

# Nonlinear Optical Engineering

Pulse Propagation in Fibers (1)  
(NFO 5<sup>th</sup> ed: 2.1 ~ 2.2)

Yoonchan Jeong

School of Electrical Engineering, Seoul National University

Tel: +82 (0)2 880 1623, Fax: +82 (0)2 873 9953

Email: [yoonchan@snu.ac.kr](mailto:yoonchan@snu.ac.kr)

# Maxwell's Equations (1)

Maxwell's equations:  $\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{J} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho_f$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

For most cases:

$$\leftarrow \mathbf{J} = 0, \rho_f = 0, \mathbf{M} = 0, \text{ and } \chi^{(2)} = 0$$

Constitutive relations:  $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P},$

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{M}$$

Wave equation:  $\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{P}}{\partial t^2} \quad \leftarrow \mathbf{P}(r, t) = \mathbf{P}_L(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mathbf{P}_{NL}(\mathbf{r}, t)$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{P}_L(\mathbf{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi^{(1)}(t-t') \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t') dt'$$

"Small perturbation"  $\rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{NL}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \int \int \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi^{(3)}(t-t_1, t-t_2, t-t_3) : \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t_1) \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t_2) \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t_3) dt_1 dt_2 dt_3$

In the frequency domain (linear response only):

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) - \epsilon(\omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \epsilon(\omega) = 1 + \tilde{\chi}^{(1)}(\omega)$$

$$\leftarrow \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) \exp(i\omega t) dt$$

"Dielectric constant"

# Maxwell's Equations (2)

Dielectric constant:  $\varepsilon(\omega) = 1 + \tilde{\chi}^{(1)}(\omega)$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon(\omega) = (n + i\alpha c / 2\omega)^2$$

"Refractive index"  $\rightarrow n(\omega) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}[\tilde{\chi}^{(1)}(\omega)]$

"Absorption coefficient"  $\rightarrow \alpha(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{nc} \operatorname{Im}[\tilde{\chi}^{(1)}(\omega)]$

Recall:

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) - \varepsilon(\omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = 0$$

$$\leftarrow k = \frac{\omega}{c} n + i \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

Lossless medium (or low loss):

$$\rightarrow \nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + n^2(\omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = 0$$

# Fiber Modes

Wave equation:

$$\nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{E}} + n^2(\omega) \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \tilde{\mathbf{E}} = 0$$

“Beware!”

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) \exp(-i\omega t) d\omega$$

$$\rightarrow \tilde{E}_z(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = A(\omega) F(\rho) \exp(\pm im\phi) \exp(i\beta z)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d^2 F}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dF}{d\rho} + (n^2 k_0^2 - \beta^2 - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2}) F = 0$$

$$\rightarrow F(\rho) = C_1 J_m(\kappa\rho) + C_2 N_m(\kappa\rho), \quad \rho \leq a \quad \leftarrow \kappa = (n_1^2 k_0^2 - \beta^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\rightarrow F(\rho) = D_1 K_m(\gamma\rho) + D_2 I_m(\gamma\rho), \quad \rho \geq a \quad \leftarrow \gamma = (\beta^2 - n_2^2 k_0^2)^{1/2}$$

Eigenvalue equation:

$$\rightarrow \left[ \frac{J'_m(\kappa a)}{\kappa J_m(\kappa a)} + \frac{K'_m(\gamma a)}{\gamma K_m(\gamma a)} \right] \left[ \frac{J'_m(\kappa a)}{\kappa J_m(\kappa a)} + \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2} \frac{K'_m(\gamma a)}{\gamma K_m(\gamma a)} \right] = \left( \frac{m\beta k_0(n_1^2 - n_2^2)}{a n_1 \kappa^2 \gamma^2} \right)^2$$

Single-mode condition:

$$\rightarrow V = \kappa_c a = k_0 a (n_1^2 - n_2^2)^{1/2} \quad \rightarrow V < 2.405$$