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Unified Framework for an A Posteriori Error Analysis of Non-Standard Finite Element Approximations of $H(\text{curl})$-Elliptic Problems

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Abstract — A unified framework for a residual-based a posteriori error analysis of standard conforming finite element methods as well as non-standard techniques such as nonconforming and mixed methods has been developed in [20]-[24]. This paper provides such a framework for an a posteriori error control of nonconforming finite element discretizations of $H(\text{curl})$-elliptic problems as they arise from low-frequency electromagnetics. These nonconforming approximations include the interior penalty discontinuous Galerkin (IPDG) approach considered in [33,34], and mortar edge element approximations studied in [10], [28]-[31], [41,48].

Keywords: a posteriori error analysis, unified framework, non-standard finite element methods, $H(\text{curl})$-elliptic problems

Dedicated to the Sixtieth Anniversary of Rolf Rannacher

1. INTRODUCTION

The a posteriori error control and the design of adaptive mesh-refining algorithms is key to the actual scientific computing with any standard or nonstandard finite element method. The unifying theory of a posteriori error analysis [20]-[24] illustrates that all finite element methods allow for some a posteriori error control in energy norms for the Laplace, the Stokes, or the Lamé equations. This paper concerns the particular case of an $H(\text{curl})$-elliptic problem

$$\text{curl} \mu^{-1} \text{curl} u + \sigma u = f$$

in a bounded polyhedral domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ as it arises from a semi-discretization in time of the eddy current equations [35]. The idea is to rewrite the second-order PDE
as a system of two first-order PDEs in weak form
\[ \mathcal{A}(u, p) = \ell_1 + \ell_2. \]

Here, the operator \( \mathcal{A} \) is given by
\[ \mathcal{A}(u, p)(v, q) := a(p, q) - b(u, q) + b(v, p) + c(u, v) \]
in terms of bilinear forms \( a, b, c \) and the linear functionals \( \ell_1, \ell_2 \) associated with the data of the problem (see Section 3 for details).

We prove in Proposition 3.1 that \( \mathcal{A} \) is linear, bounded and bijective with bounded inverse. Therefore, the natural norms of any error is equivalent to the respective dual norms of the residuals.

Given some approximations \( \tilde{u}_h \) of \( u \) and \( \tilde{p}_h \) of \( p \), in the general analysis of residuals
\[ \text{Res}_1(q) := \ell_1(q) - a(\tilde{p}_h, q) + b(\tilde{u}_h, q), \]
\[ \text{Res}_2(v) := \ell_2(v) - b(v, \tilde{p}_h) - c(\tilde{u}_h, v) \]
we rediscover the error estimators of [7,8,32,43] for the curl-conforming edge elements of Nédélec’s first family and those of [34] for an interior penalty discontinuous Galerkin method. In comparison with [34], the general framework even results in sharper estimates. In particular, with regard to the existing estimates with mesh-depending norms on the jumps, it is an innovative new feature of this paper (and of [21]) that those terms are obtained as known upper bounds while the consistency errors are actually smaller.

The remaining parts of this paper are organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to the Sobolev spaces \( H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \) and \( H(\text{div}; \Omega) \) and various trace spaces thereof. The unified framework in Section 3 provides the details for the aforementioned operator \( \mathcal{A} \) and the associated errors and residuals. Sections 4 and 5 recast the interior penalty discontinuous Galerkin method and the mortar edge element method in the above format and provide a new proof of the estimates in [34] and [31].

2. \( H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \), \( H(\text{div}; \Omega) \), AND THEIR TRACES

Let \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \) be a simply connected polyhedral domain with boundary \( \Gamma = \partial \Omega \) which can be split into \( J \) open faces \( \Gamma_1, \ldots, \Gamma_J \) with \( \Gamma = \bigcup_{j=1}^J \Gamma_j \). We denote by \( \mathcal{D}(\Omega) \) the space of all infinitely often differentiable functions with compact support in \( \Omega \) and by \( \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \) its dual space referring to \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) as the dual pairing between \( \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) \) and \( \mathcal{D}(\Omega) \). We further adopt standard notation from Lebesgue and Sobolev space theory.

We refer to \( H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \) as the linear space
\[ H(\text{curl}; \Omega) := \{ u \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \text{curl } u \in L^2(\Omega) \}, \]
which is a Hilbert space with respect to the inner product
\[ (u, v)_{\text{curl}, \Omega} := (u, v)_{0, \Omega} + (\text{curl } u, \text{curl } v)_{0, \Omega} \quad \text{for all } u, v \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \]
and associated norm $\| \cdot \|_{\text{curl}, \Omega}$. We further refer to $H(\text{curl}^0; \Omega)$ as the subspace of irrotational vector fields

$$\begin{align*}
H(\text{curl}^0; \Omega) &= \{ u \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \mid \text{curl} u = 0 \},
\end{align*}$$

which admits the characterization $H(\text{curl}^0; \Omega) = \text{grad} \, H^1(\Omega)$. Its orthogonal complement

$$\begin{align*}
H^\perp(\text{curl}; \Omega) &= \{ u \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \mid (u, u^0)_{0, \Omega} = 0, \, u^0 \in H(\text{curl}^0; \Omega) \}
\end{align*}$$

can be interpreted as the subspace of weakly solenoidal vector fields. The Hilbert space $H(\text{curl}; \Omega)$ admits the following Helmholtz decomposition

$$\begin{align*}
H(\text{curl}; \Omega) = H(\text{curl}^0; \Omega) \oplus H^\perp(\text{curl}; \Omega). \quad (2.1)
\end{align*}$$

Likewise, the space $H(\text{div}; \Omega)$ is defined by

$$\begin{align*}
H(\text{div}; \Omega) := \{ q \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \text{div} q \in L^2(\Omega) \}
\end{align*}$$

which is a Hilbert space with respect to the inner product

$$\begin{align*}
(u, v)_{\text{div}, \Omega} := (u, v)_{0, \Omega} + (\text{div} u, \text{div} v)_{0, \Omega} \quad \text{for all } u, v \in H(\text{div}; \Omega)
\end{align*}$$

and associated norm $\| \cdot \|_{\text{div}, \Omega}$. For vector fields $u \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)^3 := \{ \varphi |_{\Omega} \mid \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^3) \}$, the normal component trace reads

$$\eta_n(u)|_{\Gamma_j} := n_j \cdot u|_{\Gamma_j} \quad \text{for } j = 1, \ldots, J$$

with the exterior unit normal vector $n_j$ on $\Gamma_j$. The normal component trace mapping can be extended by continuity to a surjective, continuous linear mapping (cf. [26]; Thm. 2.2)

$$\eta_n : H(\text{div}; \Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\Gamma).$$

We define $H_0(\text{div}; \Omega)$ as the subspace of vector fields with vanishing normal components on $\Gamma$

$$\begin{align*}
H_0(\text{div}; \Omega) := \{ u \in H(\text{div}; \Omega) \mid \eta_n(u) = 0 \}.
\end{align*}$$

In order to study the traces of vector fields $q \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega)$, following [16,17,18], we introduce the spaces

$$\begin{align*}
L^2_t(\Gamma) &:= \{ u \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \eta_n(u) = 0 \},
H^{1/2}(-\Gamma_j) &:= \{ u \in L^2_t(\Gamma) \mid u|_{\Gamma_j} \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma_j) \} \quad \text{for all } j = 1, \ldots, J.
\end{align*}$$
For \( \Gamma_j, \Gamma_k \subset \Gamma \) with \( j \neq k \) and \( E_{jk} := \hat{\Gamma}_j \cap \hat{\Gamma}_k \in \partial \), the set of edges, we denote by \( t_j \) and \( t_k \) the tangential unit vectors along \( \Gamma_j \) and \( \Gamma_k \) and by \( t_{jk} \) the unit vector parallel to \( E_{jk} \) such that \( \Gamma_j \) is spanned by \( t_j, t_{jk}, \) and \( \Gamma_k \) by \( t_k, t_{jk} \). Let

\[
\mathcal{J}_k := \{ j \in \{1, \ldots, N \} \mid \hat{\Gamma}_j \cap \hat{\Gamma}_k = E_{jk} \in \partial \}
\]

and define

\[
H^{1/2}_\parallel(\Gamma) := \{ u \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \mid (t_{jk} \cdot u_j)|_{E_{jk}} = (t_{jk} \cdot u_k)|_{E_{jk}} \text{ for } k = 1, \ldots, N \text{ and } j \in \mathcal{J}_k \},
\]

\[
H^{1/2}_\perp(\Gamma) := \{ u \in H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \mid (t_j \cdot u_j)|_{E_{jk}} = (t_k \cdot u_k)|_{E_{jk}} \text{ for } k = 1, \ldots, N \text{ and } j \in \mathcal{J}_k \}.
\]

We refer to \( H^{1/2}_\perp(\Gamma) \) and \( H^{1/2}_\parallel(\Gamma) \) as the dual spaces of \( H^{1/2}_\perp(\Gamma) \) and \( H^{1/2}_\parallel(\Gamma) \) with \( L^2(\Gamma) \) as the pivot space. For \( u \in \mathcal{D}(\hat{\Omega})^3 \) we further define the tangential trace mapping

\[
\gamma_t|_{\Gamma_j} := u \wedge n_j|_{\Gamma_j} \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n
\]

and the tangential components trace

\[
\pi_t|_{\Gamma_j} := n_j \wedge (u \wedge n_j)|_{\Gamma_j} \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n.
\]

Moreover, for a smooth function \( u \in \mathcal{D}(\hat{\Omega}) \) we define the tangential gradient operator \( \nabla_{\parallel} = \text{grad}\_\parallel \) as the tangential components trace of the gradient operator \( \nabla \)

\[
\nabla_{\parallel} u|_{\Gamma_j} := \nabla_{\parallel} u = \pi_{t, j}(\nabla u) = n_j \wedge (\nabla u \wedge n_j) \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n,
\]

which leads to a continuous linear mapping \( \nabla_{\parallel} : H^{3/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{1/2}(\Gamma) \). The tangential divergence operator

\[
\text{div}\_\parallel : H^{1/2}_\parallel(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{-3/2}(\Gamma)
\]

is defined, with the respective dual pairings \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \), as the adjoint operator of \( -\nabla_{\parallel} \)

\[
\langle \text{div}\_\parallel u, v \rangle = -\langle u, \nabla_{\parallel} v \rangle \text{ for all } v \in H^{3/2}(\Gamma) \text{ and } u \in H^{1/2}_\parallel(\Gamma).
\]

Finally, for \( u \in \mathcal{D}(\hat{\Omega}) \) we define the tangential curl operator \( \text{curl}\_\parallel \) as the tangential trace of the gradient operator

\[
\text{curl}\_\parallel u|_{\Gamma_j} = \text{curl}\_\parallel u = \gamma_{t, j}(\nabla u) = \nabla u \wedge n_j \text{ for } j = 1, \ldots, n. \tag{2.2}
\]

The vectorial tangential curl operator is a linear continuous mapping

\[
\text{curl}\_\parallel : H^{3/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{1/2}_\perp(\Gamma).
\]
A posteriori error analysis of non-standard FEM for $H(\text{curl})$-elliptic problems

The scalar tangential curl operator

$$\text{curl}_\tau : H_{\perp}^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \rightarrow H^{-3/2}(\Gamma)$$

is defined as the adjoint of the vectorial tangential curl operator via $\text{curl}|_\tau$, i.e.,

$$<\text{curl}_\tau|u, v> = <u, \text{curl}|_\Gamma v> \quad \text{for all} \quad v \in H^{3/2}(\Gamma) \text{ and } u \in H_{\perp}^{-1/2}(\Gamma).$$

The range spaces of the tangential trace mapping $\gamma_t$ and the tangential components trace mapping $\pi_t$ on $H(\text{curl}; \Omega)$ can be characterized by means of the spaces

$$H^{-1/2}(\text{div}|_\Gamma, \Gamma) := \{ \lambda \in H_{\parallel}^{-1/2}(\Gamma) | \text{div}|_\Gamma \lambda \in H^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \},$$

$$H^{-1/2}(\text{curl}|_\Gamma, \Gamma) := \{ \lambda \in H_{\perp}^{-1/2}(\Gamma) | \text{curl}|_\Gamma \lambda \in H^{-1/2}(\Gamma) \},$$

which are dual to each other with respect to the pivot space $L^2_t(\Gamma)$. We refer to $\| \cdot \|_{-1/2, \text{div}, \Gamma}$ and $\| \cdot \|_{-1/2, \text{curl}, \Gamma}$ as the respective norms and denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{-1/2, \Gamma}$ the dual pairing (see, e.g., [18] for details).

It can be shown that the tangential trace mapping is a continuous linear mapping

$$\gamma_t : H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\text{div}|_\Gamma, \Gamma),$$

whereas the tangential components trace mapping is a continuous linear mapping

$$\pi_t : H(\text{curl}; \Omega) \rightarrow H^{-1/2}(\text{curl}|_\Gamma, \Gamma).$$

The previous results imply that the tangential divergence of the tangential trace and the scalar tangential curl of the tangential components trace coincide: For $u \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega)$ it holds

$$\text{div}|_\Gamma (u \wedge n) = \text{curl}|_\Gamma (n \wedge (u \wedge n)) = n \cdot \text{curl} u.$$

We define $H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega)$ as the subspace of $H(\text{curl}; \Omega)$ with vanishing tangential traces on $\Gamma$

$$V := H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega) := \{ u \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega) | \gamma_t(u) = 0 \}.$$

3. THE UNIFIED FRAMEWORK

As a model problem, for given $f \in H(\text{div}; \Omega)$ and $\mu > 0, \sigma > 0$, we consider the following elliptic boundary-value problem (BVP)

$$\begin{align*}
\text{curl} \mu^{-1} \text{curl} u + \sigma u &= f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\
\gamma_t(u) &= 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma.
\end{align*}$$

(3.1a)

(3.1b)
This BVP can be interpreted as the stationary form of the 3D eddy currents equations with \( \mu, \sigma \) being related to the magnetic permeability and electric conductivity, respectively, and \( f \) standing for a current density. The weak formulation of (3.1a)-(3.1b) amounts to the computation of \( u \in H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega) \) such that

\[
\int_{\Omega} \left( \mu^{-1} u \cdot \text{curl} \ v + \sigma \ u \cdot v \right) \ dx = \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \ dx \quad \text{for all} \quad v \in H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega).
\]

With \( p := \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \ u \in L^2(\Omega) \), (3.1a) can be recast as the first-order system

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu p - \text{curl} \ u &= 0, \quad (3.3a) \\
\text{curl} \ p + \sigma u &= f. \quad (3.3b)
\end{align*}
\]

The fundamental Hilbert spaces \( V := H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega) \) and \( Q := L^2(\Omega) \) allow for the definition of the bilinear forms \( a(\cdot, \cdot) : Q \times Q \to \mathbb{R} \), \( b(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times Q \to \mathbb{R} \), and \( c(\cdot, \cdot) : V \times V \to \mathbb{R} \) as well as functionals \( \ell_1 \in Q^* \) and \( \ell_2 \in V^* \) according to

\[
\begin{align*}
a(p, q) &:= \int_{\Omega} \mu p \cdot q \ dx \quad \text{for all} \quad p, q \in Q, \quad (3.4a) \\
b(u, q) &:= \int_{\Omega} \text{curl}_h u \cdot q \ dx \quad \text{for all} \quad u \in V, \ q \in Q, \quad (3.4b) \\
c(u, v) &:= \int_{\Omega} \sigma u \cdot v \ dx \quad \text{for all} \quad u, v \in V, \quad (3.4c) \\
\ell_1(q) &:= 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad q \in Q, \quad (3.4d) \\
\ell_2(v) &:= \int_{\Omega} f \cdot v \ dx \quad \text{for all} \quad v \in V. \quad (3.4e)
\end{align*}
\]

Here and throughout the paper, \( \text{curl}_h \) refers to the piecewise action of the \( \text{curl} \)-operator used later for discrete vector-valued functions (note that \( \text{curl}_h \ u = \text{curl} \ u \) for \( u \in V \)) and \( \ell_1 \in Q^* \) has been formally introduced for later purposes as well. The weak formulation of (3.3a)-(3.3b) is to find \( (u, p) \in V \times Q \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
a(p, q) - b(u, q) &= \ell_1(q) \quad \text{for all} \quad q \in Q, \quad (3.5a) \\
b(v, p) + c(u, v) &= \ell_2(v) \quad \text{for all} \quad v \in V. \quad (3.5b)
\end{align*}
\]

The operator-theoretic framework involves the operator \( \mathcal{A} : (V \times Q) \to (V \times Q)^* \) defined, for all \( (u, p), (v, q) \in V \times Q \), by

\[
(\mathcal{A}(u, p))(v, q) := a(p, q) - b(u, q) + b(v, p) + c(u, v). \quad (3.6)
\]
Then, the system (3.5a)-(3.5b) is recast in compact form as
\[ \mathcal{A}(u, p) = \ell_1 + \ell_2. \]  

**Proposition 3.1.** For positive \( \mu, \sigma \), the operator \( \mathcal{A} \) is a continuous, linear, and bijective and, hence, \( \mathcal{A} \) has a bounded inverse.

**Proof.** The mapping properties are straightforward and the proof here focuses on the bijectivity which essentially follows from the inf-sup condition. In fact, given any \((u, p) \in V \times Q\) one calculates
\[ (\mathcal{A}(u, p))(3u, 2p - \mu^{-1}\text{curl}_h u) = (\mathcal{A}(3u, 2p + \mu^{-1}\text{curl}_h u))(u, p) = 2\mu\|p\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + 3\sigma\|u\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)} + \mu^{-1}\|\text{curl}_h u\|^2_{L^2(\Omega)}. \]
This implies the inf-sup condition and the remaining degeneracy condition which leads to bijectivity. \(\blacksquare\)

As an immediate consequence, given any \( \ell_1 \in Q^*, \ell_2 \in V^* \), there exists a unique solution \((u, p) \in V \times Q\) of (3.7). Moreover, given any \((\tilde{u}_h, \tilde{p}_h) \in V \times Q\), it holds
\[ \|(u - \tilde{u}_h, p - \tilde{p}_h)\|_{V \times Q} \approx \|\text{Res}_1\|_{Q^*} + \|\text{Res}_2\|_{V^*}, \]  
with residuals \( \text{Res}_1 \in Q^* \) and \( \text{Res}_2 \in V^* \).

The first residual \( \text{Res}_1(q) = \ell_1(q) - a(\tilde{p}_h, q) + b(\tilde{u}_h, q) \) for all \( q \in Q \) and \( \text{Res}_2(v) = \ell_2(v) - b(v, \tilde{p}_h) - c(\tilde{u}_h, v) \) for all \( v \in V \).

The analysis of the second residual \( \text{Res}_2 \) involves an integration by parts and some dual norm with test functions \( q \) in the scalar product of \( L^2(\Omega) \). The corresponding dual norm is therefore the \( L^2(\Omega) \) norm of \( \tilde{p}_h - \mu^{-1}\text{curl}_h \tilde{u}_h \), i.e.,
\[ \|\text{Res}_1\|_{Q^*} = \|\tilde{p}_h - \mu^{-1}\text{curl}_h \tilde{u}_h\|_{0, \Omega}. \]

The analysis of \( \text{Res}_2 \) involves an integration by parts and some dual norm with test functions \( v \) in \( V \). Therefore, the analysis of \( \|\text{Res}_2\|_{V^*} \) is more involved and requires additional properties from the weak form and the discrete solutions.

We assume \( \mathcal{T}_h \) to be a regular simplicial triangulation with \( \mathcal{E}_h(D) \) and \( \mathcal{F}_h(D) \) denoting the sets of edges and faces of \( \mathcal{T}_h \) in \( D \subset \Omega \). The curl-conforming edge elements of Nédélec’s first family with respect to \( T \in \mathcal{T}_h \) read
\[ \text{Nd}_1(T) := \{ v | \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}^3, \forall x \in T, v(x) := a + b \wedge x \} \]  
with degrees of freedom given by the zero-order moments of the tangential components along the edges \( E \in \mathcal{E}_h(T) \) and \( \mathcal{E}_h(T) \) read
\[ \text{Nd}_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) := \{ v_h | \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h, v_h|_T \in \text{Nd}_1(T) \}. \]
Under the condition
\[ \mathcal{N}d_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \subset \text{Ker } \text{Res}_2, \] (3.11)
reliability holds for the explicit residual-based error estimator which, for each \( T \in \mathcal{T}_h \) and with tangential and normal jumps across interior faces \( F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega) \), reads
\[ \eta_T := h_T \| f - \sigma \tilde{u}_h - \text{curl}_h \tilde{p}_h \|_{0,T} + h_T \| \text{div}(f - \sigma \tilde{u}_h) \|_{0,T}, \] (3.12a)
\[ \eta_F := h_F^{1/2} \| [\pi_t(\tilde{p}_h)] \|_{0,F} + h_F^{1/2} \| n_F \cdot [\sigma \tilde{u}_h] \|_{0,F}. \] (3.12b)

**Proposition 3.2 [32,43].** Using the notation before and under the condition (3.11) it holds
\[ \| \text{Res}_2 \|_{V^*}^2 \lesssim \eta^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \eta_T^2 + \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \eta_F^2. \] (3.13)

**Proof.** Given any \( v \in V \), Theorem 1 of [43] shows that there exist \( v_h \in \mathcal{N}d_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \), \( \varphi \in H_0^1(\Omega) \), and \( z \in H_0^1(\Omega)^3 \) with
\[ v - v_h = \nabla \varphi + z \]
plus approximation and stability properties. The proof then follows that of Corollary 2 of [43] for
\[ \text{Res}_2(v) = \text{Res}_2(v - v_h) = \text{Res}_2(\nabla \varphi + z) \]
and employs integration by parts followed by trace inequalities and approximation estimates of \( \nabla \varphi \) and \( z \). Since the proof in [43] is quite explicit, details are dropped here. \( \square \)

The converse estimate holds up to data oscillations [8,32].

### 4. INTERIOR PENALTY DISCONTINUOUS GALERKIN METHODS

Let \( \mathcal{T}_h \) be a geometrically conforming, shape-regular simplicial triangulation of \( \Omega \). The discrete spaces \( V_h \) and \( Q_h \) are chosen as elementwise polynomials of degree \( \leq p \),
\[ V_h := \Pi_p(\mathcal{T}_h; \mathbb{R}^3) \quad \text{and} \quad Q_h := \Pi_p(\mathcal{T}_h; \mathbb{R}^3). \]
For this choice and some penalty parameter \( \alpha \geq \alpha_{\text{min}} > 0 \), set
\[ J_1(v_h, q_h) := \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \int_F \{ \pi_t(q_h) \} \cdot [\gamma_t(v_h)] \, ds, \]
\[ J_2(u_h, v_h) := \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \int_F \{ \{ \pi_t(\text{curl } u_h) \} - \alpha [\gamma_t(u_h)] \} \cdot ([\gamma_t(v_h)]) \, ds. \]
The first formulation of the Interior Penalty Discontinuous Galerkin Method reads: Find $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ such that

\begin{align}
\mathbf{a}(p_h, q_h) - \mathbf{b}(u_h, q_h) &= \ell_1(q_h) + J_1(u_h, q_h) \quad \text{for all } q_h \in Q_h, \quad (4.1a) \\
\mathbf{b}(v_h, p_h) + \mathbf{c}(u_h, v_h) &= \ell_2(v_h) + J_2(u_h, v_h) \quad \text{for all } v_h \in V_h. \quad (4.1b)
\end{align}

The second formulation in the primal variable reads: Find $u_h \in V_h$ such that, for all $v_h \in V_h$, it holds

\[
\mathbf{c}(u_h, v_h) + \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} (\mu^{-1} \, \text{curl } u_h, \text{curl } v_h)_{0,T} = \ell_1(\mu^{-1} \, \text{curl } v_h) + \ell_2(v_h) + J_1(u_h, \mu^{-1} \, \text{curl } v_h) + J_2(u_h, v_h).
\]

\[
(4.2)
\]

**Theorem 4.1.** The formulations (4.1a)-(4.1b) and (4.2) are formally equivalent in the following sense. If $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ solves (4.1a)-(4.1b), then $u_h \in V_h$ solves (4.2). Conversely, if $u_h \in V_h$ solves (4.2), then there exists some $p_h \in Q_h$ such that $(u_h, p_h)$ solves (4.1a)-(4.1b).

**Proof.** Suppose that $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ solves (4.1a)-(4.1b). Since $\mu$ is constant on each element $T \in \mathcal{T}_h$, $q_h := \mu^{-1} \, \text{curl } v_h$ is a proper test function in (4.1a) for any $v_h \in V_h$. The resulting identity involves

\[
a(p_h, q_h) = \mathbf{b}(v_h, p_h).
\]

This and (4.1b) imply (4.2).

Conversely, let $u_h \in V_h$ solve (4.2). Then, the expression

\[
b(u_h, q_h) + \ell_1(q_h) + J_1(u_h, q_h)
\]

is a linear and bounded functional as a function of $q_h \in Q_h$. Since $\mathbf{a}$ is a scalar product on $Q_h$, there exists a unique Riesz representation $\mathbf{a}(p_h, \cdot)$ of this linear functional. Then, $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ solves (4.1a). Again, $q_h := \mu^{-1} \, \text{curl } v_h$ is a proper test function in (4.1a). The resulting expression combined with (4.2) allows the proof of (4.1b). □

Given the solution $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ of (4.1a)-(4.1b), consider the consistency error

\[
\xi := \min_{\bar{v}_h \in V} (\|u_h - \bar{v}_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\text{curl } u_h - \text{curl } \bar{v}_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2)^{1/2},
\]

\[
(4.3)
\]

and notice that the minimum is attained with a minimiser $\bar{u}_h \in V$, i.e.,

\[
\xi^2 = \|u_h - \bar{u}_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|\text{curl } u_h - \text{curl } \bar{u}_h\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2.
\]

Since there exist computable upper bounds for $\xi$, it is not necessary to compute the minimiser $\bar{u}_h \in V$ for error control. For instance, in Proposition 4.1 of [34], it is shown that

\[
\xi^2 \lesssim \alpha \sum_{F \in \mathcal{T}(\Omega)} h_F^{-1} \|\gamma_F(u_h)\|_{0,F}^2 =: \xi^2.
\]
Since, the jumps are also error terms, e.g.,  
\[ h_F^{-1} \| [\gamma_I(u_h)] \|_{0,F}^2 = h_F^{-1} \| [\gamma_I(u - u_h)] \|_{0,F}^2, \]

they are seen as a contribution to the DG error norm and, at the same time, are computable a posteriori and so arise in the upper bounds in [34]. However, in this paper, we consider those jump contributions \( \bar{\xi} \) as one known upper bound of \( \xi \) whose efficiency is less clear to us.

Given the aforementioned minimiser \( \bar{\mu}_h \in V \) in the definition of \( \xi \), we let
\[ \bar{\mu}_h := \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \, \bar{u}_h \in Q. \]

Then, the unified approach leads to (3.8) with the residuals (3.9a)-(3.9b). Here,
\[ \text{Res}_1(q) = 0 \quad \text{for all} \ q \in Q \]
and, for all \( v \in V \),
\[ \text{Res}_2(v) := \int_{\Omega} (f \cdot v - \mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h \bar{u}_h \cdot \text{curl} \ v - \sigma \bar{u}_h \cdot v) dx. \]

**Lemma 4.1.** For any \( v_h \in \text{Nd}_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \), it holds
\[ \text{Res}_2(v_h) = c(u_h - \bar{u}_h, v_h). \]

**Proof.** Since \( v_h \in \text{Nd}_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \subset \Pi_p(\mathcal{T}_h; \mathbb{R}^3) \) is an admissible test function for \( \text{Res}_2 \), the jump contribution
\[ J_2(u_h, v_h) = 0 \]
vanishes. A comparison with (4.2) shows, for \( v_h \in \text{Nd}_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \), that
\[ \text{Res}_2(v_h) = c(u_h - \bar{u}_h, v_h) + (\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h(u_h - \bar{u}_h), \text{curl}_h v_h)_{0,\Omega} - J_1(u_h, \mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h v_h). \]

Since \( \text{curl}_h \text{curl}_h v_h = 0 \) and \( [\gamma_I(\bar{u}_h)] = 0 \), Stokes theorem yields
\[ (\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h(u_h - \bar{u}_h), \text{curl}_h v_h)_{0,\Omega} = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \int_T (\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h(u_h - \bar{u}_h) \cdot \text{curl}_h v_h) dx = \]
\[ = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \pi_I((\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h v_h) \cdot [\gamma_I(u_h)]) d\sigma = J_1(u_h, \mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h v_h). \]

This implies the assertion of the lemma. \( \square \)

The unified theory leads to the following result which is stronger than the estimate of [34]. In fact, it implies the estimate [34] if one employs \( \xi \approx \bar{\xi} \).
Proposition 4.1. With volume and face contributions for some new
\[ \eta^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \eta^2_T + \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \eta^2_F \]
defined, for \( T \in \mathcal{T}_h \) and \( F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega) \), by
\[ \eta_T := h_T \| f - \sigma u_h - \text{curl}_h \mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h u_h \|_{0,T} + h_T \| \text{div}(f - \sigma u_h) \|_{0,T} \]
\[ \eta_F := h_F^{1/2} \| [\pi_h(\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h) u_h] \|_{0,F} + h_F^{1/2} \| n_F \cdot [\sigma u_h] \|_{0,F} \]
it holds that
\[ \| (u - \tilde{u}_h, p - \tilde{p}_h) \|_{V \times Q} \approx \| \text{Res}_1 \|_{Q'} + \| \text{Res}_2 \|_{V'} \lesssim \eta + \xi. \]

Proof. Lemma 4.1 suggests to consider the new functional
\[ \text{Res}_3 := \text{Res}_2 - c(u_h - \tilde{u}_h, \cdot) = \ell_2 - b(\cdot, \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \tilde{u}_h) - c(u_h, \cdot), \]
which is the form of the functional \( \text{Res}_2 \) in Proposition 3.2 and indeed satisfies
\[ \text{Nd}_1(\Omega; \mathcal{T}_h) \subset \text{Ker}(\text{Res}_3). \]
This is (3.11) when \( \text{Res}_2 \) there is replaced by \( \text{Res}_3 \) from this proof. Consequently, with the new estimators defined in the proposition,
\[ \| \text{Res}_3 \|_{V'} \lesssim \eta^2 := \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \eta^2_T + \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_h(\Omega)} \eta^2_F. \]
We thus obtain
\[ \| \text{Res}_2 \|_{V'} \lesssim \eta + \| u_h - \tilde{u}_h \|_{0,\Omega} \leq \eta + \xi, \]
which concludes the proof. \( \square \)

5. MORTAR EDGE ELEMENT APPROXIMATIONS

We consider the so-called macrohybrid formulation of (3.1) in case \( f \in H^0(\text{div}; \Omega) \) with respect to a non overlapping decomposition of the computational domain \( \Omega \) into \( N \) mutually disjoint subdomains
\[ \overline{\Omega} = \bigcup_{j=1}^{N} \Omega_j \quad \text{with} \quad \Omega_j \cap \Omega_k \neq \emptyset \quad \text{for all} \quad 1 \leq j < k \leq N. \]  

We assume the decomposition to be geometrically conforming, i.e., two adjacent subdomains either share a face, an edge, or a vertex. The skeleton \( S \) of the decomposition
\[ S = \bigcup_{m=1}^{M} \gamma_m \]
C. Carstensen and R. H. W. Hoppe

consists of the interfaces $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_M$ between all adjacent subdomains $\Omega_j$ and $\Omega_k$. We refer to $\gamma_{m(j)}$ as the mortar associated with subdomain $\Omega_j$, while the other face, which geometrically occupies the same place, is denoted by $\delta_{m(j)}$ and is called the nonmortar. Based on (5.1) we introduce the product space

$$X := \{ u \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \forall j = 1, \ldots, N, u|_{\Omega_j} \in H(\text{curl}; \Omega_j) \text{ and } \gamma_t(u)|_{\partial\Omega_j \cap \partial\Omega} = 0 \}$$

equipped with the norm

$$\|u\|_X := \left( \sum_{j=1}^N \|u\|_{\text{curl}; \Omega_j}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$  

(5.3)

A subdomainwise application of Stokes’ theorem shows that vanishing jumps

$$\gamma_t(u)|_{\gamma_m} = 0 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq m \leq M$$

of some $u \in X$ imply

$$u \in V := H_0(\text{curl}; \Omega).$$

(5.5)

In general, we cannot expect (5.5) to hold true and need to enforce weak continuity of the tangential traces across $\gamma_m$ by means of Lagrange multipliers in the space

$$M(S) := \prod_{m=1}^M H^{-1/2}(\text{div}; \gamma_m)$$

(5.6)

equipped with the norm

$$\|\mu\|_{M(S)} := \left( \sum_{m=1}^M \|\mu|_{\gamma_m}\|_{-1/2, \text{div}; \gamma_m}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$  

(5.7)

We introduce the bilinear form $A(\cdot, \cdot) : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$ as the sum of the bilinear forms associated with the subdomain problems according to

$$A(u, v) := \sum_{j=1}^N a_{\Omega_j}(u|_{\Omega_j}, v|_{\Omega_j}) = \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\Omega_j} \left( \mu^{-1} \text{curl}u \cdot \text{curl}v + \sigma u \cdot v \right) dx.$$  

(5.8)

Furthermore, we define the bilinear form $B(\cdot, \cdot) : X \times M(S) \to \mathbb{R}$ by means of

$$B(u, \mu) := <\mu, \gamma_t(u)>_{-1/2,S}$$

(5.9)

with the abbreviation

$$<\cdot, \cdot>_{-1/2,S} := \sum_{m=1}^M <\cdot, \cdot>_{-1/2, \gamma_m}.$$  

(5.10)
The macro-hybrid variational formulation of (3.1a),(3.1b) reads: Find \((\mathbf{u}, \lambda) \in \mathbf{X} \times M(S)\) such that
\[
\begin{align*}
A(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) + B(\mathbf{u}, \lambda) &= \ell(\mathbf{v}) \quad \text{for all } \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{X}, \\
B(\mathbf{u}, \mu) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } \mu \in M(S).
\end{align*}
\]
(5.11)

The bilinear form \(A(\cdot, \cdot)\) is elliptic on the kernel of the operator associated with the bilinear form \(B(\cdot, \cdot)\) and \(B(\cdot, \cdot)\) satisfies the inf-sup condition
\[
0 < \beta \leq \inf_{\mu \in M(S)} \sup_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{X}} \frac{B(\mathbf{v}, \mu)}{\|\mathbf{v}\|_\mathbf{X} \|\mu\|_{M(S)}}.
\]
The macro-hybrid variational formulation (5.11) has a unique solution \((\mathbf{u}, \lambda)\).

The mortar edge element approximation of (3.2) mimics the macro-hybrid formulation (5.11) in the discrete regime and is based on individual shape-regular simplicial triangulations \(T_1, \ldots, T_N\) of the subdomains \(\Omega_1, \ldots, \Omega_N\) regardless the situation on the skeleton \(S\) of the decomposition. In particular, the interfaces inherit two different non-matching triangulations. The discretization of

\[
\mathbf{X}_h := \{ \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{L}^2(\Omega) \mid \forall j = 1, \ldots, N, \mathbf{v}_h|_{\Omega_j} \in \text{Nd}_{L, \Gamma}(\Omega_j; T_j) \}
\]
with curl-conforming edge elements of Nédélec’s first family [36] considers the edge element spaces \(\text{Nd}_{L, \Gamma}(\Omega_j; T_j)\) of vector fields with vanishing tangential trace on \(\Gamma \cap \partial \Omega_j\). For a triangle \(T \in \mathcal{T}_{\delta_{m(k)}}\) of diameter \(h_T\) with the surface \(\delta_{m(k)} \subset S\), let \(\text{RT}_0(T)\) be the lowest order Raviart-Thomas element (cf., e.g., [15]). We denote by \(\text{RT}_0(\delta_{m(k)}; \mathcal{T}_{\delta_{m(k)}})\) the associated mixed finite element space, and we refer to \(\text{RT}_0(\delta_{m(k)}; \mathcal{T}_{\delta_{m(k)}})\) as the subspace of vector fields with vanishing normal components on \(\delta_{m(k)}\). Based on these definitions, the product space

\[
\mathbf{X}_h := \{ \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{L}^2(\Omega) \mid \forall j = 1, \ldots, N, \mathbf{v}_h|_{\Omega_j} \in \text{Nd}_{L, \Gamma}(\Omega_j; T_j) \}
\]
is equipped with the norm
\[
\|\mathbf{v}_h\|_{\mathbf{X}_h} := \left( \|\mathbf{v}_h\|_\mathbf{X}^2 + \|\mathbf{\gamma}_t(\mathbf{v}_h)|_s\|_{L^2(\partial\Omega, \mathbf{X})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad \text{for all } \mathbf{v}_h \in \mathbf{X}_h,
\]
(5.12)
where \(\|\cdot\|_{+1/2, \mathbf{h}, S}\) is given by
\[
\|\mathbf{\gamma}_t(\mathbf{v}_h)|_s\|_{+1/2, \mathbf{h}, S} := \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} \|\mathbf{\gamma}_t(\mathbf{v}_h)|_{\gamma_m}\|_{+1/2, \mathbf{h}, \gamma_m}^2 \right)^{1/2}
\]
(5.13)
and \(\|\cdot\|_{+1/2, \mathbf{h}, \gamma_m}\) stands for the mesh-dependent norm
\[
\|\mathbf{\gamma}_t(\mathbf{v}_h)|_{\gamma_m}\|_{+1/2, \mathbf{h}, \gamma_m} := h^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{\gamma}_t(\mathbf{v}_h)|_{\gamma_m}\|_{0, \gamma_m}.
\]
(5.14)
Due to the occurrence of nonconforming edges on the interfaces between adjacent subdomains, there is a lack of continuity across the interfaces: neither the tangential traces nor the tangential trace components $\pi_t(v_h)$ can be expected to be continuous. We note that $\gamma_t(v_h) |_{\delta_m(j)} \in RT_0(\delta_m(j) : \mathcal{T}_{\delta_m(j)})$ and $\pi_t(v_h) |_{\delta_m(j)} \in \text{Nd}_1(\delta_m(j) ; \mathcal{T}_{\delta_m(j)})$. Therefore, continuity can be enforced either in terms of the tangential traces or the tangential trace components. If we choose the tangential traces, the multiplier space $M_h(S)$ can be constructed according to

$$M_h(S) := \prod_{m=1}^{M} M_h(\delta_m(j))$$

(5.16)

with $M_h(\delta_m(j))$ chosen such that

$$\text{dim} M_h(\delta_m(j)) = \dim RT_{0,0}(\delta_m(j) ; \mathcal{T}_{\delta_m(j)}),$$

(5.17)

$$\text{dim} M_h(\delta_m(j)) = \dim RT_{0,0}(\delta_m(j) ; \delta_m(j)).$$

(5.18)

We refer to [48] for the explicit construction. The multiplier space $M_h(S)$ will be equipped with the mesh-dependent norm

$$\|\mu_h\|_{M_h(S)} := \left( \sum_{m=1}^{M} \|\mu_h|_{\delta_m(j)}\|^{-1/2, h, \delta_m(j)} \right)^{1/2},$$

(5.19)

where

$$\|\mu_h|_{\delta_m(j)}\|^{-1/2, h, \delta_m(j)} := h^{1/2} \|\mu_h|_{\delta_m(j)}\|_{0, \delta_m(j)}^0.$$

(5.20)

The mortar edge element approximation of (3.1a),(3.1b) then requires the solution of the saddle point problem: Find $(u_h, \lambda_h) \in X_h \times M_h(S)$ such that

$$A_h(u_h, v_h) + B_h(v_h, \lambda_h) = \ell(v_h) \quad \text{for} \quad v_h \in X_h,$$

$$B_h(u_h, \mu_h) = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad \mu_h \in M_h(S),$$

(5.21)

where the bilinear forms $A_h(\cdot, \cdot) : X_h \times X_h \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $B_h(\cdot, \cdot) : X_h \times M_h(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given by the restriction of $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ and $B(\cdot, \cdot)$ to $X_h \times X_h$ and $X_h \times M_h(S)$, respectively.

**Proposition 5.1.** The mortar edge element approximation (5.21) admits a unique solution $(u_h, \lambda_h) \in X_h \times M_h(S)$.

**Proof.** As has been shown in [48], the bilinear form $A_h(\cdot, \cdot)$ is elliptic on the kernel of the operator associated with the bilinear form $B_h(\cdot, \cdot)$ and that $B_h(\cdot, \cdot)$ satisfies the inf-sup condition

$$0 < \beta \leq \inf_{\mu_h \in M_h(S)} \sup_{v_h \in X_h} \frac{B_h(v_h, \mu_h)}{\|v_h\|_{X_h} \|\mu_h\|_{M_h(S)}}.$$

This concludes the proof. □
In the framework of Section 3, with the minimizer \( \tilde{u}_h \in V \) of the consistency error \( \xi \) as given by (4.3) and \( \tilde{p}_h := \mu^{-1} \text{curl} \tilde{u}_h \) we find

\[
\| (u - \tilde{u}_h, p - \tilde{p}_h) \|_{V \times Q} \approx \| \text{Res}_2 \|_{V^*},
\]

where

\[
\text{Res}_2(v) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Res}_2^{(i)}(v),
\]

\[
\text{Res}_2^{(i)}(v) := (f, v)_{0, \Omega_i} - (\mu^{-1} \text{curl} \tilde{u}_h, \text{curl} v)_{0, \Omega_i} - (\sigma \tilde{u}_h, v)_{0, \Omega_i}.
\]

Denoting by \( \text{Nd}_{1,0}(\Omega_i; \mathcal{T}_h) \) the subspace of \( \text{Nd}_1(\Omega_i; \mathcal{T}_h) \) with vanishing tangential trace on \( \partial \Omega_i \), a comparison with (5.21) shows that, for \( v_h \in \prod_{i=1}^{N} \text{Nd}_{1,0}(\Omega_i; \mathcal{T}_h) \), it holds

\[
\text{Res}_2(v_h) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Res}_2^{(i)}(v_h),
\]

\[
\text{Res}_2^{(i)}(v_h) := (\sigma(u_h - \tilde{u}_h, v_h)_{0, \Omega_i} + (\mu^{-1} \text{curl}_h(u_h - \tilde{u}_h), \text{curl} v_h)_{0, \Omega_i}.
\]

**Proposition 5.2.** Let \( \eta \) consist of element residuals \( \eta_T \) and face residuals \( \eta_F \) according to

\[
\eta^2 := \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left( \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_i} \eta_T^2 + \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_i(\Omega_i)} \eta_F^2 \right),
\]

where \( \eta_T \) and \( \eta_F \) are given by

\[
\eta_T := h_T \| f - \text{curl}\mu^{-1}\text{curl}u_h - \sigma u_h \|_{0,T} + h_T \| \text{div}(\sigma u_h) \|_{0,T},
\]

\[
\eta_F := h_F^{1/2} \| [\pi_t(p_h)] \|_{0,F} + h_F^{1/2} \| n_F \cdot [\sigma u_h] \|_{0,F}.
\]

Then, it holds

\[
\| (u - \tilde{u}_h, p - \tilde{p}_h) \|_{V \times Q} \lesssim \eta + \xi.
\]

**Proof.** In view of (5.24) we define

\[
\text{Res}_3 := \sum_{i=1}^{N} \text{Res}_3^{(i)},
\]

\[
\text{Res}_3^{(i)} := \text{Res}_2^{(i)} - \left( (\sigma(u_h - \tilde{u}_h, \cdot)_{0,\Omega_i} + (\mu^{-1}(\text{curl}_h(u_h - \tilde{u}_h), \text{curl} \cdot)_{0,\Omega_i}.
\]
Since \( \mathbf{N}d_{1,0}(\Omega_i; \mathcal{T}_h) \subset \text{Ker } \mathbf{Res}_3^{(i)} \), a subdomainwise application of Proposition 3.2 yields

\[
\| \mathbf{Res}_3 \|_{V^*} \lesssim \eta.
\]

Hence, it follows that

\[
\| \mathbf{Res}_2 \|_{V^*} \lesssim \eta + \| u_h - \bar{u}_h \|_{0,\Omega} + \| \mathbf{curl}_h u_h - \mathbf{curl} \bar{u}_h \|_{0,\Omega} = \eta + \xi.
\]

\( \Box \)

An upper bound \( \bar{\xi} \) for the consistency error \( \xi \) can be derived using the techniques from [31]. In particular, we obtain

\[
\bar{\xi}^2 := \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{F \in \mathcal{T}_h(\delta_m(j))} \left( \eta_F^2 + \hat{\eta}_F^2 \right)
\]

with additional face residuals

\[
\hat{\eta}_F := h_F^{1/2} \| \lambda_h - \{ \pi_t(p_h) \} \|_{0,F} + h_F^{1/2} \| \lambda_h - \{ n_F \cdot \sigma u_h \} \|_{0,F} + h_F^{-1/2} \| \gamma_t(u_h) \|_{0,F}.
\]

Here, \( \lambda_h \in H^{-1/2}(\gamma_m) \) satisfies

\[
\langle \lambda_h, \mathbf{curl}\phi \rangle_{-1/2,\gamma_m} = -\langle \lambda_h, \phi \rangle_{-1/2,\gamma_m} \quad \text{for all } \phi \in H^{1/2}(\gamma_m). \tag{5.27}
\]

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A posteriori error analysis of non-standard FEM for $H(\text{curl})$-elliptic problems


