

TEMA 3: GUÍAS DIELECTRICAS

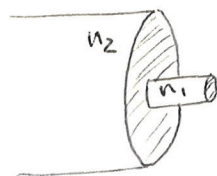
3.1- FIBRA ÓPTICA: TIPOS, MECANISMOS DE PROPAGACIÓN Y APLICACIONES

3.2- ANÁLISIS MODAL DE LA GUÍA SLAB

3.3- ANÁLISIS MODAL DE LA FIBRA ÓPTICA

3.1- FIBRA ÓPTICA: TIPOS, MECANISMOS DE PROPAGACIÓN Y APLICACIONES

- Estructura de la fibra óptica: 2 cilindros concéntricos de material dieléctrico



- núcleo: parte interior
- cubierta o revestimiento: parte exterior

$n_1 > n_2$ para que funcione

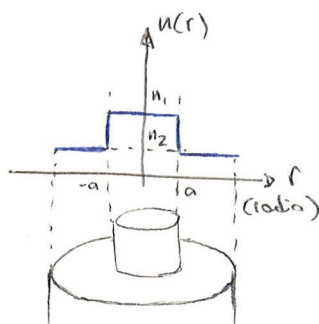
material: Silice (SiO_2) $\Rightarrow$ dopantes para variar el índice de refracción

Sobre estos dos apps hay otras de protección.

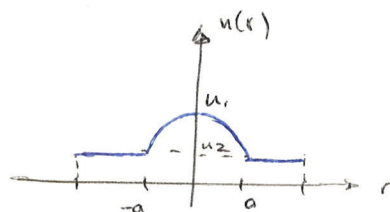
3.1.1 - TIPS DE FIBRAS

• Según el perfil del índice de refracción del núcleo:

a) de salto de índice: cambio brusco de los índices de refracción



b) de índice gradual:



• Según el tamaño del núcleo:

a) monomodo: el diámetro típico es $2a \approx 5-10 \mu\text{m}$
Sólo se propaga el modo fundamental (se supone, obviamente, que la frecuencia está en el rango óptico)

b) multimodo: $2a \approx 50-200 \mu\text{m}$
Se propagan varios modos

El número de modos que se propagan en una guía depende de la relación entre la longitud de onda y el tamaño de la sección transversal.

En la práctica podemos encontrar (a principio) fibras:

• multimodo $\begin{cases} \text{salto} \\ \text{gradual} \end{cases}$

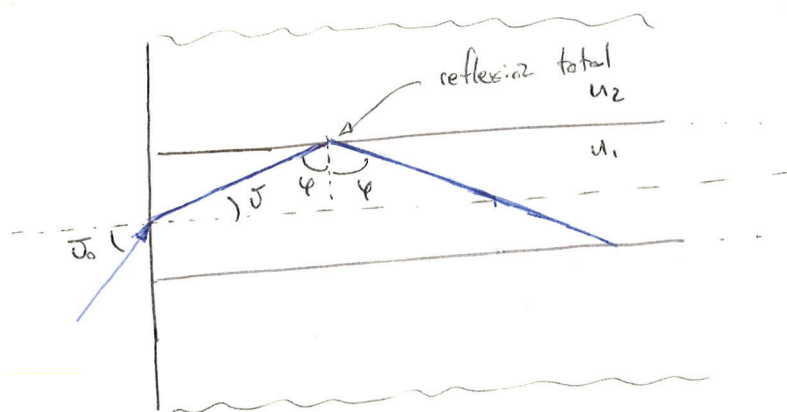
• monomodo $\begin{cases} \text{salto} \\ \text{gradual} \end{cases}$

Sin embargo, no tiene sentido la monomodo gradual, y la multimodo gradual tiene mejores prestaciones que la de salto.

3.1.2 - Mecanismos de propagación

Con la óptica geométrica

↙ corte longitudinal



$\Rightarrow$ REFLEXIÓN TOTAL: tiene lugar en el interfaz entre núcleos y cubierta

Rayo que incide en ángulo θ_i . Se iguala el rayo reflejado

Para que haya reflexión total:

$$\varphi \geq \varphi_{\min} \text{ (ángulo crítico)} \Rightarrow \theta_{\max} = \theta_{\min}$$

Por tanto, habrá reflexión total para todos los rayos que entren a la fibra con un ángulo menor que $\theta_{\max}$

Ese θ_{max} determina en 3D el CONO DE ACEPTACIÓN

Reflexión total: $\sin(\theta_{crit}) = n_2/n_1$

Suponiendo que se incide en la fibra desde el aire:

$$\sin(\theta_{max}) = n_1 \sin(\theta_{max}) = n_1 \cos(\theta_{min}) = n_1 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(\theta_{min})}$$

$$\sin(\theta_{max}) = \cos(\theta_{min})$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\theta_{max}) = n_1 \sqrt{1 - \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2}}$$

$$AN \equiv \left| \sin(\theta_{max}) \right| = \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} \quad \text{Ojo: debe ser } n_1^2 - n_2^2 \leq 1$$

$$|\theta_{max}| < 90^\circ$$

AN: APERTURA NUMÉRICA

$$0 \leq AN \leq 1$$

indica la capacidad que tiene la fibra para captar luz

AN $\rightarrow$ 0 $\Rightarrow$ cono de aceptación muy estrecho $\Rightarrow$ poca aceptación de luz

AN $\rightarrow$ 1 $\Rightarrow$ mucha aceptación de luz

Una aproximación: en la práctica, $n_1 \approx n_2$. Por ejemplo, 1.50 y 1.47)

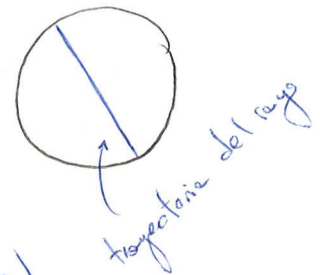
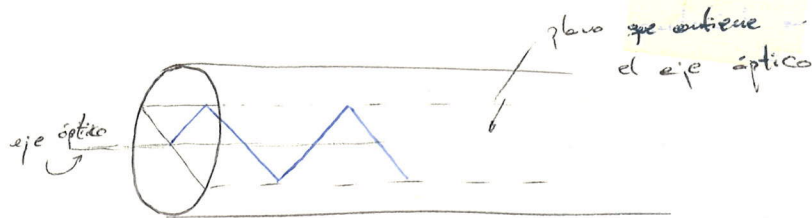
$$AN \approx n_1 \sqrt{2\Delta}$$

Δ = diferencia relativa de los índices de refracción

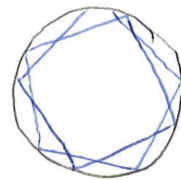
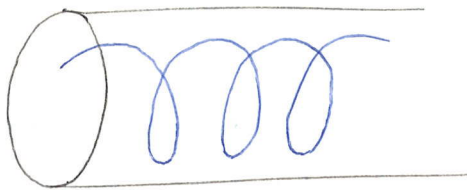
$$\Delta = \frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1}$$

ejemplo: $\theta_{\text{max}} = 10^\circ - 30^\circ$ (valores típicos)

los rayos que hemos pintado antes se llaman rayos meridianales:
se propagan en un plano que contiene al eje óptico.



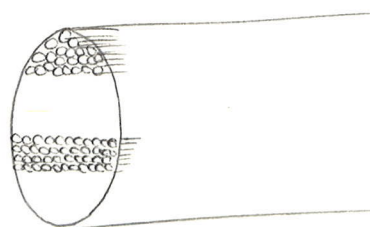
otra posibilidad rayos helicoidales (skew rays)



el caso de aceptación aumenta ligeramente para los rayos helicoidales (sólo un poco), pero lo que la apertura numérica es un poco mayor.

3.1.3- Aplicaciones

- transmisión de información (sin más comentarios)
- iluminar y captar imágenes en lugares inaccesibles: en medicina



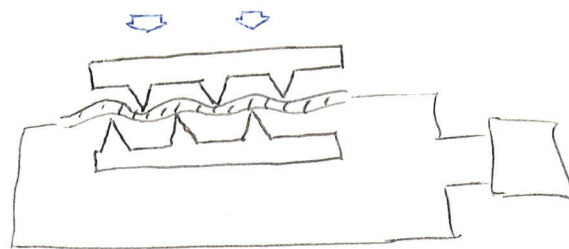
iluminar

captar la imagen

q.e.: la posición relativa de las fibras se debe mantener al final del tubo $\Rightarrow$ se cruzan

- sensores: temperatura, presión, velocidad de un fluido, ...

ejemplo: sensor de presión



la fibra es muy sensible a los cambios de presión, modificándose la luz que puede pasar.

ventaja de los sensores de fibra óptica: la fibra es inmune a interferencias electromagnéticas

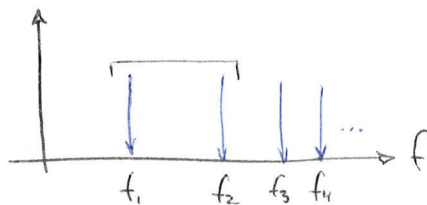
3.2. ANÁLISIS MODAL DE LA GUÍA SLAB

La óptica geométrica no es suficiente para conocer las características de transmisión de la fibra óptica.

3.2.1. ¿Qué necesitamos conocer sobre la fibra óptica?

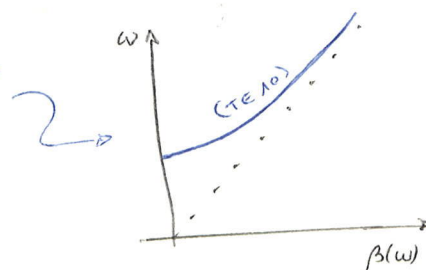
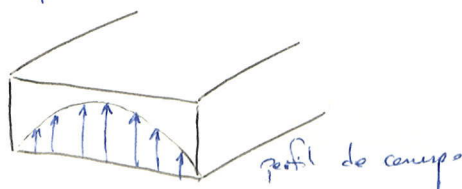
- ancho de banda monomodo y frecuencia de corte del primer modo

Interesa que se propague un solo modo para que no haya dispersión ya que cada modo se propaga a una velocidad.



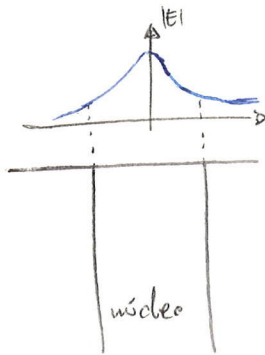
- para el modo fundamental, la constante de fase (β) y el perfil de campo transversal

ejemplo: para la guía rectangular

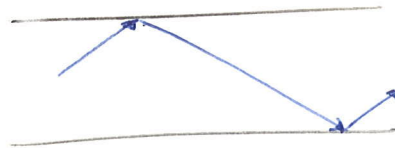


Conocer el perfil de campo nos sirve para saber donde hacer el agujero para poder transmitir o recibir información.
 Conviene hacerlo en un sitio donde sea máximo.

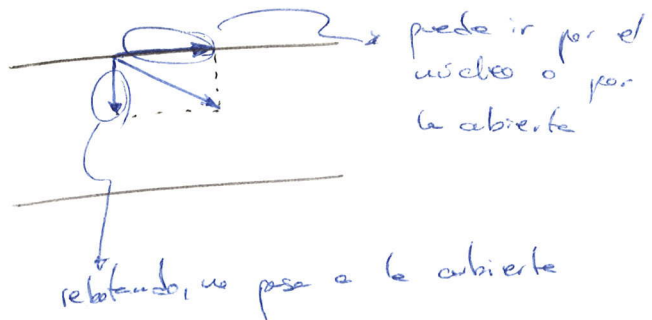
En las guías dieléctricas interesa también por el hecho de que se confina el campo en el núcleo, así que sirve para poder dimensionar la cubierta



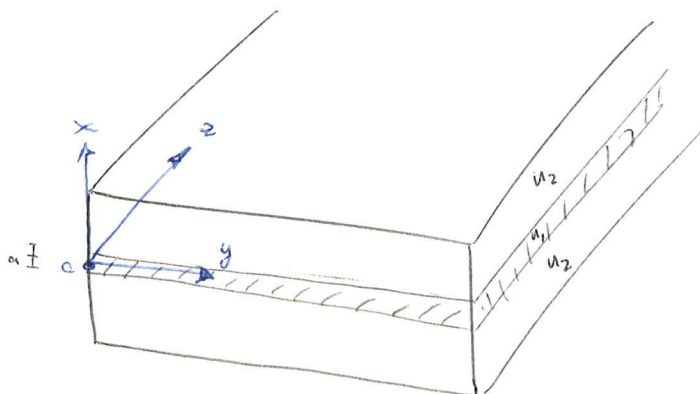
óptica geométrica



↓ descomponiendo la potencia



3.2.2 - LA GUÍA SLAB



$u_1 > u_2$

Suposiciones:

- la cubierta es infinita
- la estructura es muy ancha comparada con el grosor del núcleo
- infinita en dirección $\hat{y}$

La 2ª suposición va ser válida cerca de los bordes, pero dará buenos resultados en zonas alejadas de los bordes.

→ resolver las ecuaciones de Maxwell:

$$\nabla \times \vec{E}_i = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}_i}{\partial t} \quad i=1,2 \text{ (para cada medio)}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H}_i = \epsilon_i \frac{\partial \vec{E}_i}{\partial t}$$

1: núcleo
2: cubierta

→ condiciones de contorno: no hay corriente inducida ni cargas entre los dos medios $\Rightarrow$ campo continuo en las interfaces de los medios.

$$\begin{aligned} x=0 \rightarrow E_{z1} &= E_{z2} & H_{z1} &= H_{z2} \\ E_{y1} &= E_{y2} & H_{y1} &= H_{y2} \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} E_{z1} &= E_{z2} \\ E_{y1} &= E_{y2} \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{componentes tangenciales} \\ \text{(paralelas)} \end{array}$$

$$D_{x1} = D_{x2} \quad B_{x1} = B_{x2} \quad \text{— componentes normales (perpendiculares)}$$

Si se cumple la continuidad de las componentes tangenciales, entonces se cumple automáticamente para las normales. Esto es así porque los campos son variables en el tiempo.

Descoplando los campos:

→ ecuación de onda:

$$\boxed{\Delta \vec{E}_i = \mu_0 \epsilon_i \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}_i}{\partial t^2}} \quad i=1,2$$

→ forma de la solución:

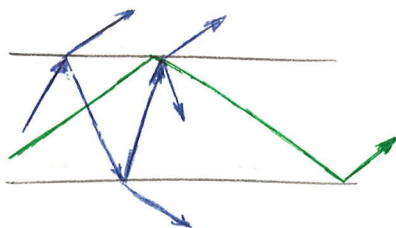
- Simetría de traslación $\Rightarrow e^{-\gamma_i z}$ γ_i : cte. proporcional

- Superficies medias sin pérdidas $\Rightarrow \gamma_i = j\beta_i$

$$\rightarrow e^{-j\beta_i z}$$

- Interesan soluciones con variación temporal del tipo $e^{j\omega t}$

- Si la estructura es infinita en y , nada cambia en el plano y con y (dirección $\hat{y}$) $\Rightarrow$ la solución tampoco variará con y
 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0)$



■ no sirven para la comunicación (modos radiados)

■ sí sirven para la comunicación (modos guiados)

Los dos son soluciones posibles, pero nos interesan los modos guiados

→ prototipo de solución:

$$\bar{E}_i(x, y, z, t) = \underbrace{\bar{E}_i(x)}_{\text{modo}} e^{j\omega t} e^{j\beta_i z} \quad i=1,2$$

argumento

el argumento $(t=0, z=0)$ indica la fase en el origen (origen de fase), y es irrelevante en nuestro estudio, así que podemos poner el origen donde queramos. Por tanto, forzamos que en $t=0, z=0$ el origen de fase sea cero. En ese caso, $\bar{E}_i(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i}{\partial z^2} = \mu_0 \epsilon_i \frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i}{\partial t^2}$$

0 (no hay variación con y)

Sustituyendo nuestra expresi3n de $\bar{E}_i$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i(x)}{\partial x^2} + \beta_i^2 \bar{E}_i(x) = -\mu_0 \epsilon_i \omega^2 \bar{E}_i(x)$$

(constante de fase)² $\equiv k_i^2$
AKA de de propagaci3n

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i(x)}{\partial x^2} + (k_i^2 - \beta_i^2) \bar{E}_i(x) = 0 \right|$$

Otra condici3n de salto:

- $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta$: la velocidad de la parte de la onda que va por el n3cleo tiene que ser igual a la de la parte que va por la cubierta, as3 se cumplen las condiciones de salto

Demostraci3n:

$$E_{iy}(x=a) = E_{zy}(x=a) \rightarrow E_{iy}(a) e^{j\omega t} e^{-j\beta_1 z} = E_{zy}(a) e^{j\omega t} e^{-j\beta_2 z}$$

Como tiene que cumplirse para todo z (y todo t),

$$E_{iy}(a) = E_{zy}(a) = K \quad (z=0)$$

$$K e^{-j\beta_1 z} = K e^{-j\beta_2 z} \Rightarrow \underline{\beta_1 = \beta_2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial^2 \bar{E}_i(x)}{\partial x^2} + (k_i^2 - \beta^2) \bar{E}_i(x) = 0 \right|$$

Podemos probar con modos TE, TM, TEM, no TE y no TM

la experiencia nos dice que s3lo funcionan los modos del tipo TE y TM.

3.23 - Soluciones TE (Modos TE):

Campo eléctrico transversal $\rightarrow \vec{E}_i(x) = E_{ix}(x) \cdot \hat{x} + E_{iy}(x) \cdot \hat{y}$

Ejercicio propuesto:

modo TE no tiene componente $\hat{x}$

Como ya sabemos que $E_{ix}(x) = 0$, vamos directamente con $E_{iy}(x)$

$$\vec{E}_i(x, y, z, t) = E_{iy}(x) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y}$$

$$\frac{d^2 E_{iy}(x)}{dx^2} + (k_i^2 - \beta^2) E_{iy}(x) = 0$$

$$\boxed{k_i^2 - \beta^2 = \gamma_{ci}^2}$$

La solución de esta ecuación diferencial es

$$\boxed{E_{iy}(x) = A_i e^{|\gamma_{ci}|x} + B_i e^{-|\gamma_{ci}|x} \quad i=1,2}$$

Dependiendo del valor de γ_{ci} , tendrá un aspecto u otro

$$\gamma_{ci} \begin{cases} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

que sea real o imaginaria depende de la frecuencia de funcionamiento

$$\bullet \underline{\gamma_{ci} \in \mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow E_{iy}(x) = \begin{cases} A_i = B_i^* \\ \gamma_{ci} = k_i \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} = 2 \operatorname{Re}(A_i e^{i k_i x})$$

$$= 2 A_{i\mathbb{R}} \cos(k_i x) - 2 A_{i\mathbb{I}} \sin(k_i x)$$

(solución de tipo oscilatorio)

$$\bullet \underline{\gamma_{ci} \in \mathbb{II}} \Rightarrow E_{iy}(x) = \begin{cases} \gamma_{ci} = i k_i' \\ A_i, B_i \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} = A_i e^{-k_i' x} + B_i e^{k_i' x}$$

(solución de tipo exponencial)

Tenemos 4 soluciones posibles, en principio todas son válidas:

$$1.- \gamma_{c1}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2.- \gamma_{c1}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{II}$$

$$3.- \gamma_{c1} \in \mathbb{R}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{II} \quad (*)$$

$$4.- \gamma_{c1} \in \mathbb{II}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

1 = núcleo

2 = cubierta

perfil de campo:

(*)

[nota ejercicio 3: descartar las soluciones]

las soluciones (2) no cumplen las condiciones de contorno, la (4) tampoco porque se llega a $u_1 < u_2$

las que quedan son los modos guiados (3) y los radiados (1)

Vamos a estudiar las soluciones del tipo (3).

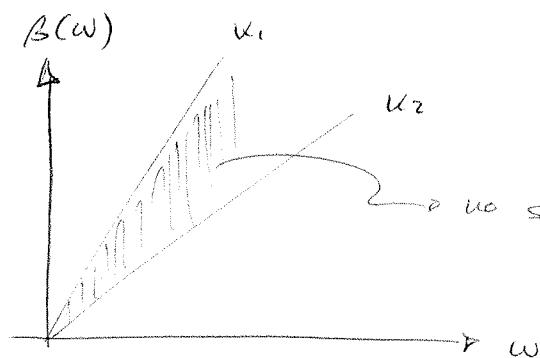
- Modos guiados: $\chi_{c1} \in \mathbb{R}$ $\chi_{c2} \in \mathbb{II}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \chi_{c1}^2 > 0 & & \chi_{c2}^2 < 0 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ k_1^2 - \beta^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \beta < k_1 & & k_2^2 - \beta^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \beta > k_2 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{k_2 < \beta < k_1}$$

$$k_1 = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_1} = \frac{\omega}{c} n_1$$

↓
lineal con ω



→ no sabemos la forma de $\beta(\omega)$, sólo que este cae dentro

• Núcleo: $\boxed{E_y(x) = A \cos k_1 x + B \sin k_1 x} \quad |x| < a$

nota: va a englobar constantes con nombres ya usados

• Cubierta: $E_z(x) = C e^{-k_2 x} + D e^{k_2 x} \quad |x| > a$

Para $x > a$, $D = 0$ para que $e^{k_2 x}$ no se decuada
Para $x < -a$, $C = 0$ por lo mismo

expresar más compacto:

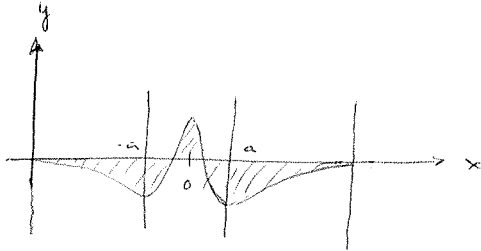
$$\boxed{\bar{E}_{zy}(x) = C e^{-h_2|x|}} \quad (|x| > a)$$

En el núcleo, si imponemos condiciones de contorno homogéneas
 a que la solución tiene que ser par o impar, A y B
 no pueden ser nulas simultáneamente.

TE PARES

$$\bar{E}_{iy}(x) = A \cos(h_1 x)$$

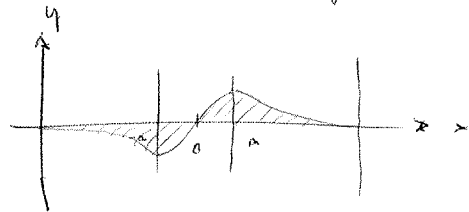
$$\bar{E}_{zy}(x) = B e^{-h_2|x|}$$



TE IMPARES

$$\bar{E}_{iy}(x) = A \sin(h_1 x)$$

$$\bar{E}_{zy}(x) = B e^{-h_2|x|} \operatorname{sign}(x) \quad (|x| > a)$$



(continuar)

Necesitamos conocer:

- combinaciones de k_1 y k_2
- relación A/B (los valores absolutos dependen de las condiciones a los lados)

De k_1 y k_2 se obtiene el perfil de campo y la constante de fase β ($\Rightarrow$ diagrama de dispersión)

Condiciones de salto:

• TE para

$$\rightarrow E_{1y}(a) = E_{2y}(a)$$

$$A \cos(k_1 a) = B e^{-k_2 a}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = k_1 a \\ w = k_2 a \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[A \cos u = B e^{-w} \right]$$

$u \rightarrow$ variación del campo en el núcleo

$w \rightarrow$ decaimiento del campo en la cubierta

Si se cumplen las condiciones de salto para las componentes paralelas, se cumplen automáticamente para las perpendiculares, por lo que sólo hacemos las paralelas.

$$\rightarrow H_{1z}(x=a) = H_{2z}(x=a)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Faraday: } \nabla \times \vec{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \vec{H}}{\partial t} = -j\omega\mu_0 \vec{H} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & E_{iy} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial E_{iy}}{\partial x} \hat{z} - \frac{\partial E_{iy}}{\partial z} \hat{x} =$$

$$= -j\omega\mu_0 (H_{ix} \hat{x} + H_{iz} \hat{z})$$

$$H_{iz} = \frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \frac{\partial E_{iy}(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$H_{iz}(a) = -A h_1 \operatorname{sen}(h_1 a) \left(\frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \right)$$

$$H_{iz}(a) = -B h_2 e^{-h_2 a} \left(\frac{1}{-j\omega\mu_0} \right)$$

$$\boxed{A \cdot u \cdot \operatorname{sen}(u) = B \cdot w \cdot e^{-w}}$$

→ forma matricial:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos u & -e^{-w} \\ u \operatorname{sen} u & -w e^{-w} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Siempre tiene una solución que es la trivial,

$A=B=0$ (no hay campo en el medio ni en la abierta)

tenemos que evitar la solución trivial, por lo que obligamos a que el determinante sea nulo

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u \operatorname{ctg} u = w} \quad \text{ecuación característica de los modos TE pares}$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{\cos u}{e^{-w}} A}$$

• TE impares

repetiendo el proceso se da

$$\boxed{-u \operatorname{ctg} u = w}$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{\operatorname{sen} u}{e^{-w}} A}$$

¿Probar si filtra?

Implicite en el análisis que estamos haciendo.

$$u^2 = k_1^2 a^2 = \gamma_{c1}^2 a^2 = (k_1^2 - \beta^2) a^2$$

$$w^2 = k_2^2 a^2 = -\gamma_{c2}^2 a^2 = (\beta^2 - k_2^2) a^2$$

$$u^2 + w^2 = \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \frac{\omega}{c} u_1 & \frac{\omega}{c} u_2 \end{matrix} (k_1^2 - k_2^2) a^2 = v^2$$

$v \equiv$ frecuencia normalizada

$$\boxed{u^2 + w^2 = v^2}$$

(igual para los pares y los impares)

$$\boxed{v = a \left(u_1 - u_2 \right)^{1/2} \frac{\omega}{c}}$$

$$V = \frac{2\pi f}{c} NA \cdot a$$

NA = Apertura Numérica

- aumentar la apertura numérica $\Rightarrow$ se propagar más modos
- aumentar las dimensiones de la guía (a) $\Rightarrow$ idem
- aumentar la frecuencia $\Rightarrow$ más de 6 modos

$$\cos h_1 x = \cos \left(\overbrace{h_1 a}^u \underbrace{\frac{x}{a}}_{\bar{x}} \right)$$

$$h_2 x = h_2 a \frac{x}{a} = w \bar{x}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Describir las expresiones de los campos:

TE PARES

$$E_y(x) = A \cos u \bar{x}$$

$$|\bar{x}| \leq 1$$

$$E_z(x) = B e^{-w|\bar{x}|}$$

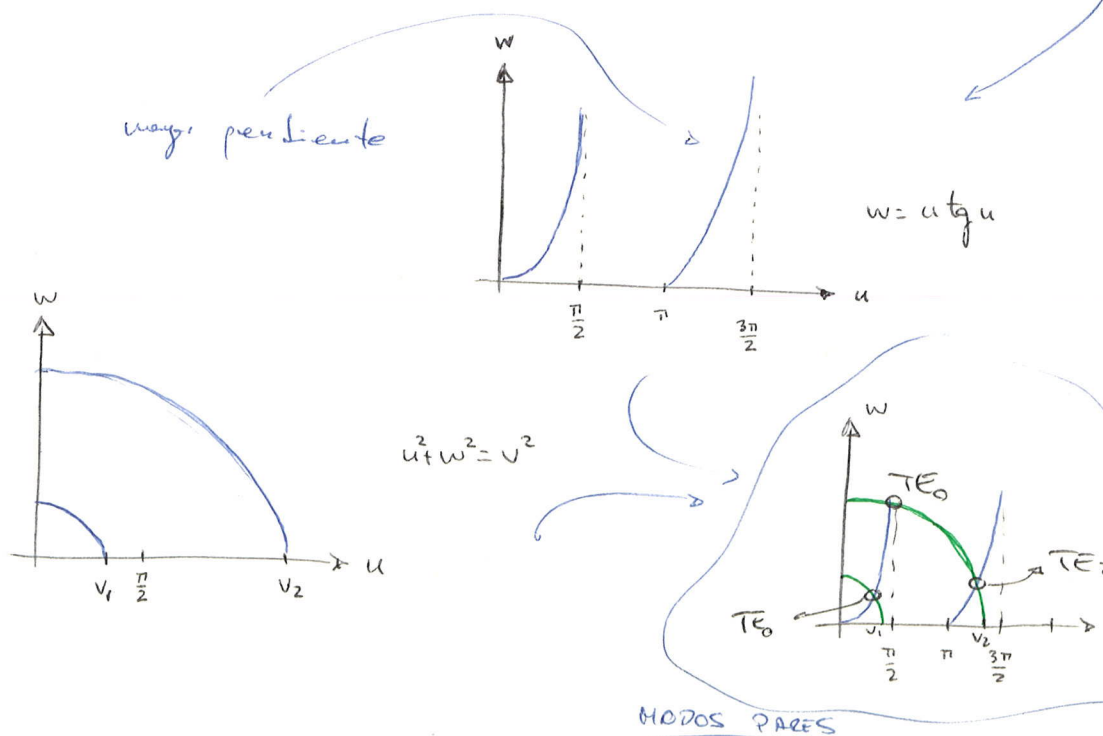
$$|\bar{x}| > 1$$

TE IMPARES

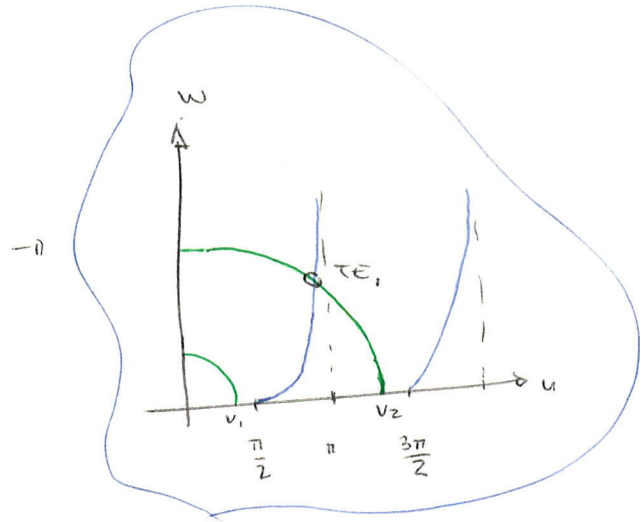
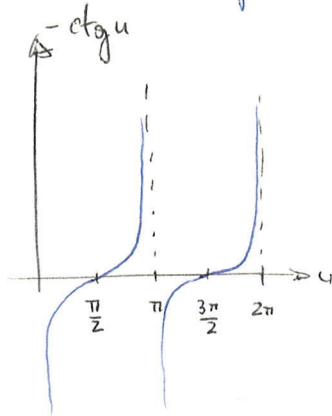
$$E_y(x) = A \operatorname{sen} u \bar{x}$$

$$E_z(x) = B e^{-w|\bar{x}|} \operatorname{signo}(\bar{x})$$

También hay solución gráfica para las ecuaciones



Para los impares:



MODOS IMPARES

$$\begin{cases} u_1 \rightarrow TE_0 \\ u_2 \rightarrow TE_0, TE_1, TE_2 \end{cases}$$

- Frecuencia normalizada de corte:

$$u_c |_{TE_0} = 0$$

$$u_c |_{TE_1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

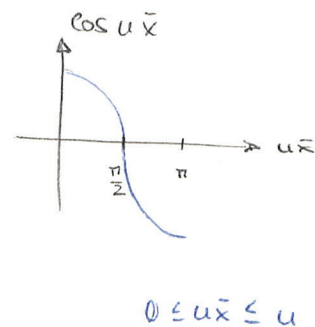
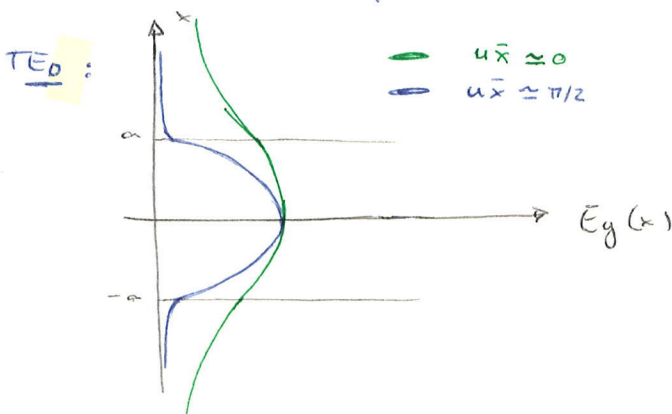
$$u_c |_{TE_2} = \pi$$

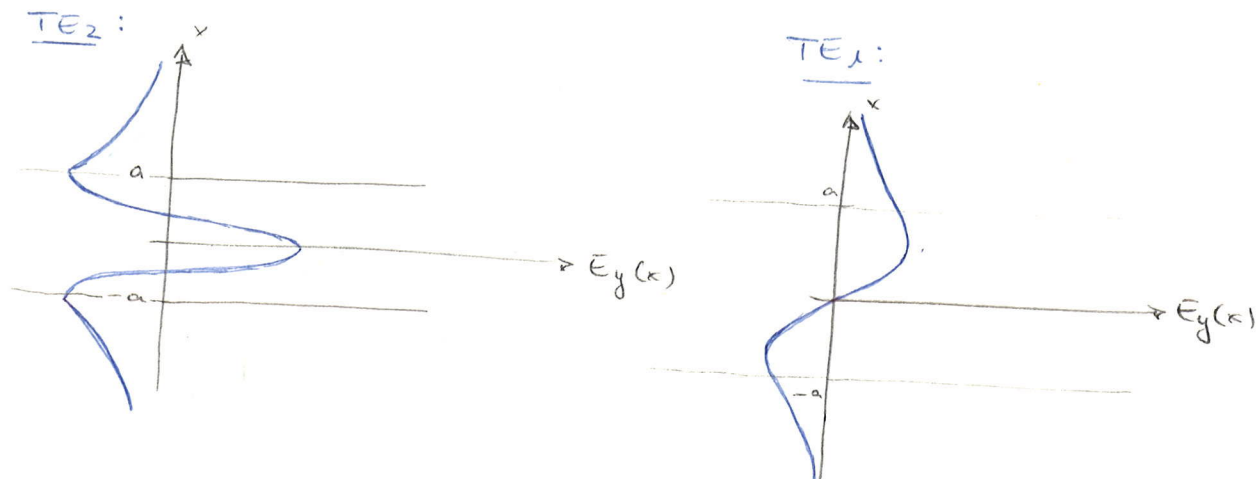
⋮

$$u_c |_{TE_m} = \frac{m\pi}{2}$$

Si $u > u_c |_{TE_m}$, se propaguen todos los modos $TE_0 \dots TE_m$

- Perfiles de campo:





$TE_n \Rightarrow n$ pases por cero

- Diagramas de dispersión de los modos TE

$$\rightarrow \beta|_{TE_n}$$

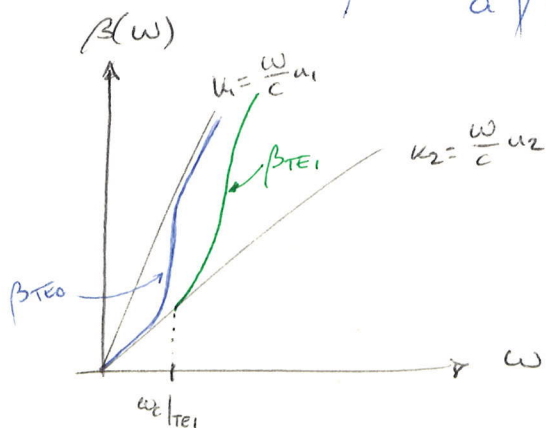
$$\beta(\omega) \times \omega$$

$$u^2 = k_1^2 a^2 = (k_1^2 - \beta^2) a^2 \quad \rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{k_1^2 - \left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = k_2^2 a^2 = (\beta^2 - k_2^2) a^2 \quad \rightarrow \beta = \sqrt{k_2^2 + \left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{2\Delta} - u^2}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{u_1}$$



suponemos n_1 y n_2 constantes con la frecuencia

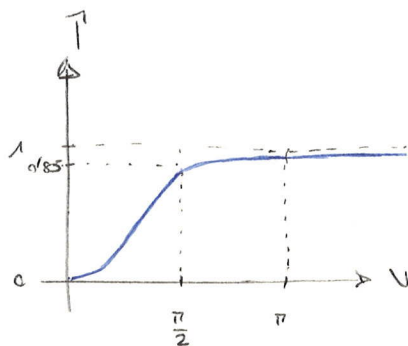
• Si $\omega \approx \omega_{cTE_n} \Rightarrow \omega \rightarrow 0$
 $u \rightarrow n \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \beta \rightarrow k_2$

• $\omega \rightarrow \omega \Rightarrow \omega \rightarrow \infty$
 $u \rightarrow (n+1) \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \beta \rightarrow k_1$

- Factor de confinamiento:

$$\Gamma = \frac{P_{\text{útil}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{P_{\text{útil}}}{P_{\text{útil}} + P_{\text{refl}}}$$

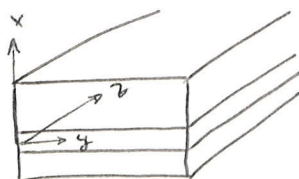
$$0 \leq \Gamma \leq 1$$



3.2.4 - MODOS TM

(Transversales)

1- TM con H en dirección y



2- TM pares e impares

3- Condiciones de contorno: $H_{1y}(a) = H_{2y}(a)$

$$E_{1z}(a) = E_{2z}(a)$$

- Conclusiones:

- $V_c|_{TM_n} = V_c|_{TE_n} = u\pi/2 \Rightarrow$ no existe funcionamiento monomodo,
y que se propaguen TE y TM para una frecuencia
(como mínimo, TE₀ y TM₀)
- modos degenerados $\equiv$ tienen la misma constante de propagación, β
(con guías metálicas son los que tienen la misma frecuencia de corte)
No existen modos degenerados en la guía slab
- en la práctica, $n_1 \approx n_2$ ($\epsilon_1 \approx \epsilon_2$), por lo que

$$\beta|_{TE_n} \approx \beta|_{TM_n}$$

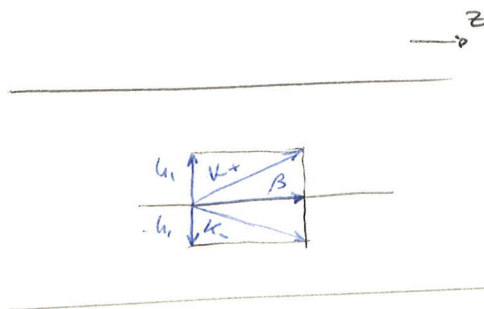
$\Rightarrow$ TE_n y TM_n son aproximadamente degenerados
Y como las características de propagación son muy
parecidas, es aproximadamente funcionamiento monomodo

3.2.5- INTERPRETACIÓN GEOMÉTRICA DE LOS RESULTADOS

we are a peteco opint... System halted

• análisis vectorial:

1 modo $\rightarrow$ 2 ondas planas



$$|k_+|^2 = |k_-|^2 = k_1^2 = \beta^2 + k_t^2 = k_1^2 - \beta^2 + \beta^2 = k_1^2$$

MODOS TM (GUÍA SLAB)

$$\Delta \bar{H}_i = \mu_0 \epsilon_i \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}_i}{\partial t^2}$$

TM PARES

$$H_{1y}(x) = A \cos(u \bar{x})$$

$$H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \cos(u)}{e^{-w}} e^{-w|\bar{x}|}$$

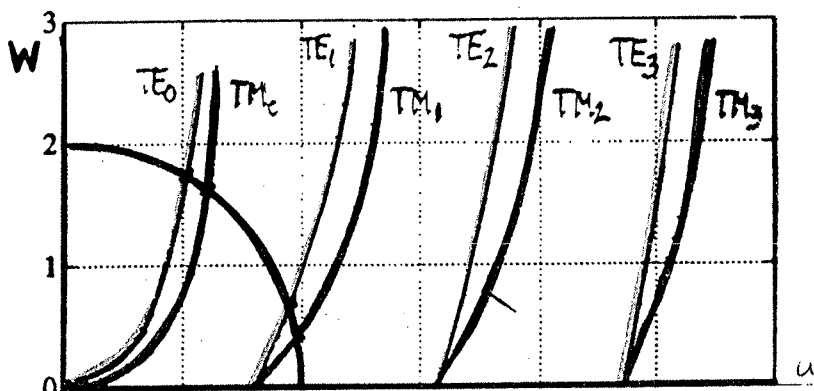
TM IMPARES

$$H_{1y}(x) = A \operatorname{sen}(u \bar{x})$$

$$H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \operatorname{sen}(u)}{e^{-w} \operatorname{sign}(x)} e^{-w|\bar{x}|}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1) u \operatorname{tg}(u) &= w \\ u^2 + w^2 &= v^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} -(\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1) u \cot g(u) &= w \\ u^2 + w^2 &= v^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$



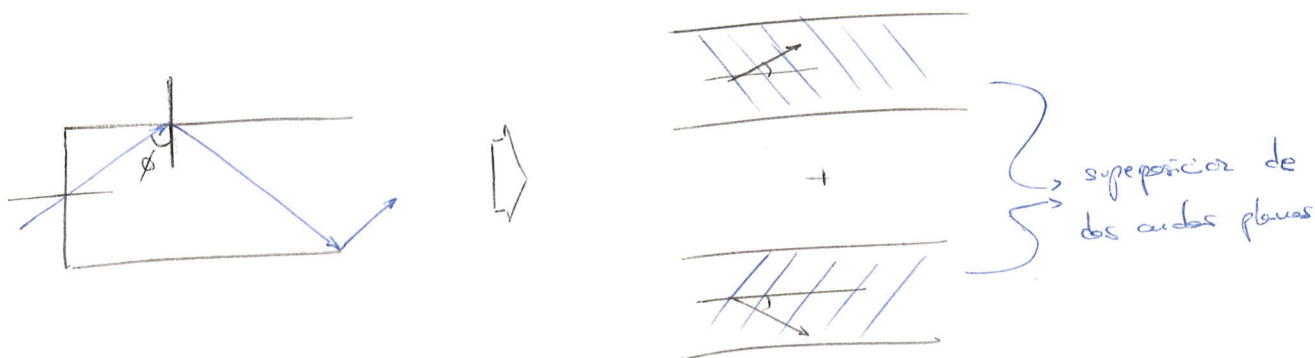
	PARS	IMPARES
TE	$E_{1y}(x) = A \cos u \bar{x}$ $E_{2y}(x) = B e^{-w \bar{x} }$ $B = \frac{\cos u}{e^{-w}} A$ $u \operatorname{tg} u = w$	$E_{1y}(x) = A \operatorname{sen} u \bar{x}$ $E_{2y}(x) = B e^{-w \bar{x} } \operatorname{signo}(\bar{x})$ $B = \frac{\operatorname{sen} w}{e^{-w}} A$ $-u \operatorname{ctg} u = w$
TM	$H_{1y}(x) = A \cos u \bar{x}$ $H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \cos u}{e^{-w}} e^{-w \bar{x} }$ $\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \operatorname{tg} u \cdot u = w$	$H_{1y}(x) = A \operatorname{sen} u \bar{x}$ $H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \operatorname{sen} u}{e^{-w} \operatorname{signo}(\bar{x})} e^{-w \bar{x} }$ $-\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} u \operatorname{ctg} u = w$

$$u^2 + w^2 = v^2$$

$$K_+ = K_- = K_1$$

Las curvas planas forman un ángulo θ con el eje óptico, que se asocia al modo (cada modo tiene un ángulo determinado)

• Según la óptica geométrica, en régimen permanente:



Entonces, además, según la óptica geométrica, cualquier ray que incida en un ángulo dentro del cono de aceptación queda confinado en la guía

Sin embargo, según el análisis modal, hay una cuantificación de los ángulos permitidos para que haya régimen permanente

• condición necesaria para propagación: (1 modo)

→ $V > V_c$ (análisis modal)

→ $\theta > \theta_{crit}$ (óptica geométrica)

ejercicio: comprobar que ambas condiciones son iguales

3.3- ANÁLISIS MODAL DE LA FIBRA ÓPTICA

(transparencias)

- esto es a fibra informativa
- modos TE y TM $\rightarrow$ rayos meridionales
- modos híbridos $\rightarrow$ rayos helicoidales

Proceso:

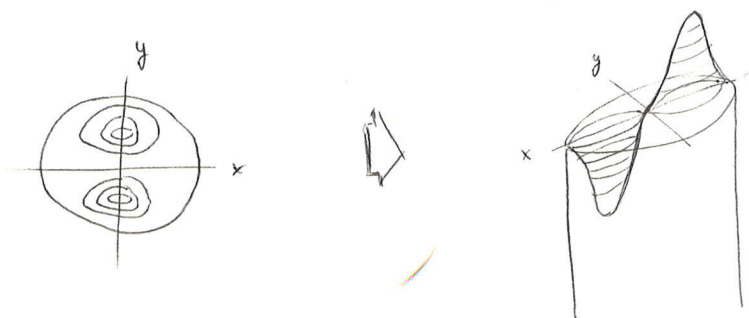
- 1- Desacoplar las ecuaciones de onda
- 2- Forma de las soluciones
- 3- Desacoplar la ecuación de onda para las componentes longitudinales
- 4- Calcular E_z y H_z : ecuaciones de onda para E_z y H_z

• Solución de la ecuación de onda:

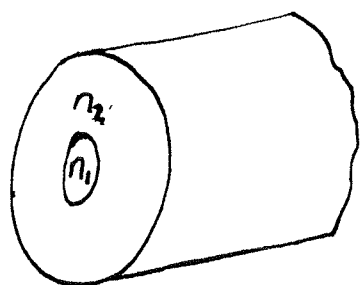
- $\rightarrow$ núcleo: variación oscilatoria
- $\rightarrow$ cubierta: decaimiento
- $\rightarrow$ simetría de realción $\Rightarrow$ cualquier solución rotada también es solución

$$\Rightarrow \text{solución} = A \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \end{pmatrix} \times C \sin(u\phi) + D \cos(u\phi)$$

A, B constantes sin determinar



ANÁLISIS MODAL DE LA FIBRA DE SALTO DE ÍNDICE



$$n_1 > n_2$$

NÚCLEO : DIÁMETRO = $2a$

CUBIERTA $\rightarrow$ GROSOR INFINITO

VAN A EXISTIR :

- MODOS TE Y TM $\rightarrow$ ASOCIADOS A RAYOS MERIDIONALES

- MODOS HÍBRIDOS (EH, HE) $\rightarrow$ ASOCIADOS A HELICOIDALES
($E_z \neq 0$ y $H_z \neq 0$)

(no hay TEH, porque no hay conductores)

ECUACIONES DE ONDA

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta \bar{E}_i + k_i^2 \bar{E}_i &= 0 \\ \Delta \bar{H}_i + k_i^2 \bar{H}_i &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} i=1,2 \quad \text{Medios sin pérdidas}$$

* VARIACIÓN TEMPORAL TIPO : $e^{j\omega t}$

* SIMETRÍA TRASLACIÓN : VARIACIÓN $e^{-j\beta z}$ ($\beta_1 = \beta_2$)

DESACOPLO DE LA ECUACIÓN DE ONDA PARA LAS COMPONENTES LONGITUDINALES



1º CÁLCULO DE E_z, H_z

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Delta E_z &= \mu_0 \epsilon_1 \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial t^2} \\ \Delta H_z &= \mu_0 \epsilon_1 \frac{\partial^2 H_z}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

2º OBTENEMOS CAMPOS TRANSVERSALES A PARTIR DE E_z, H_z

$\hookrightarrow$ continúa en pág. 4

SOLUCIÓN DE LA ECUACIÓN DE ONDA

$$\Delta_t F(r, \phi) + \gamma_{ci}^2 F(r, \phi) = 0 \quad i = 1, 2$$

ecuación de ondas

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \phi^2} + \gamma_{ci}^2 F = 0$$

lo mismo en cilíndricas

SEPARACIÓN DE VARIABLES

$$F(r, \phi) = R(r) \Phi(\phi)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = - \left[\frac{r^2}{R} \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{r}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial r} + r^2 \gamma_{ci}^2 \right]$$



$$\frac{1}{\Phi} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial \phi^2} = -n^2 \xrightarrow{\text{solución}} \Phi(\phi) = C \sin(n\phi) + D \cos(n\phi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dR}{dr} + R \left(\gamma_{ci}^2 - n^2/r^2 \right) = 0 \rightarrow \text{EC. DIFF. BESSEL}$$

SOLUCIÓN

NÚCLEO: $\gamma_{c1} \equiv h_1$

$$R(r) = A_1 J_n(h_1 r) + B_1 N_n(h_1 r)$$

función de Bessel de
1ª especie

CUBIERTA: $\gamma_{c2} \equiv j/h_2$

$$R(r) = A_2 K_n(h_2 r) + B_2 I_n(h_2 r)$$

función de Bessel
de 2ª especie

$$N_n(0) = -\infty \Rightarrow B_1 = 0$$

$$I_n(\infty) = \infty \Rightarrow B_2 = 0$$

SOLUCIÓN DE LA ECUACIÓN DE ONDA

(CILÍNDRICAS → SEPARACIÓN VARIABLES → EC. DIFF. BESEL → MODOS GUIADOS ⇒ $\delta_{c1} = h_1$; $\delta_{c2} = h_2$)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r < a \\ \text{(núcleo)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases} E_{z1} = A_1 J_n(h_1 r) \\ H_{z1} = B_1 J_n(h_1 r) \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r > a \\ \text{(cubierta)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases} E_{z2} = A_2 K_n(h_2 r) \\ H_{z2} = B_2 K_n(h_2 r) \end{cases}$$

$$e^{jn\phi} \cdot e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

como señal que en la guía slab

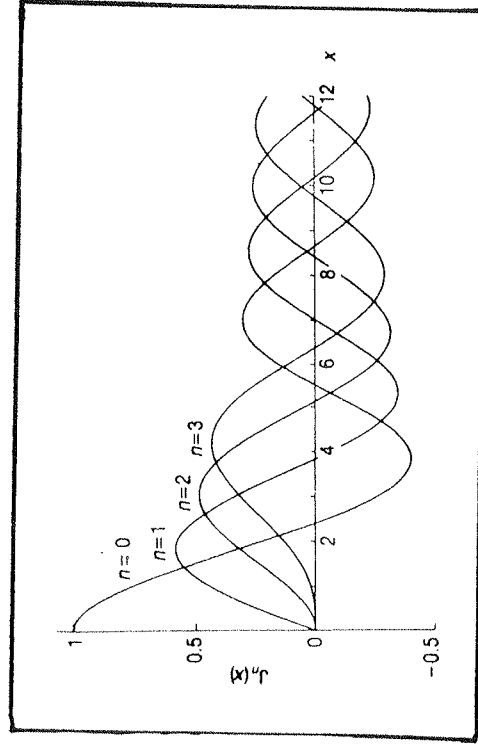
NOTACIÓN COMPACTA DE: $\ll C \sin(n\phi) + D \cos(n\phi) \gg$

$e^{jn\phi} \rightarrow$ no es exactamente así, pero nos sirve

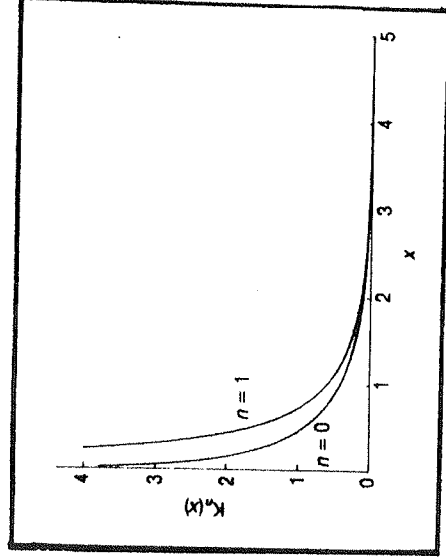
$n \rightarrow$ ENTERO

FUNCIONES DE BESEL DE 1ª ESPECIE
 $J_n(x)$

FUNCIONES DE BESEL DE 2ª ESPECIE
 $K_n(x)$



VARIACIÓN OSCILATORIA
(NÚCLEO)

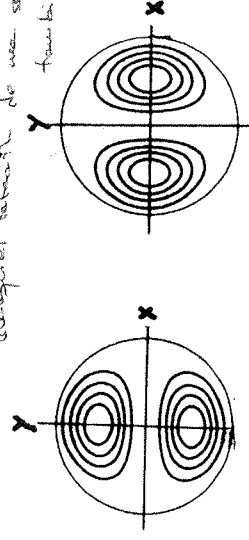


DECAIMIENTO
(CUBIERTA)

CUALQUIER SOLUCIÓN SE PUEDE EXPRESAR COMO COMBINACIÓN LINEAL

DE 2 SOLUCIONES IDENTICAS GRADAS 90° → POLARIZACIONES ORTOGONALES

(Cualquier combinación de esas soluciones es también solución)



$\sin(n\phi)$ $[n=1]$ $\cos(n\phi)$

TODOS LOS MODOS SON DEGENERADOS POR PAREJAS SALVO CUANDO $n=0$

PARA CALCULAR E_z y H_z EXPRESAMOS: (componentes longitudinales)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{zi} &= F_{Ei}(r, \phi) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \\ H_{zi} &= F_{Hi}(r, \phi) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \end{aligned} \right\} i=1,2.$$



Ecuación de onda para E_z, H_z :

$$\Delta_t \begin{Bmatrix} F_{Ei} \\ F_{Hi} \end{Bmatrix} + \gamma_{ci}^2 \begin{Bmatrix} F_{Ei} \\ F_{Hi} \end{Bmatrix} = 0 \quad i=1,2.$$

$$\gamma_{ci}^2 = \kappa_i^2 - \beta^2$$

PARA CALCULAR LAS COMPONENTES TRANSVERSALES:

$$E_{ri} = \frac{-j}{\gamma_{ci}^2} \left[\beta \frac{\partial E_{zi}}{\partial r} + \frac{\omega \mu_0}{r} \frac{\partial H_{zi}}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

$$E_{\phi i} = \frac{-j}{\gamma_{ci}^2} \left[\frac{\beta}{r} \frac{\partial E_{zi}}{\partial \phi} - \omega \mu_0 \frac{\partial H_{zi}}{\partial r} \right]$$

$i=1,2.$

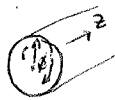
$$H_{ri} = \frac{-j}{\gamma_{ci}^2} \left[\beta \frac{\partial H_{zi}}{\partial r} - \frac{\omega \epsilon}{r} \frac{\partial E_{zi}}{\partial \phi} \right]$$

$$H_{\phi i} = \frac{-j}{\gamma_{ci}^2} \left[\frac{\beta}{r} \frac{\partial H_{zi}}{\partial \phi} + \omega \epsilon \frac{\partial E_{zi}}{\partial r} \right]$$

continúa a pág. 2

IMPONEMOS CONDICIONES DE SALTO : CONTINUIDAD DE E_z, E_ϕ, H_z, H_ϕ en $r=a, \forall \phi, z$

Campos paralelos a $r=a$



continuidad de

EXPRESIÓN MATRICIAL

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_z \\ H_z \\ E_\phi \\ H_\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} J_n(u) & -K_n(w) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J_n(u) & -K_n(w) \\ \frac{\beta n J_n(u)}{h_1^2 a} & \frac{\beta n K_n(w)}{h_2^2 a} & \frac{j\omega\mu_0 J_n'(u)}{h_1} & \frac{j\omega\mu_0 K_n'(w)}{h_2} \\ \frac{j\omega\epsilon_1 J_n'(u)}{h_1} & \frac{j\omega\epsilon_2 K_n'(w)}{h_2} & -\frac{\beta n J_n(u)}{h_1^2 a} & -\frac{\beta n K_n(w)}{h_2^2 a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

SOLUCIÓN DISTINTA DE LA TRIVIAL $\Rightarrow \text{DET} = 0$



ECUACIÓN CARACTERÍSTICA DE LOS MODOS

$$\left[Y_n(u) + X_n(w) \right] \left[Y_n(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_n(w) \right] = n^2 \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{w^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1}{w^2} \right]$$

DONDE:

$$Y_n(u) = \frac{J_n'(u)}{u J_n(u)}$$

$$X_n(w) = \frac{K_n'(w)}{w K_n(w)}$$

CON: $u = h_1 \cdot a$; $w = h_2 \cdot a$

JUNTO CON « $V^2 = u^2 + w^2$ » PERMITE OBTENER:

- u, w ($\rightarrow$ PERFILES DE CAMPO, β)
- A 's, B 's $\rightarrow$ DE CADA MODO

SOLUCIÓN DE LA ECUACIÓN CARACTERÍSTICA

ESTUDIAMOS POR SEPARADO LOS CASOS: $n=0 \rightarrow$ MODOS TE y TM
 $n \geq 1 \rightarrow$ MODOS HÍBRIDOS

SOLUCIONES CON $n=0$: MODOS TE y TM

LA MATRIZ DE LAS CONDICIONES DE SALTO QUEDA : (cambiando las filas)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} J_0(u) & [M_1] & -K_0(w) & \\ \frac{j\omega\epsilon_1 J'_0(u)}{h_1} & & \frac{j\omega\epsilon_2 K'_0(w)}{h_2} & \\ \hline 0 & & 0 & \\ 0 & & 0 & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ B_1 \\ B_2 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} & & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \frac{j\omega\mu_0 J'_0(u)}{h_1} & [M_2] & \frac{j\omega\mu_0 K'_0(w)}{h_2} & \\ J_0(u) & & -K_0(w) & \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ B_1 \\ B_2 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

EXISTEN SOLUCIONES CON $E_z=0$ y $H_z \neq 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = A_2 = 0 \\ B_1, B_2 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{TE}$

$E_z \neq 0$ y $H_z = 0 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A_1, A_2 \neq 0 \\ B_1 = B_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{TM}$

$TX_{uw} \rightarrow$ no lo seguimos
frecuencia de corte

$u =$ soluciones de

MODOS TE_{0m}

SOLUCIÓN $\neq$ TRIVIAL $\Rightarrow \text{DET}[M_2]=0$

EC. DE LOS MODOS:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_0(u) + X_0(w) = 0 \\ u^2 + w^2 = v^2 \end{array} \right.$$

MODOS TM_{0m}

SOLUCIÓN $\neq$ TRIVIAL $\Rightarrow \text{DET}[M_1]=0$

EC. DE LOS MODOS:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_0(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_0(w) = 0 \\ u^2 + w^2 = v^2 \end{array} \right.$$

en el caso de $\text{DET}(M_1) = \text{DET}(M_2) = 0$ no es posible, porque el sistema $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_0(u) + X_0(w) = 0 \\ Y_0(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_0(w) = 0 \end{array} \right.$ es incompatible (siempre $\neq$ 0)

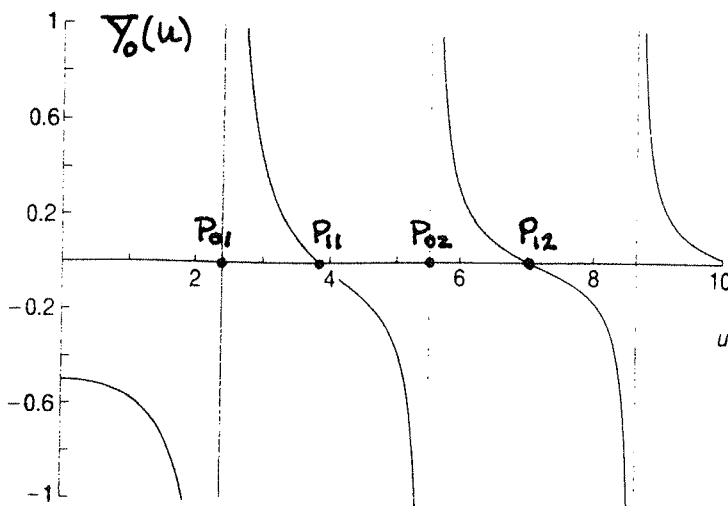
$\rightarrow$ es imposible $(M_1 = M_2 = 0)$

SOLUCIÓN GRÁFICA

Función $Y_0(u)$

para por cero en los
raíces de J_1 y
asintotas en los de J_0

$$Y_0(u) = \frac{J_0'(u)}{u J_0(u)}$$



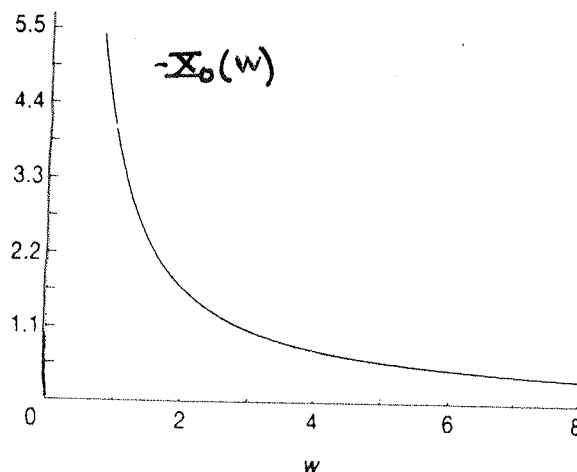
SE CUMPLE QUE :

$$J_0'(u) = -J_1(u)$$

$P_{nm} \equiv m$ -SIMO CERO DE $J_n(u)$

	P_{0m}	P_{1m}	P_{2m}	P_{3m}
$m=1$	2'40	3'83	5'13	
$m=2$	5'52	7'10	8'41	6'38
$m=3$	8'65	10'17	.	.
$m=4$	11'79	.	.	.
$\vdots$				

Función $-X_0(w)$



HAY QUE RESOLVER :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y_0(u) + X_0(w) = 0 \\ u^2 + w^2 = v^2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow Y_0(u) = -X_0(\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}) \quad TE_{0m}$$

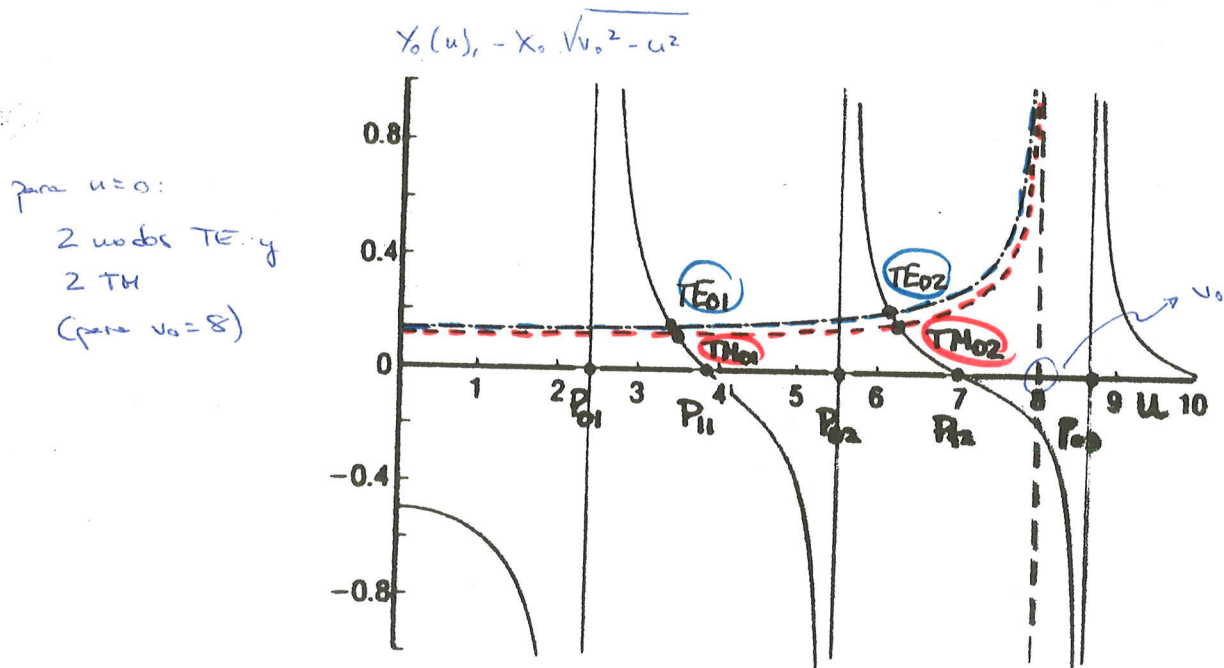
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Y_0(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_0(w) = 0 \\ u^2 + w^2 = v^2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow Y_0(u) = -\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_0(\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}) \quad TM_{0m}$$

PARA UNA FRECUENCIA DADA $V = V_0$ LOS PUNTOS DE CORTE DE LAS CURVAS $Y_0(u)$ Y $-X_0(\sqrt{V_0^2 - u^2})$ CORRESPONDEN A LOS DISTINTOS MODOS.

DEL GRÁFICO SACAMOS SOLO EL PARÁMETRO u DE LOS MODOS.

DE $u^2 + w^2 = V_0^2$ SACAMOS EL PARÁMETRO w

EJEMPLO PARA $V_0 = 8$ Y UN DETERMINADO ϵ_2/ϵ_1 :



FRECUENCIA DE CORTE

AQUELLA EN LA CUAL EL CAMPO DEL MODO DEJA DE SER GUIADO

↳ NO DECRECE EN EL EXTERIOR

$$V \rightarrow V_c \Rightarrow w \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u \rightarrow V$$

↳ ANALÍTICAMENTE: HACER $w \rightarrow 0$ EN LAS ECUACIONES DE DISPERSIÓN.

↳ GRÁFICAMENTE:

$$V_c |_{TE_{0m}, TM_{0m}} = P_{0m}$$

frecuencia de corte del 1^{er} modo →

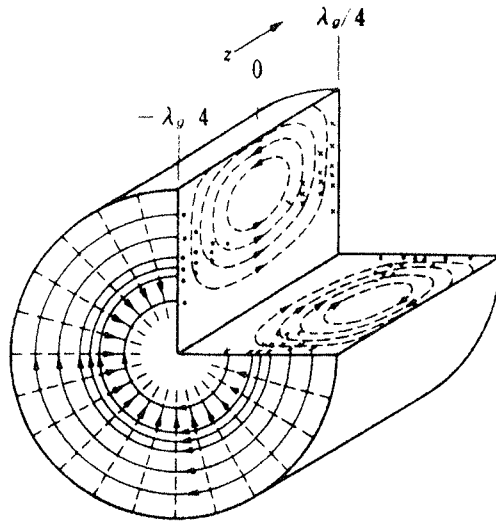
$$V_c |_{TE_{01}, TM_{01}} = 2.4$$

CONFIGURACIONES DE CAMPO

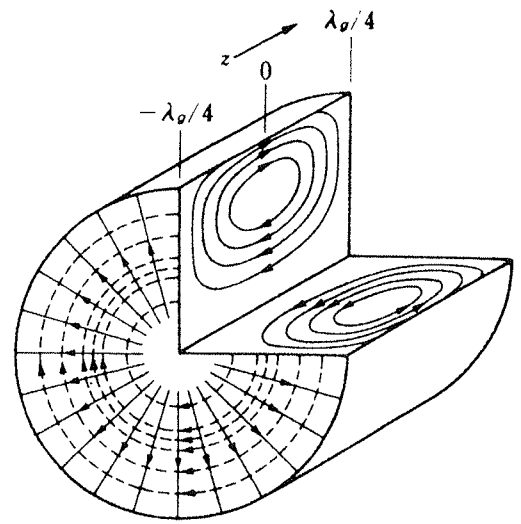
CONOCIDOS u, w PARA CADA MODO $\rightarrow$ CONOCEMOS E_z (TM) y H_z (TE)

$\rightarrow$ A PARTIR DE LA COMPONENTE LONGITUDINAL CALCULAMOS LAS TRANSVERSALES.

EJEMPLO:

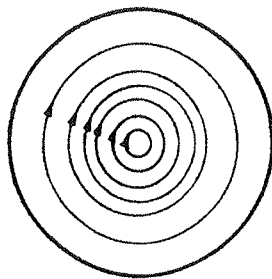


TE_{01}

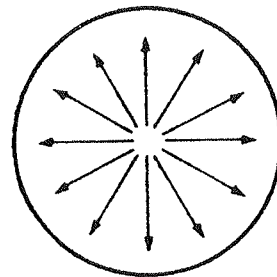


TM_{01}

ESQUEMATICAMENTE (SÓLO REPRESENTAMOS EL CAMPO ELÉCTRICO TRANSVERSAL)



TE_{01}



TM_{01}

* (OBTENER EXPRESIONES COMPLETAS DE LOS CAMPOS DE LOS MODOS TE_{0m} y TM_{0n})

(SOLUCIÓN DE LA ECUACIÓN CARACTERÍSTICA)

SOLUCIONES CON $n \gg 1$: MODOS HÍBRIDOS EH y HE

CUANDO $n \neq 0$ NO EXISTEN SOLUCIONES CON $E_z = 0$ ó $H_z = 0$

TODAS LAS SOLUCIONES CONTIENEN $E_z \neq 0$ y $H_z \neq 0$

→ SE TRATA DE MODOS HÍBRIDOS QUE LLAMAREMOS EH y HE

ECUACIÓN DE DISPERSIÓN

$$\begin{cases} (1) & \left[Y_n(u) + X_n(w) \right] \left[Y_n(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_n(w) \right] = n^2 \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{w^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{\epsilon_2/k^2}{w^2} \right] \\ (2) & u^2 + w^2 = v^2 \end{cases}$$

→ SISTEMA A RESOLVER:

LO EXPRESAMOS ASÍ :

$$\underbrace{1 \cdot Y_n^2(u)}_A + \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}\right) X_n(w) Y_n(u)}_B + \underbrace{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_n^2(w) - n^2 \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{w^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{\epsilon_2/k^2}{w^2} \right]}_C = 0$$

ECUACIÓN DE 2º ORDEN EN $Y_n(u)$:

$$Y_n(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} & \rightsquigarrow \text{MODOS EH}_{nm} \\ \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} & \rightsquigarrow \text{MODOS HE}_{nm} \end{cases}$$

FUNCIÓN DE "u"

HACIENDO USO DE (2) EXPRESAMOS

A, B y C COMO FUNCIÓN DE "u"

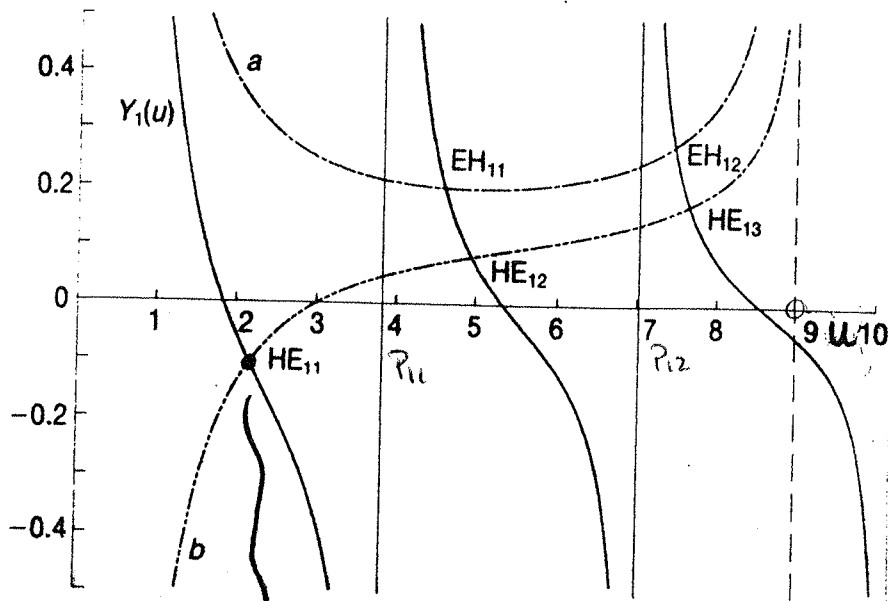
PARA SOLUCIÓN GRÁFICA : REPRESENTAMOS AMBOS LADOS DE LA IGUALDAD Y BUSCAMOS PUNTOS DE CORTE

EJEMPLO

$n=1 \leadsto$ MODOS EH_{1m}, HE_{1m}

$V=V_0=9$

$\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1 = 0.99$



$\rightarrow$ MODO FUNDAMENTAL DE LA FIBRA

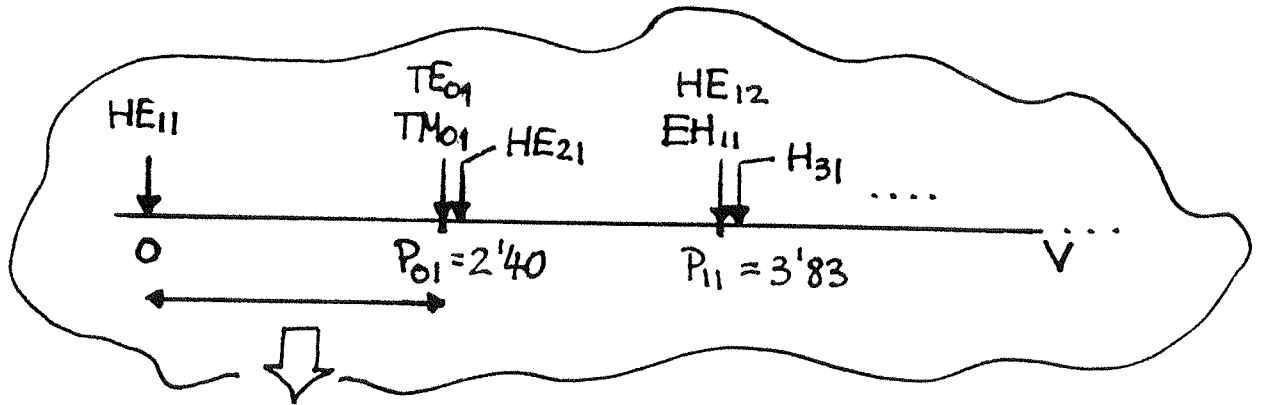
NO TIENE FRECUENCIA DE CORTE

FRECUENCIAS DE CORTE DE LOS MODOS HÍBRIDOS

		$\frac{V_c}{P_{nm}}$
EH_{nm}	$\longrightarrow$	P_{nm}
HE	$HE_{11} \longrightarrow$	0
	$HE_{1m} \longrightarrow$	$P_{1,m-1}$
	$HE_{nm} \longrightarrow$	$\approx P_{n-2,m}$
	$(n \geq 2)$	$(\text{CUANDO } \epsilon_2/\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 1)$

EL MODO FUNDAMENTAL : (HE₁₁)

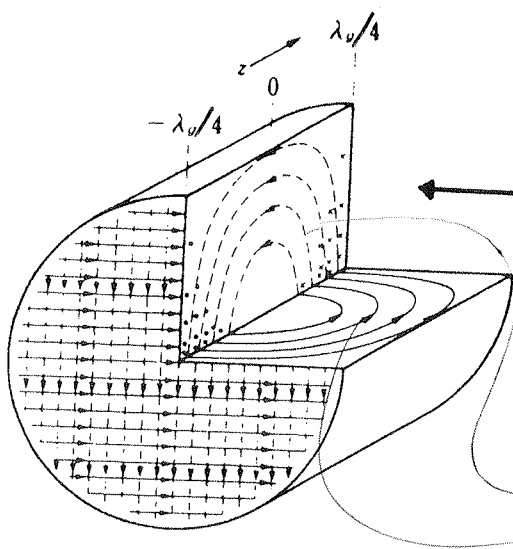
DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS FRECUENCIAS DE CORTE DE LOS PRIMEROS MODOS :



RANGO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO MONOMODO : $0 < V < 2.4$

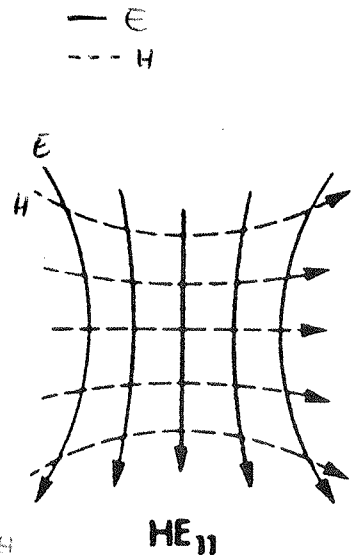
$$V = \frac{2\pi a}{c} f \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$$

ESTRUCTURA DEL MODO HE₁₁



SALTO DE ÍNDICE PEQUEÑO

SALTO DE ÍNDICE GRANDE



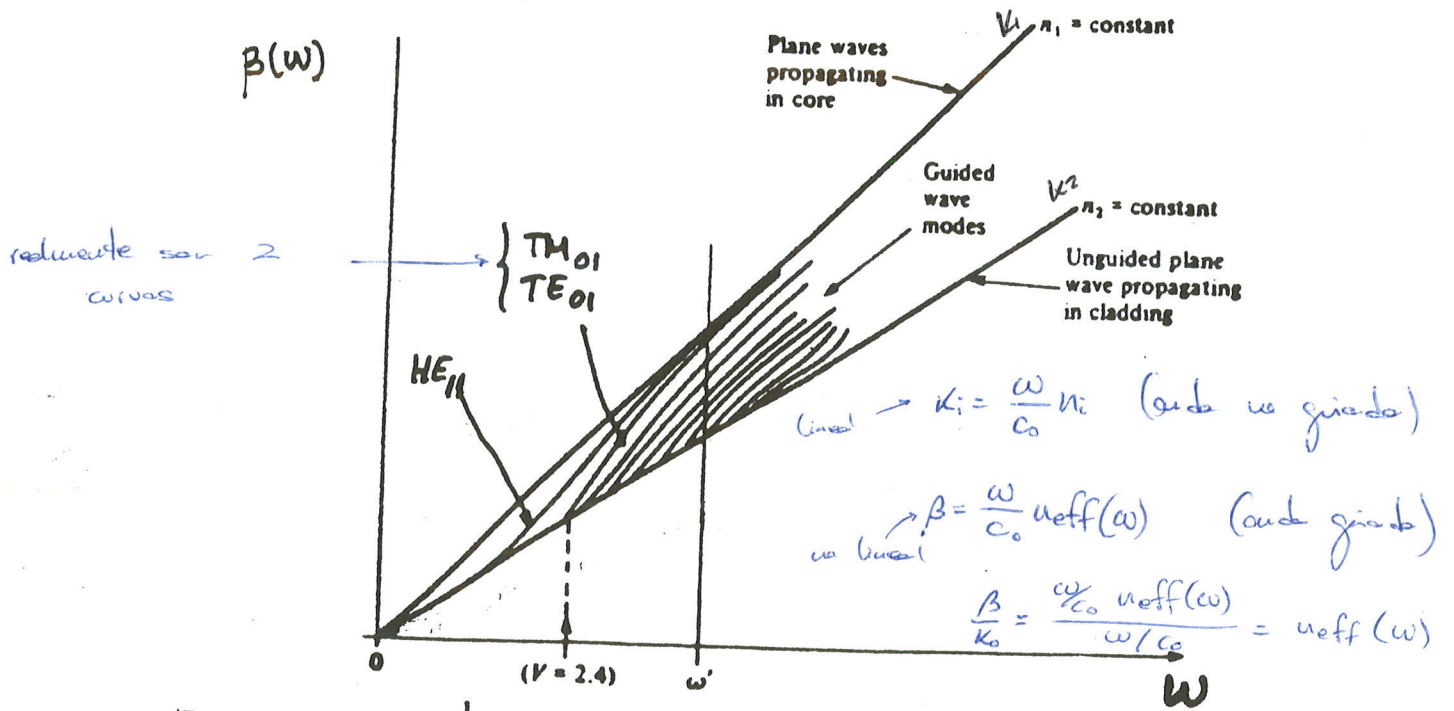
RECORDAMOS QUE EXISTEN EN REALIDAD 2 MODOS DEGENERADOS GIRADOS 0° y 90°.

" CUALQUIER GIRO DEL PATRÓN DE CAMPOS TAMBIÉN ES SOLUCIÓN "

DIAGRAMAS DE DISPERSIÓN DE LOS MODOS

CONOCIDOS u y W OBTENEMOS β DE CADA MODO

REPRESENTACIÓN $\beta(\omega) \times \omega$



REPRESENTACIÓN ALTERNATIVA : $\beta/k_0 \times \omega \rightarrow n_{\text{eff}}(\omega) \times \omega$

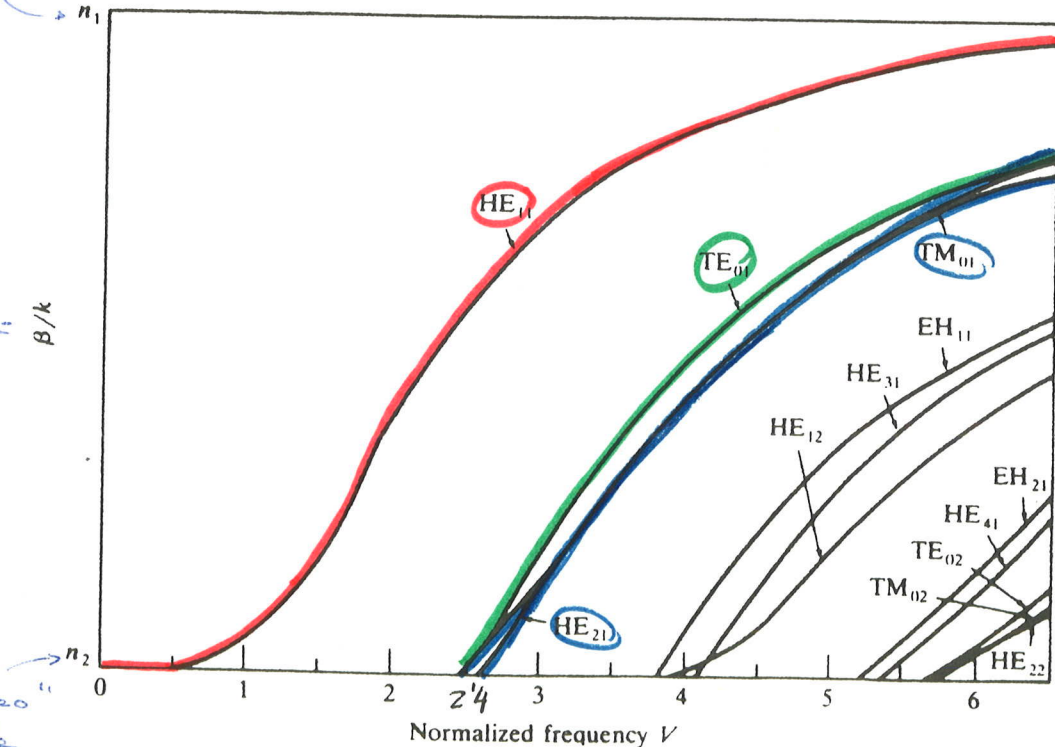
misma información representada de distinta forma

"índice de refracción efectivo"

modo confinado en el núcleo

$$n_{\text{eff}}(\omega) = \beta/k$$

modo "desconfinado" por la cubierta



FIBRA DE SALTO DE ÍNDICE PEQUEÑO

SON LAS UTILIZADAS EN TELECOMUNICACIONES POR PRESENTAR DISPERSIÓN REDUCIDA :

$n_1 \simeq n_2$ VALORES TÍPICOS : $n_1 - n_2 \simeq 0.001 \dots 0.02$
 ↳ APROXIMACIÓN DE "GUIADO DÉBIL"



SIMPLIFICACIÓN DEL ANÁLISIS MODAL :

EC. DISPERSIÓN TE_{0m}

$$Y_0(u) + X_0(w) = 0$$

EC. DISPERSIÓN TM_{0m}

$$Y_0(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_0(w) = 0$$

$$\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 1$$

MISMA ECUACIÓN PARA TE_{0m} y $TM_{0m} \Rightarrow$ DEGENERADOS
 (MISMA V_c , MISMA P)

$$\frac{-J_1(u)}{u J_0(u)} = \frac{K_1(w)}{w K_0(w)}$$

EC. DE DISPERSIÓN PARA LOS MODOS HÍBRIDOS ($n \geq 1$)

$$[Y_n(u) + X_n(w)] \left[Y_n(u) + \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} X_n(w) \right] = n^2 \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{w^2} \right] \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1}{w^2} \right]$$

$$\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$Y_n(u) + X_n(w) = \pm n \left[\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{w^2} \right]$$

signo + : EH
 signo - : HE

USANDO PROPIEDADES DE J, K

EH

$$\frac{-J_{n+1}(u)}{u J_n(u)} = \frac{K_{n+1}(w)}{w K_n(w)}$$

HE

$$\frac{-J_{n-1}(u)}{u J_{n-2}(u)} = \frac{K_{n-1}(w)}{w K_{n-2}(w)}$$

SE OBSERVA : $\{ HE_{2m}, TE_{0m}, TM_{0m} \} \rightarrow$ DEGENERADOS

$\{ HE_{n+1,m}, EH_{n-1,m} \} \rightarrow$ DEGENERADOS ($n \geq 2$)

APARECEN 3 FAMILIAS DE MODOS DEGENERADOS :

$$\{ TE_{0m} \quad TM_{0m} \quad HE_{2m} \}$$

$$\{ EH_{n-1m}, HE_{n+1m} \quad (n \geq 2) \}$$

$$\{ HE_{1m} \}$$

VAMOS A DENOMINARLOS DE OTRA FORMA :

PARA ELLO EXPRESAMOS LA ECUACIÓN DE DISPERSIÓN UNIFICADA

$$\boxed{\frac{-J_l(u)}{u J_{l-1}(u)} = \frac{K_l(w)}{w K_{l-1}(w)}} , l = \begin{cases} 1 & TE_{0m} \quad TM_{0m} \\ n+1 & EH_{nm} \\ n-1 & HE_{nm} \end{cases} \quad n \geq 1$$

MODOS CON LA MISMA "l, m" CUMPLEN

LA MISMA ECUACIÓN

→ SON DEGENERADOS

LOS RENOMBRAAMOS :

MODOS

LP_{lm}

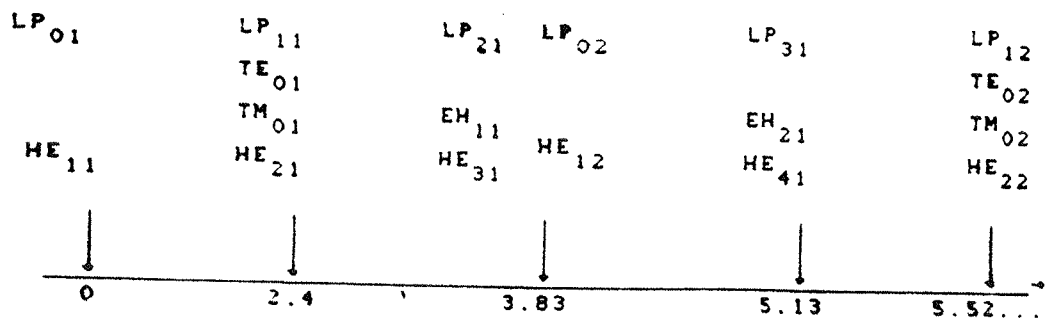
"LINEARLY
POLARIZED"

AGRUPAMIENTO

	NOMBRE TRADICIONAL	NUEVO	Nº MODOS DEGENERADOS	V_c
$l=0$	HE_{1m}	LP_{0m}	2	0 (m=1) P_{1m-1} (m ≥ 1)
$l=1$	$TE_{0m} \quad TM_{0m} \quad HE_{2m}$	LP_{1m}	4	} P_{l-1m}
$l \geq 2$	$EH_{l-1m} \quad HE_{l+1m}$	LP_{lm}	4	

alta de índice pequeño ⇒ linealmente polarizado

DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS FRECUENCIAS DE CORTE

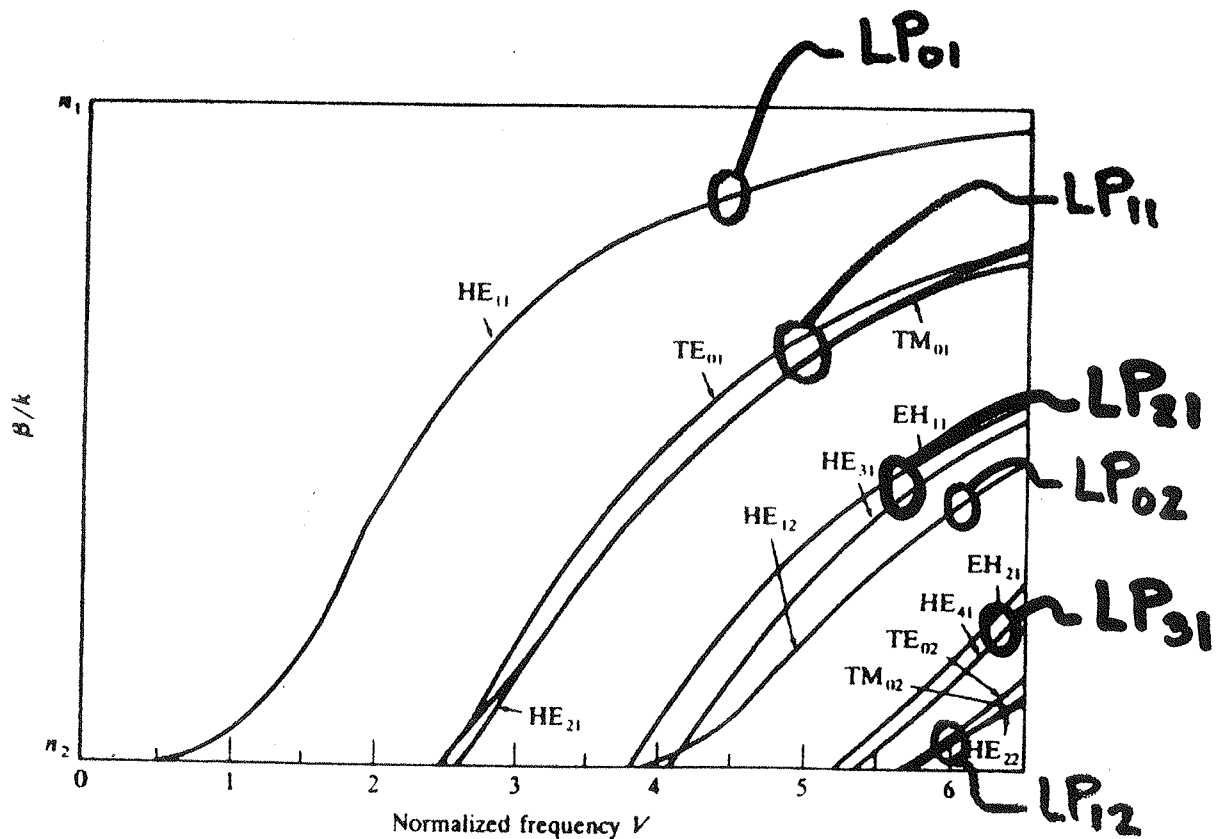


MODO FUNDAMENTAL : LP_{01}
 1er MODO SUPERIOR : LP_{11}

RANGO MONOMODO
 $0 < V < 2.4$

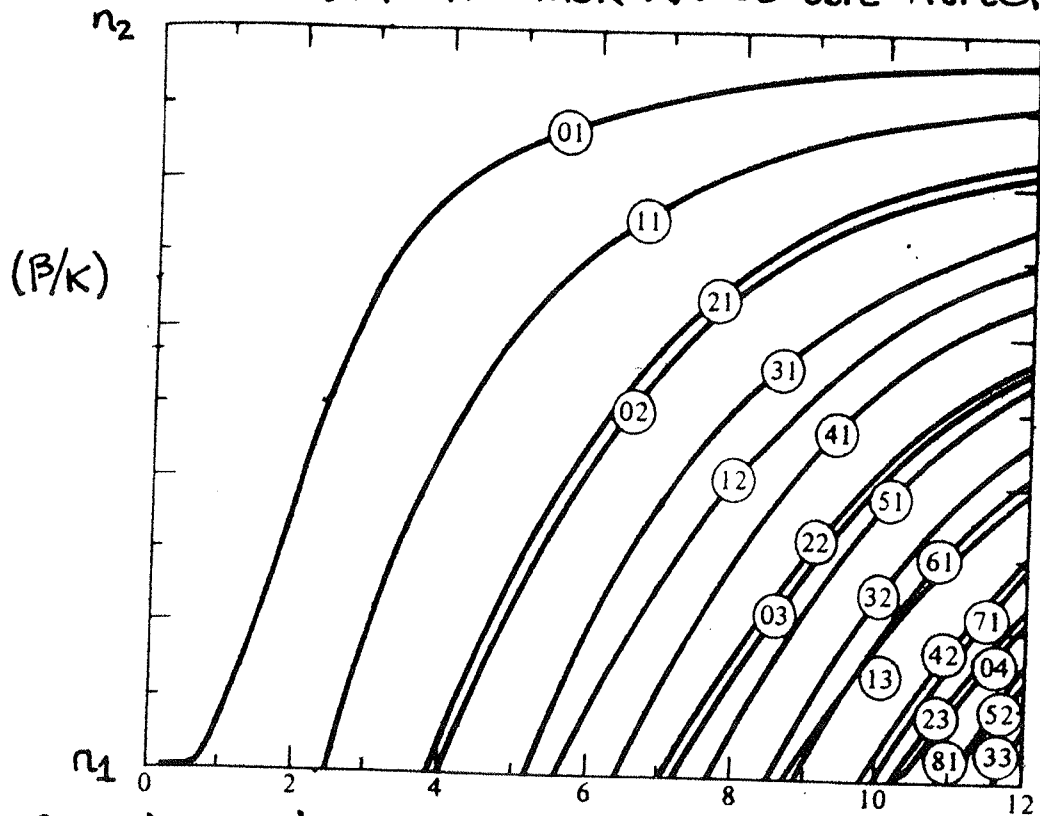
DIAGRAMA DE DISPERSIÓN

se cambia al desiguales ($\epsilon_2 \neq \epsilon_1$)



APROXIMACIÓN DE BANDO GUIADO $\rightarrow$ DEGENERACIÓN DE MODOS
 $\rightarrow$ AGRUPACIÓN DE LAS CURVAS $\beta(\omega) \times \omega$ CORRESPONDIENTES.

CON LO QUE QUEDA UN DIAGRAMA DE ESTE ASPECTO :



CONFIGURACIONES DE CAMPO (GUIADO DÉBIL)

MATRIZ DE CONDICIONES DE CONTORNO → RELACIONES ENTRE A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2

→ CONOCIDAS E_{zi}, H_{zi} → CALCULAMOS LAS TRANSVERSALES

→ INTERESA EXPRESAR LOS CAMPOS EN COORDENADAS CARTESIANAS
(para ver mejor la polarización)

$$E_x = E_0 \cos \phi - E_0 \sin \phi$$

$$E_y = E_0 \sin \phi + E_0 \cos \phi$$

RELACIONES

$$\frac{A_1}{B_1} = \mp j \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_1}} = \mp j \eta_1$$

$$\frac{A_2}{B_2} = \mp j \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_2}} = \mp j \eta_2$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{K_n(w)}{J_n(w)}$$

PERMITEN RECONOCER

POLARIZACIONES LINEALES

- ⇒ EH

+ ⇒ HE

CONOCIDA UNA DE ELLAS
(EXCITACIÓN) →

SE OBTIENE EL RESTO.

LOS RESULTADOS PARA LOS CAMPOS TRANSVERSALES E_x, E_y SON -
(EN EL NÚCLEO)

TE_{0m}

$$E_x = E_0 J_1(u\bar{r}) \operatorname{sen} \phi$$

$$E_y = -E_0 J_1(u\bar{r}) \cos \phi$$

TM_{0m}

$$E_x = E_0 J_1(u\bar{r}) \cos \phi$$

$$E_y = E_0 J_1(u\bar{r}) \operatorname{sen} \phi$$

$$\left(\bar{r} = \frac{r}{a}\right)$$

HÍBRIDOS HE_{nm}

$$E_x = E_0 J_{n-1}(u\bar{r}) \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}[(n-1)\phi] \\ \cos[(n-1)\phi] \end{cases}$$

$$E_y = E_0 J_{n-1}(u\bar{r}) \begin{cases} \cos[(n-1)\phi] \\ -\operatorname{sen}[(n-1)\phi] \end{cases}$$

2 MODOS ORTOGONALES

HÍBRIDOS EH_{nm}

$$E_x = E_0 J_{n+1}(u\bar{r}) \begin{cases} -\operatorname{sen}[(n+1)\phi] \\ \cos[(n+1)\phi] \end{cases}$$

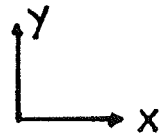
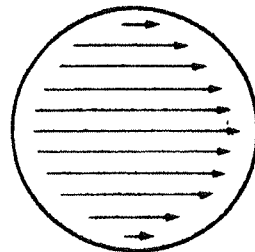
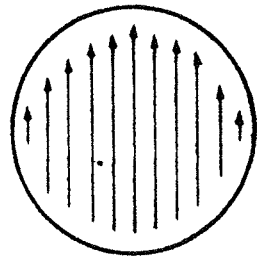
$$E_y = E_0 J_{n+1}(u\bar{r}) \begin{cases} \cos[(n+1)\phi] \\ \operatorname{sen}[(n+1)\phi] \end{cases}$$

¿y E_z, H_z ? } LOS MODOS SON $\simeq$ TEM (ONDA PLANA)
 ¿y H_x, H_y ? } $\Rightarrow |E_t| \gg |E_z|, |H_t| \gg |H_z|$
 • $E_t \perp H_t$ } BASTA REPRESENTAR E_t

¿y LOS CAMPOS EN LA CUBIERTA?

MODOS HE_{1m} (LP_{0m}) SON LINEALMENTE POLARIZADOS

EJEMPLO : HE_{11} (LP_{01})



(2 MODOS CON POLARIZACIONES ORTOGONALES)

MODOS LP_{1m} : ENLOBAN CUALQUIER COMBINACIÓN LINEAL DE LOS MODOS DEGENERADOS $TE_{0m}, TM_{0m}, HE_{2m}$

LP_{1m} }
COMBINACIONES
LINEALES DE

TE_{0m}
 TM_{0m}
 HE_{2m}
 HE'_{2m}

PERO PODEMOS USAR
OTRO SET DE MODOS
OBTENIDOS POR C.L.
DE ÉSTOS ANTERIORES

$HE_{2m} + TE_{0m}$
 $HE'_{2m} + TM_{0m}$
 $HE_{2m} - TE_{0m}$
 $HE'_{2m} - TM_{0m}$

↑
ii ESTOS "NUEVOS" MODOS SON
LINEALMENTE POLARIZADOS !!

« LOS MODOS LP_{1m} ESTÁN FORMADOS POR COMBINACIONES LINEALES DE MODOS LINEALMENTE POLARIZADOS »

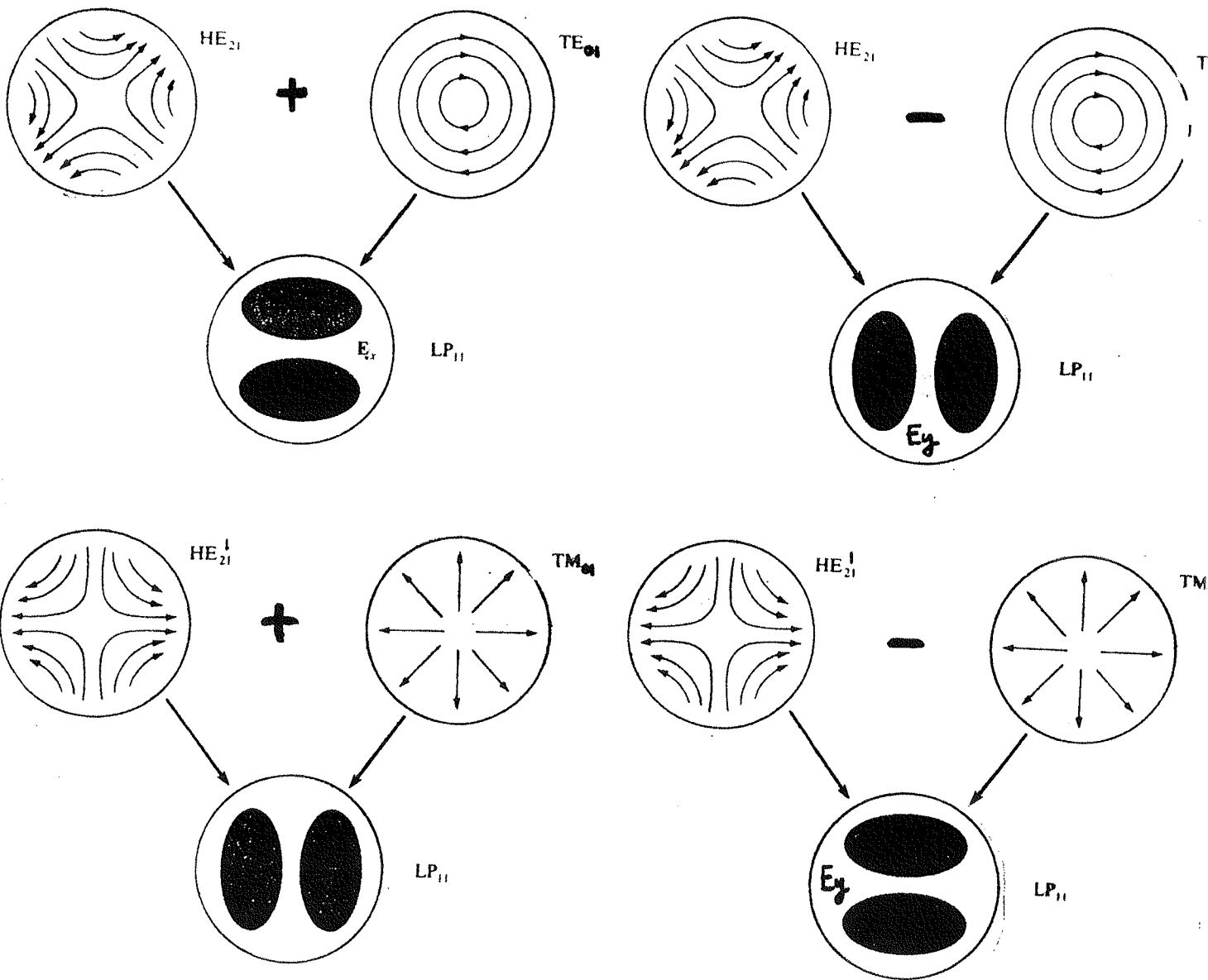
MODOS LP_{nm} ($n \geq 2$) : OCURRE LO MISMO.

EN LUGAR DE UTILIZAR LOS
CUATRO DE PARTIDA:

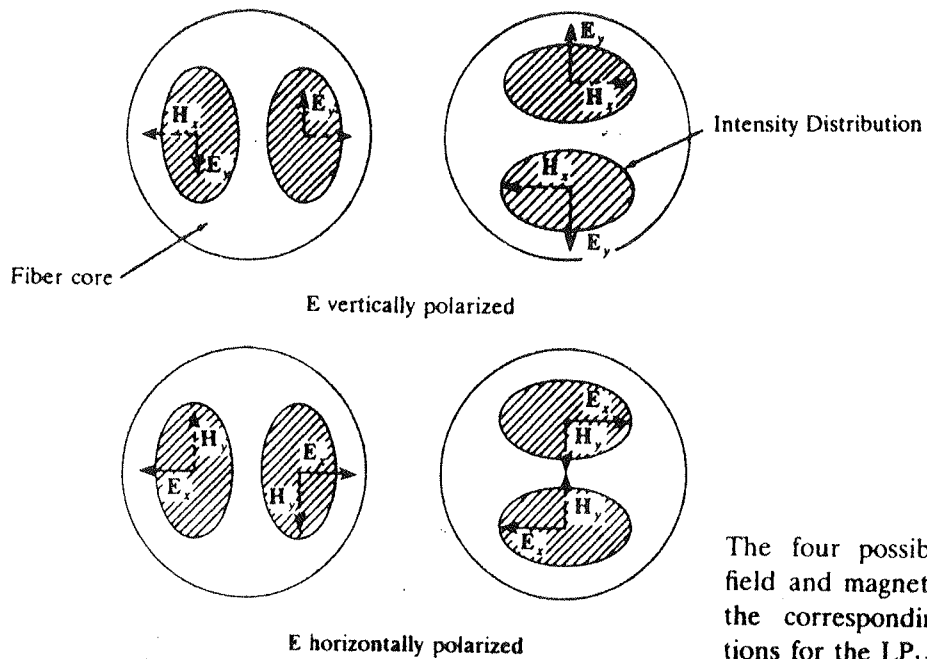
$\begin{bmatrix} HE_{n-1,m} & HE_{n+1,m} \\ EH'_{n-1,m} & EH'_{n+1,m} \end{bmatrix}$

SE UTILIZAN OTROS 4 CON
POLARIZACIÓN LINEAL OBTENIDOS
POR C.L. DE LOS ANTERIORES

EJEMPLO : OBTENCIÓN DE LOS 4 MODOS LINEALMENTE POLARIZADOS
CORRESPONDIENTES AL MODO LP_{11}



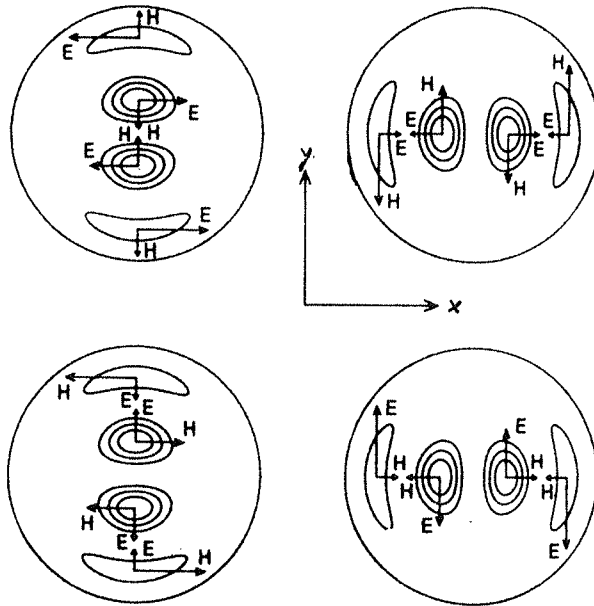
QUEDAN ASÍ →



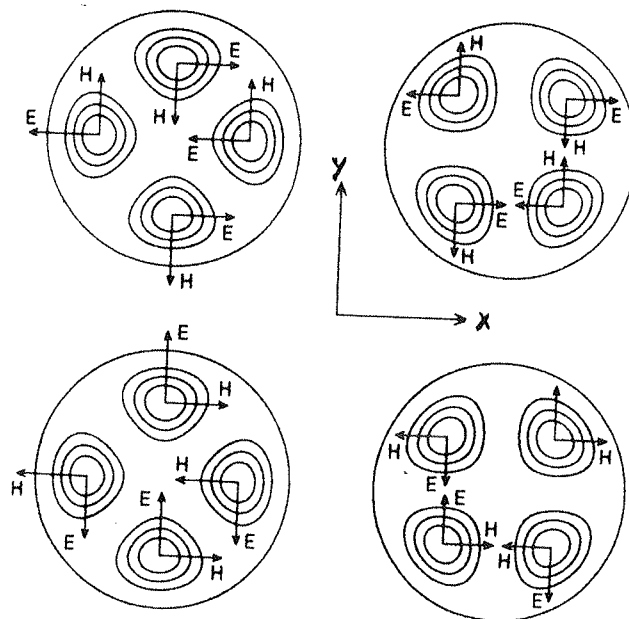
The four possible transverse electric field and magnetic field directions and the corresponding intensity distributions for the LP_{11} mode.

CAMPOS E, H TRANSVERSALES Y DISTRIBUCIÓN DE INTENSIDAD
 PARA LOS 4 MODOS LINEALMENTE POLARIZADOS CORRESPONDIENTES
 A LP_{12} LP_{21} .

LP_{12}



LP_{21}

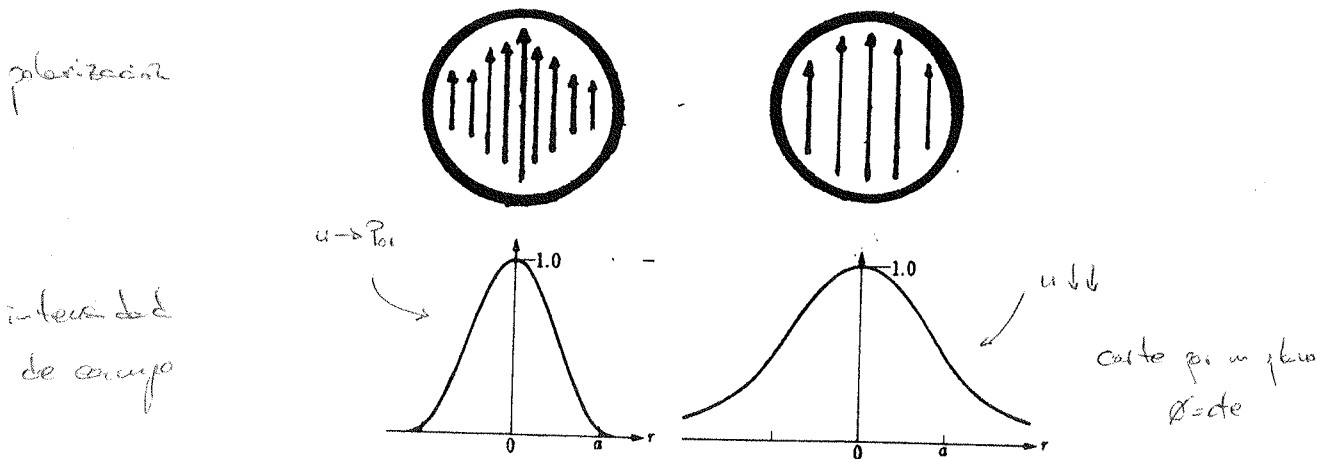


MODO FUNDAMENTAL : LP_{01}

CAMPO TRANSVERSAL :

$$E_y = \begin{cases} E_0 J_0(u\bar{r}) & \text{NÚCLEO} \\ E_0 \frac{J_0(u)}{K_0(u)} K_0(w\bar{r}) & \text{CUBIERTA} \end{cases} + \text{SU ORTOGONAL (dir } \hat{x} \text{)}$$

DONDE $0 < u < P_{01}$ "PERFIL" $(P_{01} = 2.4)$



INTENSIDAD DE CAMPO $\approx$ GAUSSIANA

POLARIZACIÓN $\longrightarrow$ LINEAL

UNA FUENTE LÁSER EMITE LUZ
CON PERFIL $\approx$ GAUSSIANO Y
POLARIZACIÓN LINEAL

$\longrightarrow$ ¡ PERFECTO !

PROPIEDADES DE LAS FUNCIONES DE BESSEL

$$J_{n+1}(u) + J_{n-1}(u) = \frac{2n}{u} J_n(u)$$

$$K_{n+1}(w) - K_{n-1}(w) = \frac{2n}{w} K_n(w)$$

$$J_{-n} = (-1)^n J_n$$

$$K_{-n} = K_n$$

$$2 J'_n = J_{n-1} - J_{n+1}$$

$$-2 K'_n = K_{n-1} + K_{n+1}$$

MODOS TM (GUÍA SLAB)

$$\Delta \bar{H}_i = \mu_0 \epsilon_i \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}_i}{\partial t^2}$$

TM PARES

$$H_{1y}(x) = A \cos(u \bar{x})$$

$$H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \cos(u)}{e^{-w}} e^{-w|\bar{x}|}$$

TM IMPARES

$$H_{1y}(x) = A \sin(u \bar{x})$$

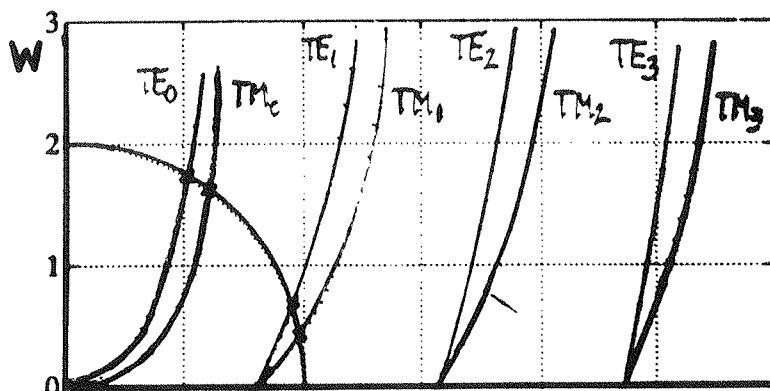
$$H_{2y}(x) = \frac{A \sin(u)}{e^{-w} \operatorname{sign}(x)} e^{-w|\bar{x}|}$$

$$(\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1) u \operatorname{tg}(u) = w$$

$$u^2 + w^2 = v^2$$

$$-(\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1) u \operatorname{cotg}(u) = w$$

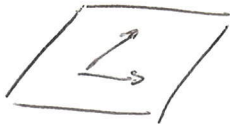
$$u^2 + w^2 = v^2$$



- Conclusion final:

Analogía entre análisis modal y espacio vectorial (base de)

Espacio vectorial



Análisis modal

$\text{aut} \equiv \text{vector}$

$\text{mod} \equiv \text{vector de la base}$

Análisis modal $\Rightarrow$ obtener la base de un espacio vectorial

A una frecuencia fija tenemos por ejemplo 2 modos, eso significa que se pueden propagar todas las ondas que sean combinación lineal de ambos modos

Si la frecuencia sube, aumenta el número de modos, y con él la dimensión del espacio vectorial

GRADIENTE, DIVERGENCIA, ROTACIONAL Y LAPLACIANO EN COORDENADAS RECTANGULARES, CILINDRICAS, ESFERICAS Y CURVILINEAS GENERALES

(Véanse también Apéndices A-16 y A-17.)

Coordenadas esféricas

$$\nabla f = \hat{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 A_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (A_\phi \sin \theta)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{r} \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (A_\phi \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right] + \hat{\theta} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi) \right] + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\theta) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \theta} \right]$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2}$$

Coordenadas curvilineas generales

$$\nabla f = \hat{x}_1 \frac{1}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + \hat{x}_2 \frac{1}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + \hat{x}_3 \frac{1}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} h_2 h_3 A_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} h_3 h_1 A_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} h_1 h_2 A_3 \right)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{x}_1 \frac{1}{h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} h_3 A_3 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} h_2 A_2 \right] + \hat{x}_2 \frac{1}{h_3 h_1} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} h_1 A_1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} h_3 A_3 \right] + \hat{x}_3 \frac{1}{h_1 h_2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} h_2 A_2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} h_1 A_1 \right]$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{h_3 h_1}{h_2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{matrix} & h_1 & h_2 & h_3 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{matrix}$$

Rectangulares	1	1	1	x	y	z
Cilíndricas	1	r	1	r	ϕ	z
Esféricas	1	r	r sen θ	r	θ	ϕ

Coordenadas rectangulares

$$\nabla f = \hat{x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \hat{y} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{x} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{y} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

Coordenadas cilíndricas

$$\nabla f = \hat{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \hat{\phi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi} + \hat{z} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{A} = \hat{r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial z} \right) + \hat{\phi} \left(\frac{\partial A_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial r} \right) + \hat{z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r A_\phi) - \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial \phi} \right)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{r} \frac{1}{r} & \hat{\phi} & \hat{z} \frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_r & r A_\phi & A_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

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Analysis of the slab waveguide

- 2.1 Theoretical models
- 2.2 The slab waveguide analyzed with wave optics
- 2.3 Transverse electric waves
- 2.4 Transverse magnetic waves
- 2.5 The propagation constant of a mode
- 2.6 Geometric optics interpretation
- References
- Problems

In this chapter attention will be paid to the propagation of harmonic waves in slab waveguides in order to introduce the treatment of harmonic waves in step index optical waveguides. In addition, it is worthwhile studying the properties of slab waveguides themselves, because they play an important role in the technology of integrated optics.

2.1 Theoretical models

The distances between atoms in glass are of the order of 0.1 nm, which is small compared to the wavelength of light that is used in optical communications (these wavelengths are of the order of 1000 nm). In this respect, glass is

Rayleigh scattering of light originated from small inhomogeneities in material density or composition of the medium. Strictly speaking, therefore, glass is not homogeneous; nevertheless, any imperfections will be ignored and the glass assumed to be homogeneous. Of course, this model, like all models, is only a representation of reality. Moreover, the medium is assumed to be isotropic, linear and time invariant. Hereafter, it will be assumed that the electrical properties of such materials can be described by the permittivity ϵ , the permeability μ and the conductivity σ .

Wave optics

If ϵ , μ and σ for the material are known, then Maxwell's equations are a good starting point for analyzing the propagation of light in glass under the name of wave optics. This powerful method can solve the problem of propagating electromagnetic waves in step index optical waveguides. If the thickness of the core of the optical waveguide is of the order of the wavelength, then the propagation can be described with a few modes that are characteristic of the optical waveguide and the wavelength of the light. If, on the other hand, the core radius is large compared to the wavelength, then many propagating modes are possible. In that instance, it will be more effective to solve the problem with the help of geometric optics.

Geometric optics

The building blocks used in optics include lenses, prisms and mirrors. The dimensions of these are usually large compared to the wavelength of the light. If this is the case, an approximating method can be used to study and describe propagation of the light. The geometric optics or ray optics method uses the language of geometry in order to formulate the laws of optics. In geometric optics, the concept of light rays is introduced in order to describe optical phenomena. The paths taken by the light rays in heterogeneous media are derived from the so-called eikonal equation that is introduced in Chapter 6, when the graded index optical waveguide is discussed.

2.2 The slab waveguide analyzed with wave optics

An insight into the relationship between the mathematical analysis and the physical interpretation of the fields and waves in glassfibers of the step index type requires, firstly, consideration of a slab waveguide. The phenomena that occur in this case are mainly analogous to those in round glassfibers and the analysis is less complex. The assumed structure is drawn in Figure 2.1, and the slab waveguide is assumed to be infinitely extended in the x - and y -directions. Medium 1, between the interfaces $x = -a$ and $x = a$, is enclosed on both sides by the optically less dense medium 2. Both media are assumed to be homogeneous and isotropic. Since the materials are non-magnetic it is assumed

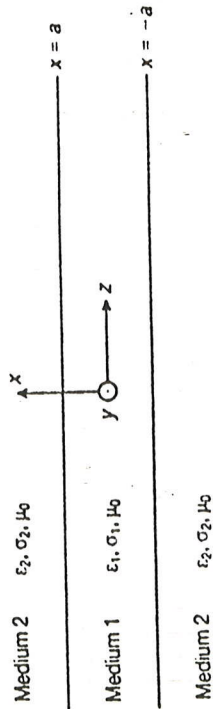


Figure 2.1 Slab waveguide.

that the magnetic permeability μ has the free space value μ_0 . The permittivity, conductivity and permeability of medium 1 are denoted by ϵ_1 , σ_1 and μ_0 , respectively, and similarly for medium 2: ϵ_2 , σ_2 and μ_0 .

Maxwell's equations are taken as the starting point for the analyses:

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{J} = \epsilon \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} + \sigma \mathbf{E} \quad (2.2)$$

The magnetic field vector can be eliminated from these two equations by multiplication of equation (2.1) by the vector operator ∇ , in order to give

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) \quad (2.3)$$

Developing the left-hand side of equation (2.3) and substituting equation (2.2) in the right-hand side leads to

$$\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = -\mu_0 \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad (2.4)$$

It is assumed that there are no free charges, so that $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0$, therefore $\nabla \cdot (\epsilon \mathbf{E}) = \epsilon(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) + (\nabla \epsilon) \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$. For a homogeneous, isotropic medium, $\nabla \epsilon = 0$, and thus $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 0$, resulting in the wave equation

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \mu_0 \epsilon \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} + \mu_0 \sigma \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \quad (2.5)$$

2.3 Transverse electric waves

We first assume waves with vector $\mathbf{E}$ transverse to the direction of transmission: such waves are called transverse (TE) waves. To arrive at a simple solution of the wave equation for the slab waveguide in Figure 2.1, harmonic waves must be

positive z -direction. Every component of the electric and magnetic fields is then proportional to $\exp(j\omega t - \gamma z)$, with

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta \quad (2.6)$$

For TE waves polarized in the y -direction

$$E_y = E_z = 0 \quad (2.7)$$

With regard to equation (2.7), the wave equation (2.5) reduces to

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + k_z^2 E_x = 0 \quad (2.8)$$

with

$$k_z^2 = k^2 + \gamma^2 \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$k^2 \triangleq \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon \left(1 - \frac{j\sigma}{\omega \epsilon} \right) \quad (2.10)$$

In general, k^2 and γ^2 are complex quantities; however, the treatment of the general case is omitted here and attention is concentrated on simple solutions where k^2 and γ^2 have real values and the medium has no losses. In that case, $\sigma = 0$ and ϵ is real; γ^2 is real if $\alpha = 0$ or $\beta = 0$. For unattenuated waves travelling in the positive z -direction, the condition $\alpha = 0$ must be fulfilled. Therefore, it is assumed that

$$\gamma = j\beta \quad (2.11)$$

Simple solutions of equation (2.8) can be obtained if k_z^2 is made positive in medium 1 and negative in medium 2. The solutions thus obtained describe unattenuated waves, completely bound by the waveguide, travelling in the positive z -direction and having oscillating fields (as functions of x) in medium 1 and evanescent fields in medium 2.

Medium 1

Quantities in medium 1 are indicated by the subscript 1. $k_{z1}^2 > 0$, thus k_{z1} is real. Denote

$$k_{z1} = h_1 \quad (2.12)$$

With equations (2.10) and (2.11), it follows that

$$k_1^2 > \beta^2 \quad (2.13)$$

or

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_1 > \beta^2 \quad (2.14)$$

slab waveguide is greater than the phase velocity $c_1 = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_1}$ of a plane wave in bulk material with the same electric properties as medium 1.

The solution of equation (2.8) for medium 1 becomes

$$E_{y1} = (A \cosh h_1 x + B \sinh h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.15)$$

where A and B are arbitrary constants.

Medium 2

Quantities in medium 2 are denoted by the subscript 2. $k_2^2 < 0$, thus k_{z2} is imaginary. Denote

$$k_{z2} = jh_2 \quad (2.16)$$

With equations (2.10) and (2.11), it follows that

$$k_z^2 < \beta^2 \quad (2.17)$$

or

$$\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_2 < \beta^2 \quad (2.18)$$

It becomes clear from equation (2.18) that the phase velocity ω/β of the wave in the slab waveguide is smaller than the phase velocity $c_2 = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_2}$ in bulk material with the same electric properties as medium 2. The solution of equation (2.8) for medium 2 becomes

$$E_{y2} = C \exp(-h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad \text{for } x \leq -a \quad (2.19)$$

$$E_{y2} = D \exp(h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad \text{for } x \geq a \quad (2.20)$$

The components of the magnetic fields in both media, expressed in E_1 , follow from equation (2.1)

$$H_x = \frac{1}{j\omega \mu_0} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z}$$

$$H_z = -\frac{1}{j\omega \mu_0} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x}$$

The structure symmetry of Figure 2.1 can be used to find the elementary solutions. Symmetric fields are found when $B = 0$ and $C = D$; while so-called antisymmetric fields are found when $A = 0$ and $C = -D$.

2.3.1 Symmetric TE waves ($B = 0$; $C = D$)

By putting $B = 0$ and $C = D$, the following magnitudes of the electric and magnetic field components can be found from equation (2.15) and equations (2.19)–(2.22).

$$E_{y2} = C \exp(-h_2 |x|) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \geq a \quad (2.24)$$

$$H_{x1} = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} A \cos(h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.25)$$

$$H_{x2} = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} C \exp(-h_2 |x|) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \geq a \quad (2.26)$$

$$H_{z1} = \frac{h_1}{j\omega \mu_0} A \sin(h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.27)$$

$$H_{z2} = \frac{h_2}{j\omega \mu_0} C \exp(-h_2 |x|) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \geq a \quad (2.28)$$

$$H_{z2} = -\frac{h_2}{j\omega \mu_0} C \exp(h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \leq -a \quad (2.29)$$

On the interfaces between the different media, E_y and H_z must be continuous. The continuity condition for E_y together with equations (2.23) and (2.24) gives

$$A \cos u = C \exp(-w), \quad \text{for } x = a \quad (2.30)$$

$$u = h_1 a \quad (2.31)$$

$$w = h_2 a \quad (2.32)$$

The continuity condition for H_z leads to

$$uA \sin u = wC \exp(-w) \quad (2.33)$$

Dividing equation (2.33) by equation (2.30) gives the so-called characteristic equation for symmetric TE waves

$$w = u \tan u \quad (2.34)$$

2.3.2 Antisymmetric TE waves

By putting $A = 0$ and $C = -D$, the components of the electric and magnetic fields of the antisymmetric waves in both media follow from equation (2.15) and equations (2.19)–(2.22):

$$E_{y1} = B \sin(h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.35)$$

$$E_{y2} = C \exp(-h_2 |x|) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \geq a \quad (2.36)$$

$$E_{y2} = -C \exp(h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \leq -a \quad (2.37)$$

$$H_{x1} = -\frac{\beta}{\omega \mu_0} B \sin(h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.38)$$

$$H_{x2} = -\frac{\beta}{\omega\mu_0} C \exp(-h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \geq a \quad (2.39)$$

$$H_{x2} = \frac{\beta}{\omega\mu_0} C \exp(h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \leq -a \quad (2.40)$$

$$H_{z1} = -\frac{h_1}{j\omega\mu_0} B \cos(h_1 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad |x| \leq a \quad (2.41)$$

$$H_{z2} = \frac{h_2}{j\omega\mu_0} C \exp(-h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \geq a \quad (2.42)$$

$$H_{z2} = \frac{h_2}{j\omega\mu_0} C \exp(h_2 x) \exp(j\omega t - j\beta z), \quad x \leq -a \quad (2.43)$$

The continuity of E_x and H_z required on the interfaces between the media leads to the characteristic equation for antisymmetric waves in the same way as with the symmetric waves

$$w = -u \cotan u \quad (2.44)$$

2.3.3 TE modes

From equations (2.9), (2.10), (2.12), (2.16), (2.31) and (2.32), a relationship between u and w can be established

$$\begin{aligned} u^2 + w^2 &= (h_1^2 + h_2^2)a^2 = (k_0^2 - k_1^2)a^2 = (k_1^2 - k_2^2)a^2 \\ &= \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 a^2 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) = (k_0 a)^2 (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \triangleq \nu^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

with

$$k_0^2 = \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \quad (2.46)$$

where ϵ_0 is the free space permittivity and ϵ_n is the relative permittivity of medium i ($i = 1, 2$); ν is called the normalized frequency.

Given a certain frequency, and thus the normalized frequency ν , the characteristic equation given by equation (2.34) or equation (2.44) requires discrete values of u and w . The corresponding wave phenomena are called modes. A graphical method for solving the characteristic equations is illustrated in Figure 2.2. In the Cartesian coordinate system illustrated, the relationship between u and w from equation (2.34) for symmetric waves is represented by a solid line and the relationship from equation (2.44) for antisymmetric waves is represented by a broken line. The solid lines are marked $S_1, S_2, \dots$, etc., and the broken line are marked $A_1, A_2, \dots$, etc. Equation (2.45) is represented graphically by a circle that has its center at the origin of the coordinate system and its radius is ν . The coordinates of the intersections of the circle with the solid lines and the broken lines are the values of u and w that belong to the modes of the symmetric and the antisymmetric waves, respectively.

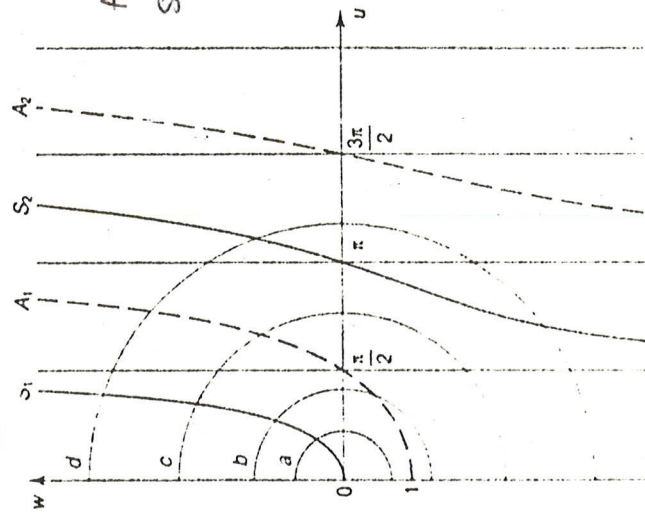


Figure 2.2 Graphical solutions for the characteristic equations.

circle has only one intersection point, namely with the curve S_1 ; therefore, the corresponding value of w is positive, implying that the field densities decrease exponentially in medium 2 with increasing values of $|x|$, this is clear from equations (2.19) and (2.20).

If $1 < \nu < \pi/2$, then the circle marked b in Figure 2.2 intersects curve A_1 , at a point that corresponds to a negative value of w . Consequently, the field intensities increase exponentially in medium 2 with increasing values of $|x|$. If the electromagnetic energy remains concentrated in medium 1 and in the vicinity of medium 1, then only positive values of w are allowed.

If $w > 0$, the corresponding mode is called a proper mode. In that case, the fields in medium 2 decrease exponentially with $|x|$; the waves in this medium are then called evanescent waves. If, on the other hand, $w < 0$, the corresponding mode is called an improper mode.

If $\nu > \pi/2$ but is smaller than the radius of the circle that just touches the curve S_2 (marked c in Figure 2.2), then one proper mode for the symmetric wave and one proper mode for the antisymmetric wave are found. The cut-off frequency for that proper mode can be found for $\nu = \pi/2$. In that instance, the fields in medium 2 are independent of x . A proper mode cannot exist for a lower frequency than this cut-off frequency. Finally, a circle d has been drawn in Figure 2.2 that corresponds with two proper modes and one improper mode

for the symmetric waves and one proper mode for the antisymmetric waves.

In general, the symmetric modes are denoted by TE_n , with $n = 0, 2, 4, \dots$, and the antisymmetric modes are denoted TE_n , with $n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

2.4 Transverse magnetic waves

If the magnetic field vector $\mathbf{H}$ is transverse to the direction of propagation, the wave is called a transverse-magnetic (TM) wave. In a similar way to that described above for TE waves, it is possible to derive the TM waves and modes, starting by multiplying equation (2.2) with the vector operator ∇ in order to eliminate the electric field vector $\mathbf{E}$ from Maxwell's equations and to derive a wave equation for $\mathbf{H}$. For TM waves, polarized in the y -direction, H_x and H_z are assumed to be zero. Next, the reduced wave equation needs to be solved, assuming that the oscillating fields are restricted to medium 1 and the evanescent fields to medium 2.

2.5 The propagation constant of a mode

The propagation constant plays a major role in the transmission of information. The real part of this constant, namely the attenuation constant α , can usually be assumed to be independent of frequency in the range under consideration; then the phase characteristic is equal to the phase characteristic of an ideal waveguide without attenuation. The phase constant follows from equations (2.9)–(2.12) and equations (2.16), (2.31), (2.32) and (2.45)

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(\omega) &= \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_1 - h_1^2} = \sqrt{\omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_2 + h_2^2} \\ &= \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2} \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}\right)}\end{aligned}\quad (2.47)$$

Since each mode has its own value of u for a certain normalized frequency v , each mode has a unique value of β . If $w = 0$ for a certain mode and thus $h_2 = 0$, then the frequency equals the cut-off frequency. Denoting ω at cut-off by ω_c allows equation (2.48) to be derived from equation (2.47)

$$\beta(\omega_c) = \omega_c \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_2} \quad (2.48)$$

Thus, at the cut-off frequency, β equals the phase constant of a plane wave in a homogeneous medium with permittivity ϵ_2 .

If $\omega \rightarrow \infty$, then $u/v \rightarrow 0$ and it follows from equation (2.47) that

$$\beta \rightarrow \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_1} \quad (2.49)$$

Thus, with increasing frequency, β approaches the phase constant of a plane

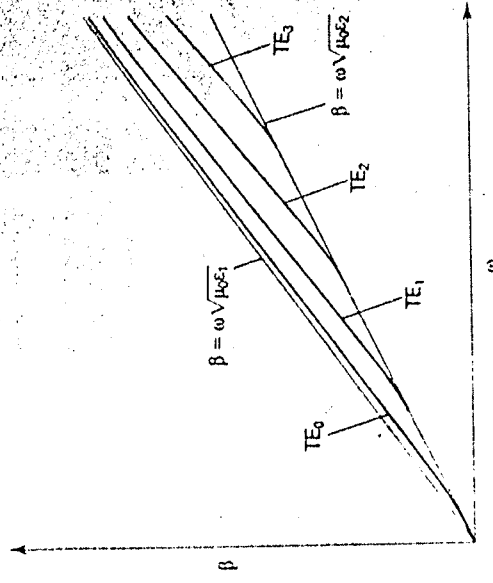


Figure 2.3 The phase constant β as a function of frequency for the modes TE_0 , TE_1 , TE_2 and TE_3 .

The phase constant β is shown in Figure 2.3 as a function of the frequency for the modes TE_0 , TE_1 , TE_2 and TE_3 . Unlike for the modes where $n > 0$, the TE_0 mode has no cut-off frequency. The phase characteristic of this mode touches the line described by $\beta = \omega \sqrt{(\mu_0 \epsilon_2)}$ in the origin.

2.6 Geometric optics interpretation

Equations (2.23), (2.25) and (2.27), which describe the fields for symmetric waves in medium 1, can be written in the following way:

$$E_{x1} = \frac{A}{2} \exp[j(\omega t + h_1 x - \beta z)] + \frac{A}{2} \exp[j(\omega t - h_1 x - \beta z)] \quad (2.50)$$

$$H_{y1} = -\frac{\beta A}{2\omega \mu_0} \exp[j(\omega t + h_1 x - \beta z)] - \frac{\beta A}{2\omega \mu_0} \exp[j(\omega t - h_1 x - \beta z)] \quad (2.51)$$

$$H_{z1} = \frac{h_1 A}{2\omega \mu_0} \exp[j(\omega t + h_1 x - \beta z)] + \frac{h_1 A}{2\omega \mu_0} \exp[j(\omega t - h_1 x - \beta z)] \quad (2.52)$$

Looking at the first terms of the right-hand side of these three equations, it can be seen that, at every moment denoted by the value of t , the phase is the

$$h_1 x - \beta z = \omega t \quad (2.53)$$

These are plane surfaces; therefore, the first terms of the right-hand side of equations (2.50)–(2.52) describe a plane wave in medium 1. Likewise the second set of terms describes a plane wave with surfaces of equal phase given by

$$h_1 x + \beta z = -\omega t \quad (2.54)$$

Thus a mode can be seen as the superposition of two plane waves in medium 1. In Figure 2.4, two surfaces of equal phase, also called wavefronts, are depicted. Note that superposition of the two components of the magnetic field gives the expected resultant magnetic field vector in the plane of the wavefront. The Poynting vector is perpendicular to the wavefront and coincides with the direction of the light rays corresponding to that wavefront. The angle between a ray and the z -axis is called θ and between a ray and the x -axis is called θ' .

From figure 2.4, it follows that

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\beta}{k_1} \quad (2.55)$$

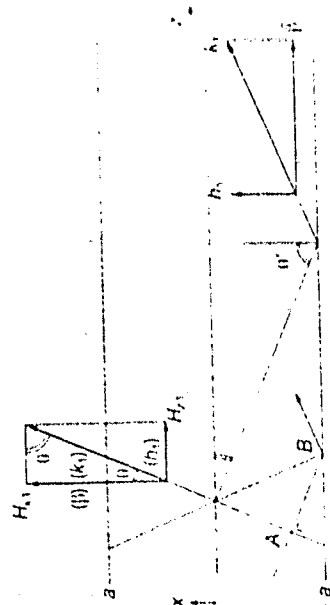
From equation (2.47), it follows that

$$\left(\frac{\beta}{k_1}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2} \left(1 - \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2}\right) \quad (2.56)$$

At the cut-off frequency $u = v$, therefore

$$\frac{\beta(\omega_c)}{k_1} = \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_c \right) = \sin \theta'_c \quad (2.57)$$

where θ_c and θ'_c are the angles θ and θ' at cut-off. From equation (2.57) it is clear that the angle of incidence at the cut-off, on the interface between the different media, equals the critical angle for total internal reflection. If the frequency is lower than the cut-off frequency, then the light rays are not totally reflected and the condition $\alpha = 0$ is not satisfied. For a proper mode, it is



necessary for the angle θ' to be greater than the critical angle for total internal reflection.

For the TE₀ mode, which has no cut-off frequency, $u/v \rightarrow 1$ if $\omega \rightarrow 0$. In that case the angle of incidence will approach the critical angle when the frequency decreases without limit.

2.6.1 The phase change on reflection

Since the phases of the two wavefronts must be equal, the phase change going from point A on the first wavefront to point B on the second wavefront must equal a whole multiple of 2π . The distance from A to B when measured along a light ray that is reflected between A and B is

$$AB = \frac{2h_1 a}{k_1} \quad (2.58)$$

In medium 1, this corresponds to a phase change

$$\Delta\phi = -AB k_1 = -2h_1 a = -2u \quad (2.59)$$

Therefore, the reflection of a light ray is accompanied by a phase change $-2u$.

The slab waveguide provides an insight into optical waveguides for preparing an analysis of circular optical waveguides. In itself, the slab waveguide forms a starting point for the development of integrated optical circuits which concern mainly three or more different media and have more than two interfaces

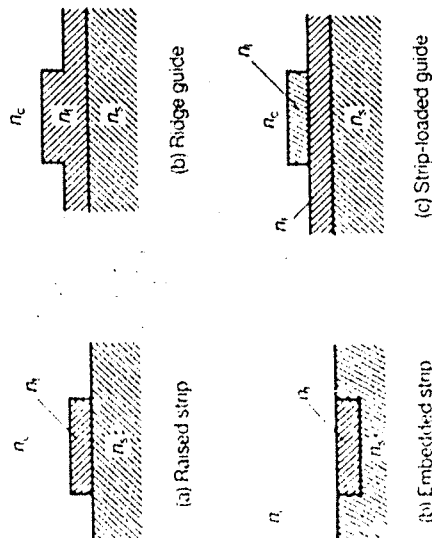


Figure 2.5 Some possible slab waveguide configurations; n_1 is the refractive index of the substrate, n_2 the refractive index of the guiding layer, n_3 the refractive index of the covering layer, and n_4 the refractive index of the loading strip. (Source: reproduced with permission from *Integrated Optics*, J. T. Focke, Springer-Verlag, 1979)

between the media, for instance, with configurations like those sketched in Figure 2.5.

References

- [1] N. S. Kapany and J. J. Burke, *Optical Waveguides* (New York: Academic Press, 1972).
- [2] D. Marcuse, *Theory of Dielectric Optical Waveguides* (New York: Academic Press, 1974).
- [3] D. Marcuse, *Light Transmission Optics* (New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972).
- [4] H. G. Unger, *Planar Optical Waveguides and Fibres* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977).

Problems

2.1 A slab waveguide as drawn in Figure 2.1, has $n_1 = 1.5$ and $n_2 = 1.48$. Assume monochromatic light with a wavelength such that for the TE_0 mode $u = \pi/4$.

- Find the corresponding value of w and the normalized frequency v .
- Find the ratio λ_0/a .
- Sketch E_{y1} and E_{y2} for $x = 0$ and $z = 0$ as functions of x .
- Prove that

$$\left(\frac{dE_{y1}}{dx} \right)_{x=a} = \left(\frac{dE_{y2}}{dx} \right)_{x=a}$$

2.2 Find expressions for the electric and magnetic fields in the case that medium 1 of Figure 2.1 is enclosed between media of different permittivity.

2.3 Repeat the derivation of the modes as done in Section 2.3.3 for TM modes. Do the TE modes and the TM modes have the same cut-off frequencies?

2.4 A slab waveguide as given by Figure 2.1 has the following properties: $n_1 = 1.5$.

$$n_2 = 1.4, \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0, a = 1 \mu\text{m}.$$

Which proper modes can propagate in this waveguide if the wavelength of the light is $\lambda_0 = 1 \mu\text{m}$?

2.5 Derive an expression equivalent to the expression in equation (2.47) for the phase constant of a TM mode in a symmetric slab waveguide and compare the resulting phase characteristics with those of the TE modes as depicted in Figure 2.3.

Analysis of the step index fiber

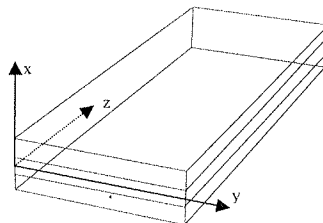
- 3.1 The general solution of the wave equation
- 3.2 Unattenuated waves
- 3.3 Transverse and hybrid waves and modes
- 3.4 Transverse waves and modes
- 3.5 Hybrid modes
- 3.6 Leaky modes
- 3.7 Linearly polarized (LP) modes
- References
- Problems

In this chapter, as in the previous one about slab waveguides, the theory of wave optics will be used to trace the way in which harmonic waves propagate in a step index optical waveguide [1-6]. Here too, discrete solutions will be found that are called modes. We will derive the mode fields and phase constants as functions of the frequency, because these phase functions provide the key to solving dispersion problems in optical waveguides. In a later chapter, particular attention will be paid to the fundamental modes that can propagate in single-mode fibers and to the related dispersion. Finally, the last section of this chapter deals with the weakly guiding fiber with its linearly polarized (LP

COMUNICACIONES ÓPTICAS 1. DPTO INGENIERÍA DE COMUNICACIONES
EJERCICIOS GUÍA SLAB

× **EJERCICIO 1**

Demostrar que en un slab dieléctrico no existen soluciones de tipo TE con campo eléctrico en dirección x según el sistema de coordenadas indicado en la figura



× **EJERCICIO 2**

Calcular todas las componentes de campo eléctrico y magnético de un modo genérico TE_n par y de un modo genérico TM_n par cuando $n_1 \rightarrow n_2$ (salto de índice pequeño). Dado que ambos modos tienden a degenerarse, se puede considerar que se convierten en un solo modo. ¿En qué tipo de modo: TEM, TE, TM o híbrido?. Justificar el resultado.

Solución: TEM

× **EJERCICIO 3**

La solución general de la ecuación de onda en un slab dieléctrico para los modos TE viene dada por la expresión

$$\vec{E}_i(x, y, z, t) = (A_i e^{j\gamma_{ci}x} + A_i^* e^{-j\gamma_{ci}x}) e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y}, \quad i = 1, 2$$

donde $i=1$ indica núcleo e $i=2$ indica cubierta (tanto superior como inferior). Comprobar que las soluciones correspondientes a la combinación (γ_{c1} imaginario, γ_{c2} imaginario) y a la combinación (γ_{c1} imaginario, γ_{c2} real) no son posibles.

EJERCICIO 4

En un slab dieléctrico el campo eléctrico de los modos TE pares viene dado por las siguientes expresiones:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{1y}(x) &= A \cdot \cos[h_1 x] \cdot e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} & |x| < a \\ E_{2y}(x) &= B \cdot e^{-h_2 |x|} \cdot e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} & |x| > a \end{aligned}$$

- a) Determinar el vector de Poynting, $\vec{S} = \vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*$ y su valor medio, $\langle \vec{S} \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re}[\vec{E} \times \vec{H}^*]$ en el núcleo y en la cubierta.
- b) Obtener en función exclusivamente de los parámetros 'u' y 'w', una expresión simplificada para el factor de confinamiento de los modos TE pares definido como el cociente entre la potencia transmitida por el núcleo y la potencia total. Realizar los cálculos por unidad de anchura del slab.
- c) A partir de la expresión del apartado anterior y conociendo la variación con la frecuencia de los parámetros 'u' y 'w', determinar y justificar la variación de dicho factor con la frecuencia para un modo TE par genérico.

Nota: $\cos^2(x) = 0.5[1 + \cos(2x)]$
 $\sin^2(x) = 0.5[1 - \cos(2x)]$

Solución: b) Factor de confinamiento =
$$\frac{2u + \sin(2u)}{2u + \sin(2u) + \frac{2u}{w} \cos^2(u)}$$

EJERCICIO 5

En una guía dieléctrica tipo slab, los campos magnéticos transversales correspondientes a los modos guiados TM vienen dados por las siguientes expresiones generales:

$$H_{1y}(x) = [A \cos(h_1 x) + B \sin(h_1 x)] e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \quad |x| < a$$

$$H_{2y}(x) = C e^{-h_2 |x|} e^{j(\omega t - \beta z)} \quad |x| > a$$

Completar el análisis modal para los modos TM pares obteniendo:

- Ecuación característica.
- Relación entre constantes de amplitud de los campos en el interfaz.
- Expresiones de los campos eléctricos y magnéticos resultantes
- Método para calcular la constante de fase (solo indicar)

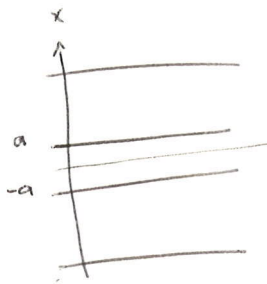
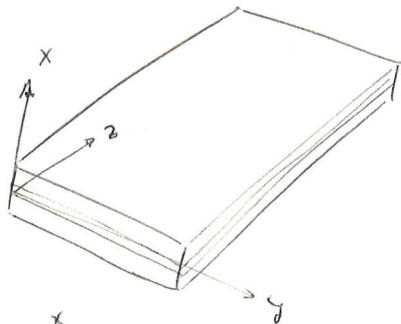
Solución: (ver transparencia de clase)

EJERCICIO 6

Demostrar que la condición para que un modo guiado en el slab se propague, $V > V_c$, obtenida a partir del análisis modal equivale a la condición de reflexión total.

EJERCICIOS - GUÍA SLAB

1



Modos TE:

$$\vec{E}_i(x) = \vec{E}_{ix}(x) \hat{x} + \vec{E}_{iy}(x) \hat{y} \quad (\text{componente transversal})$$

Condiciones de contorno: ($x = \pm a$)

$$\begin{cases} E_{1y} = E_{2y} \\ E_{1z} = E_{2z} \\ D_{1x} = D_{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$i=1: \vec{E}_1(x=a, y, z, t) = (\vec{E}_{1x}(a) \hat{x} + \vec{E}_{1y}(a) \hat{y}) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

$$i=2: \vec{E}_2(x=a, y, z, t) = (\vec{E}_{2x}(a) \hat{x} + \vec{E}_{2y}(a) \hat{y}) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)}$$

$$\vec{E}_1(a, y, z, t) = \vec{E}_2(a, y, z, t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_{1x}(a) \hat{x} + \vec{E}_{1y}(a) \hat{y} = \vec{E}_{2x}(a) \hat{x} + \vec{E}_{2y}(a) \hat{y} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{se cumple (es una condición} \\ \text{de contorno)} \end{matrix}$$

$$D_{1x}(a) = D_{2x}(a) \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 E_{1x}(a) = \epsilon_2 E_{2x}(a)$$

$$\text{Para } E_{1x}(a) = E_{2x}(a) \text{ debe ser } \begin{cases} \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 \\ E_{1x}(a) = E_{2x}(a) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 \text{ no nos sirve, así que es } \boxed{E_{1x}(a) = E_{2x}(a) = 0}$$

2

(2)

$$u_1 \rightarrow u_2$$

TE_n y TM_n pares

$$TE \rightarrow \vec{E}_i(x, y, z, t) = E_{iy}(x) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TE \text{ pares} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} E_{iy}(x) &= A \cos(u \cdot x) \\ E_{zy}(x) &= B e^{-w|x|} \end{aligned} \right. \\ u \tan u &= w \\ u^2 + w^2 &= \nu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} TM \text{ pares} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} H_{iy}(x) &= A \cos(u \cdot x) \\ H_{zy}(x) &= \frac{A \cos(u)}{e^{-w}} e^{-w|x|} \end{aligned} \right. \\ (\epsilon_2/\epsilon_1) u \tan u &= w \\ u^2 + w^2 &= \nu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_1 \rightarrow u_2 \Rightarrow \epsilon_1 \rightarrow \epsilon_2 \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} h_1 &= \sqrt{k_1^2 - \beta^2} \rightarrow 0 \\ h_2 &= \sqrt{\beta^2 - k_2^2} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= h_1 a \\ w &= h_2 a > u, w \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} - TE \text{ pares} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} E_{iy}(x) &= A \\ E_{zy}(x) &= B \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{E}_1(\vec{r}, t) &= A e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y} \\ \vec{E}_2(\vec{r}, t) &= B e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y} \end{aligned} \right. \\ - TM \text{ pares} & \left\{ \begin{aligned} H_{iy}(x) &= A \\ H_{zy}(x) &= B = A \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} \vec{H}_1(\vec{r}, t) &= A e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y} \\ \vec{H}_2(\vec{r}, t) &= A e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y} \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Para los TE, $\vec{H} = H \cdot \hat{x}$ y para los TM $\vec{E} = E \cdot \hat{x}$, por lo que no hay compo-
nente según $\hat{z}$ y es un TEM

③ Slab, modos TE :

$$\vec{E}_i(x, y, z, t) = \left(A_i e^{i\gamma_{ci} x} + A_i^* e^{-i\gamma_{ci} x} \right) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y} \quad i=1,2$$

a) $\gamma_{c1}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{I}$

b) $\gamma_{c1} \in \mathbb{I}, \gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{R}$ > no son posibles

a) $\gamma_{c1} = i\beta_1$

$\gamma_{c2} = i\beta_2$

$$\vec{E}_1(x, y, z, t) = \left(A_1 e^{-\beta_1 x} + A_1^* e^{\beta_1 x} \right) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y}$$

$$\vec{E}_2(x, y, z, t) = \left(A_2 e^{-\beta_2 x} + A_2^* e^{\beta_2 x} \right) e^{i(\omega t - \beta z)} \hat{y}$$

Condición de contorno:

$$\vec{E}_1(x=a) = \vec{E}_2(x=a) :$$

$$A_1 e^{-\beta_1 a} + A_1^* e^{\beta_1 a} = A_2 e^{-\beta_2 a} + A_2^* e^{\beta_2 a}$$

$$\gamma_{ci} \in \mathbb{I} \Rightarrow A_i \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow A_i (e^{-\beta_i a} + e^{\beta_i a}) = A_2 (e^{-\beta_2 a} + e^{\beta_2 a})$$

Otra forma:

$$\gamma_{c1} \in \mathbb{I} \Rightarrow \gamma_{c1}^2 < 0 \Rightarrow k_1^2 - \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \beta > k_1$$

$$\gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{I} \Rightarrow \gamma_{c2}^2 < 0 \Rightarrow k_2^2 - \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \beta > k_2$$

→ no tiene sentido físico

b) $\gamma_{c1} \in \mathbb{I} \Rightarrow \gamma_{c1}^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \beta > k_1$

$\gamma_{c2} \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \gamma_{c2}^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \beta < k_2$

→ tendría que ser $k_2 > k_1 \Rightarrow n_1 < n_2$

