1 × np struct: output plane

out.plane.p char: 'x','y','z'

out.plane.co 1 × 1: Coordinate

out.plane.nt n × 1: Time steps

out.plane.e string: 'Ex','Ey','Ez'. Output e in plane p=co at time step nt.

out.plane.fname string: File name of the output file

sw 1 × 1 struct: Schwarzschild parameters

sw.Rs 1 × 1: Schwarzschild Radius

sw.X0 3 × 1: The coordinates of origin of local coordinates system

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The Green function program is called like this:

[ct,U,U_u,U_0,V,S_0,S_00,S_u,S_u0]=GF_sw_cart(X0,X1,Rs,cdt);

e=dE(U,U_u,U_0,V,S_0,S_00,S_u,S_u0,JgS,J0gS);

X0 3 × 1: The coordinates of source positon

X1 3 × 1: The coordinates of receive positon

Rs 1 × 1: Schwarzschild Radius

cdt 1×1 : Time step

ct 1×1 : Time interval between X0 and X1

e 3×1 : Differential element of electric field

The following arguments are quantities in Eq. (55):

U 4×4 : $U_{\alpha\beta'}$

U_u $4 \times 4 \times 4$: $U_{\alpha\beta';\gamma}$

U_0 4×4 : $U_{\alpha\beta',0'}$

V 4×4 : $V_{\alpha\beta'}$

S_0 1×1 : $\sigma_{0'}$

S_00 1×1 : $\sigma_{0',0'}$

S_u 4×1 : σ_{α}

S_u0 4×1 : $\sigma_{\alpha,0'}$

JgS 4×1 : $J^{\alpha'}\sqrt{-g'}d^3x'$

J0gS 4×1 : $J^{\alpha'}_{,0'}\sqrt{-g'}d^3x'$