

Optical Waveguide Theory (B)



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Course overview

Optical waveguide theory

- A Photonics / integrated optics; theory, motto; phenomena, introductory examples.
- B Brush up on mathematical tools.
- C Maxwell equations, different formulations, interfaces, energy and power flow.
- D Classes of simulation tasks: scattering problems, mode analysis, resonance problems.
- E Normal modes of dielectric optical waveguides, mode interference.
- F Examples for dielectric optical waveguides.
- G Waveguide discontinuities & circuits, scattering matrices, reciprocal circuits.
- H Bent optical waveguides; whispering gallery resonances; circular microresonators.
- I Coupled mode theory, perturbation theory.
 - Hybrid analytical / numerical coupled mode theory.
- J A touch of photonic crystals; a touch of plasmonics.
 - Oblique semi-guided waves: 2-D integrated optics.
 - Summary, concluding remarks.

Vector calculus, keywords

Ingredients: (here: Cartesian coordinates)

- Space and time coordinates: $\mathbf{r} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (x, y, z), t$.
- Scalar and vector fields: $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t), \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}, t), \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{pmatrix}$.
- Inner product: $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = A_x B_x + A_y B_y + A_z B_z$.
- Vector product: $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} A_y B_z - A_z B_y \\ A_z B_x - A_x B_z \\ A_x B_y - A_y B_x \end{pmatrix}$.
- Time derivatives: $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}, \partial_t \phi, \dot{\phi}, \nabla_t \phi$.


Vector calculus, keywords

Ingredients: (here: Cartesian coordinates)

- Del, nabla: $\nabla = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \\ \partial_y \\ \partial_z \end{pmatrix}$.
- Gradient: $\text{grad} \phi = \nabla \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_x \phi \\ \partial_y \phi \\ \partial_z \phi \end{pmatrix}$.
- Divergence: $\text{div} \mathbf{A} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \partial_x A_x + \partial_y A_y + \partial_z A_z$.
- Curl: $\text{curl} \mathbf{A} = \text{rot} \mathbf{A} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y \\ \partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z \\ \partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x \end{pmatrix}$.
- Laplacian: $\Delta = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \nabla^2,$
 $\Delta \phi = \partial_x^2 \phi + \partial_y^2 \phi + \partial_z^2 \phi, \quad \Delta \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta A_x \\ \Delta A_y \\ \Delta A_z \end{pmatrix}.$

Dirac delta

A linear functional

that extracts the value of a function at one point: 

$$1\text{-D: } \int_a^b f(x) \delta(x - x_0) dx = \begin{cases} f(x_0), & \text{if } a < x_0 < b, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(x - x_0) = 0, \text{ if } x \neq x_0.$$

$$3\text{-D: } \int_{\mathcal{V}} f(\mathbf{r}) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) d\mathcal{V} = \begin{cases} f(\mathbf{r}_0), & \text{if } \mathbf{r}_0 \in \mathcal{V}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0) = 0, \text{ if } \mathbf{r} \neq \mathbf{r}_0.$$

Implications: manifold.

Fourier transform

3-D: A field $\phi(\mathbf{r})$:

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3} \int \tilde{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3k, \quad \tilde{\phi}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3} \int \phi(\mathbf{r}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3r.$$

4-D: A field $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$:

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^4} \iint \tilde{\phi}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} d^3k d\omega,$$

$$\tilde{\phi}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^4} \iint \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) e^{-i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} d^3r dt.$$

Fourier transform, 1-D

1-D: A function $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}$ of one variable:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(k) e^{ikx} dk, \quad \tilde{f}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx.$$

- Arbitrary: positioning of factors $1/\sqrt{2\pi}$, signs of exponents.
- $\widetilde{\alpha f_1 + \beta f_2} = \alpha \tilde{f}_1 + \beta \tilde{f}_2$.
- $f(x) = f(-x) \rightsquigarrow \tilde{f}(k) = \tilde{f}(-k)$.
- $f(x) = -f(-x) \rightsquigarrow \tilde{f}(k) = -\tilde{f}(-k)$.
- $f \in \mathbb{R} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{f}(-k) = \tilde{f}^*(k)$.
- $\delta(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk$.

Directionally constant systems

A linear PDE in two unknowns

$$(A \partial_{xx} + B \partial_{yy} + C \partial_{xy} + D \partial_x + E \partial_y + F) \psi(x, y) = 0,$$

coefficients $A(x, y), \dots, F(x, y)$.

If the system is constant in x , $\partial_x A = \dots = \partial_x F = 0$,

- write ψ as $\psi(x, y) = \int \tilde{\psi}(k, y) e^{ikx} dk$.

$$\int (B \partial_{yy} + (E + ikC) \partial_y + (F + ikD - k^2 A)) \tilde{\psi}(k, y) e^{ikx} dk = 0,$$

$$(B \partial_{yy} + (E + ikC) \partial_y + (F + ikD - k^2 A)) \tilde{\psi}(k, y) = 0, \text{ (for all } k),$$

... a set of DEs in one unknown.

Directionally constant systems

A linear PDE in two unknowns

$$(A \partial_{xx} + B \partial_{yy} + C \partial_{xy} + D \partial_x + E \partial_y + F) \psi(x, y) = 0,$$

coefficients $A(x, y), \dots, F(x, y)$.

If the system is constant in x , $\partial_x A = \dots = \partial_x F = 0$,

- use an ansatz $\psi(x, y) = \tilde{\psi}(y) e^{ikx}$.

$$\hookrightarrow (B \partial_{yy} + (E + ikC) \partial_y + (F + ikD - k^2 A)) \tilde{\psi}(y) = 0,$$

... a DE in one unknown, with parameter k .

(& boundary conditions, ...)

A touch of variational calculus

- **Functional:** $\mathcal{L} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$,
 $u \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(u)$,

a map from a space U of functions to real / complex numbers.

- **Stationary functional:** $\left. \frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L}(u + sv) \right|_{s=0} = 0$ for all v ,

the variation of \mathcal{L} at u vanishes for arbitrary directions v .

- **Restriction of a functional:**

... to a parametrized family of functions;

- ↔ extremization with respect to these parameters,
- ↔ approximations of stationary points of the functional.

General solution of the wave equation

$$\left(\Delta - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0, \quad \psi(\mathbf{r}, 0) = \psi_0(\mathbf{r}), \quad \partial_t \psi(\mathbf{r}, 0) = \phi_0(\mathbf{r}),$$

$$\& \quad \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iint \tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega t)} d\omega d^3k,$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(-k^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) \tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = 0,$$

$$\hookrightarrow \tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = a_f(\mathbf{k}) \delta(\omega - \omega_k) + a_b(\mathbf{k}) \delta(\omega + \omega_k), \quad \omega_k = c |\mathbf{k}|,$$

$$\hookrightarrow \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int \left(a_f(\mathbf{k}) e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega_k t)} + a_b(\mathbf{k}) e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + \omega_k t)} \right) d^3k,$$

- $\psi(\mathbf{r}, 0) = \psi_0(\mathbf{r}), \partial_t \psi(\mathbf{r}, 0) = \phi_0(\mathbf{r}) \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow a_f(\mathbf{k}), a_b(\mathbf{k})$.

A touch of variational calculus

Example:

$$U = \{u : [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid u(0) = u(\pi) = 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{L} : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\mathcal{L}(u) = \frac{\int_0^\pi (\partial_x u)^2 dx}{\int_0^\pi u^2 dx}.$$

(...)

\mathcal{L} stationary at u ,

$$\left. \frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L}(u + sv) \right|_{s=0} = 0 \quad \forall v. \quad \longleftrightarrow$$

u satisfies DE & b.c.,

$$\partial_x^2 u = -\lambda u, \quad \lambda = \mathcal{L}(u),$$

$$u(0) = u(\pi) = 0.$$

↓ Restrict \mathcal{L} , $L(\mathbf{a}) = \mathcal{L}(u|\mathbf{a})$.

$$L \text{ stationary at } \mathbf{a}, \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{a}} L = 0. \quad \longleftrightarrow$$

Approximate solution
of DE / eigenproblem.

Next lectures:

- Maxwell equations, different formulations, interfaces, energy and power flow.
- Classes of simulation tasks: scattering problems, mode analysis, resonance problems.
- Normal modes of dielectric optical waveguides, mode interference.

