

Learning Outcome: Identify the fundamental principles of photon optics & quantify photon properties

* Light as electromagnetic waves

- satisfy Maxwell's eqn.

- represented by wave eqn.

for a plane EM wave

propagating in +z direction

$$\vec{E} = (\hat{a}_x E_x + \hat{a}_y E_y e^{j\phi}) e^{-jkz}$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} + k^2 \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \vec{H} + k^2 \vec{H} = 0$$

If $\phi = 0 \Rightarrow$ linear polarization

If $\phi = \pm \pi/2 \Rightarrow$ circular polarization
 $E_x = E_y$

Any other \Rightarrow Elliptical polarization

* For a given structure,

only specific field configurations are allowed

\Rightarrow Eigenmodes or Modes of the structure

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho_v$$

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

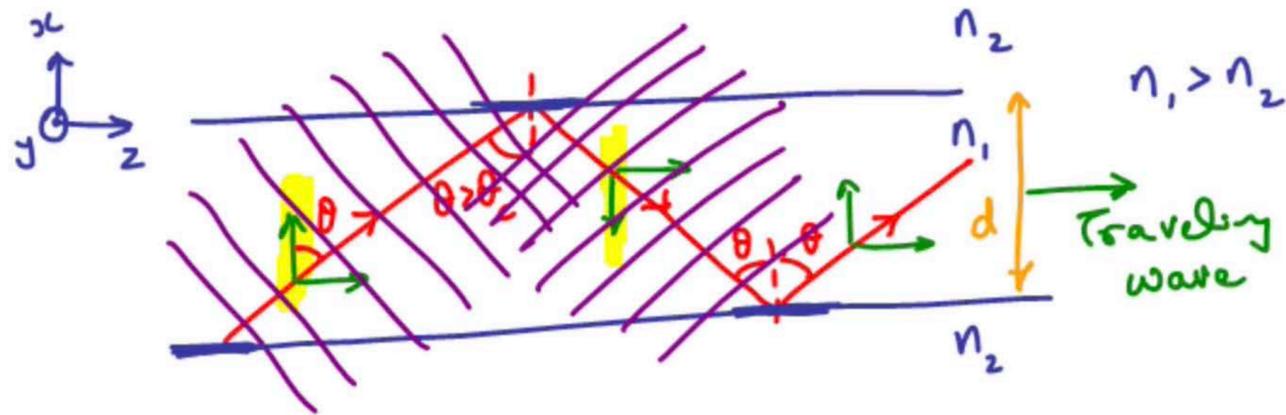
$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

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

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

Example:



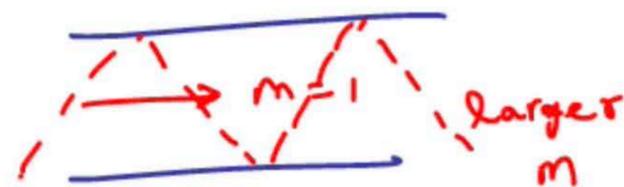
Does any angle $\theta > \theta_c$ survive in the waveguide?

reflecting $\phi_{\text{boundary}} + k_{zc} \cdot 2d = 2\pi m$
 $k \cos \theta \cdot 2d = 2\pi m$

$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_1 \cdot 2d \cos \theta = 2\pi m$

$\cos \theta_m = \frac{m \lambda}{2 n_1 d}$

of modes supported, $\propto \frac{1}{d}$

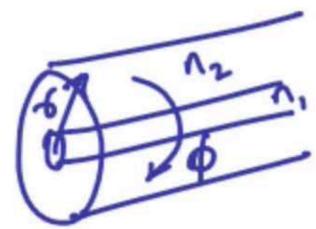


$\theta_c < \theta_m < \pi/2$

For $m=1$, θ_m is highest ($\pi/2$)

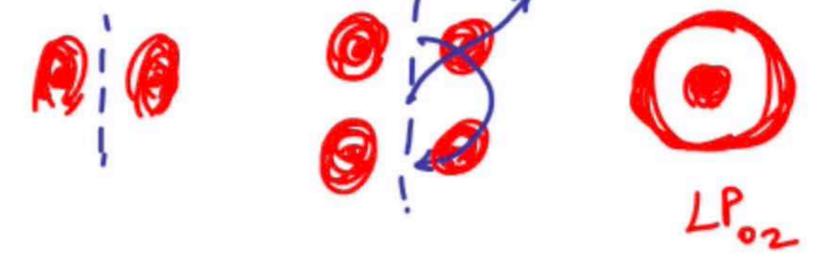
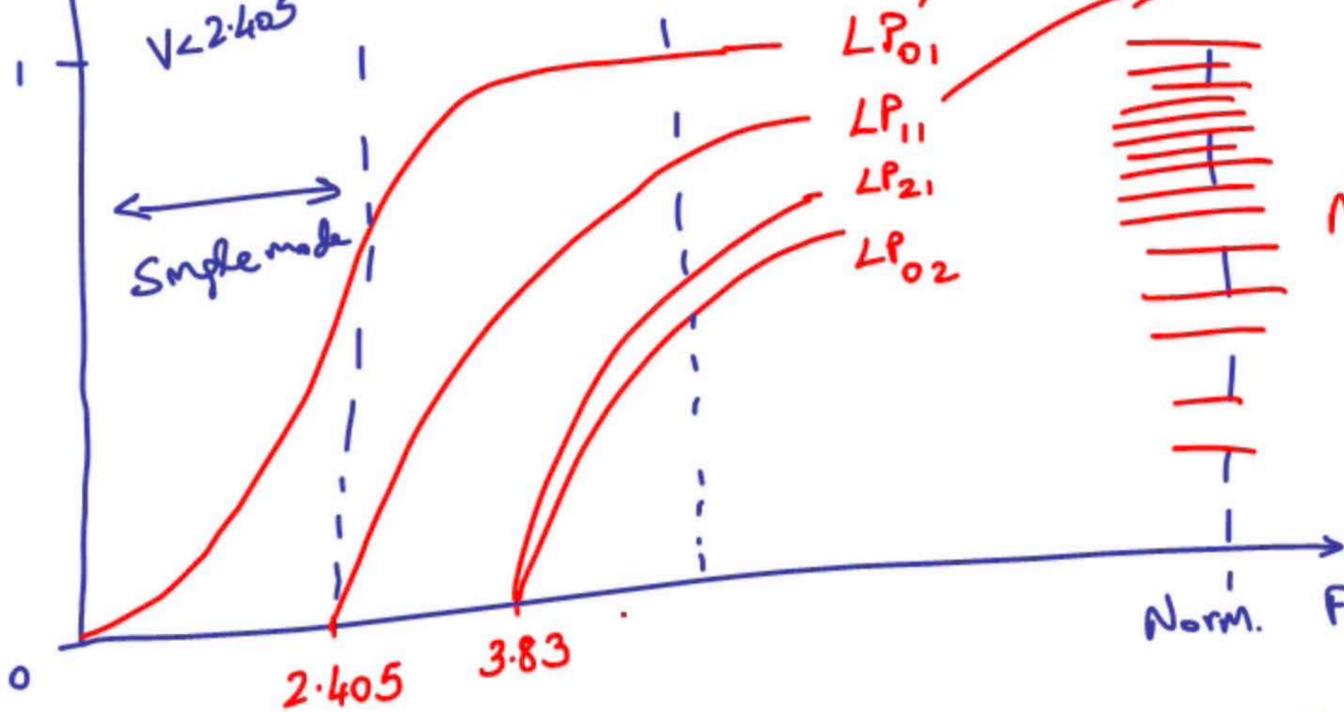
$d \rightarrow \lambda \Rightarrow$ fundamental mode

If $d \gg \lambda \Rightarrow$ large # of modes (multimode)

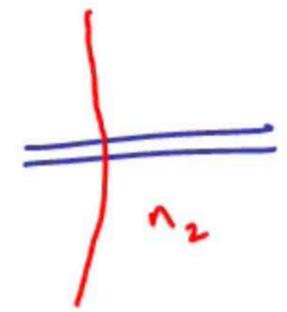


n_{eff}
 n_1

Prop. const. $b = \frac{n_{eff} - n_2}{n_1 - n_2}$



Multimode fiber

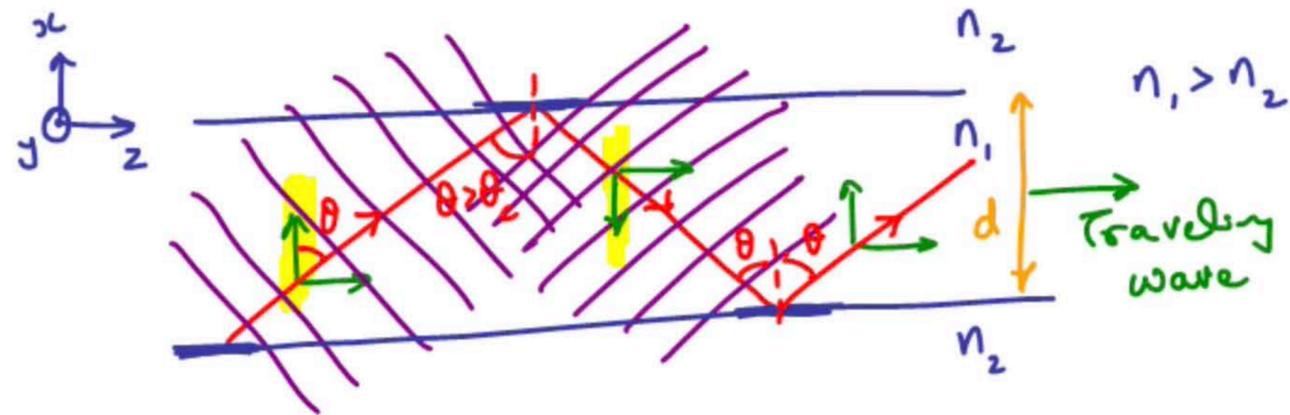


$$V = \frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2} \text{ NA}$$

LP_{mn}

- # of maxima in ϕ -dir
- # of maxima in r -dir

Example:



Does any angle $\theta > \theta_c$ survive in the waveguide?

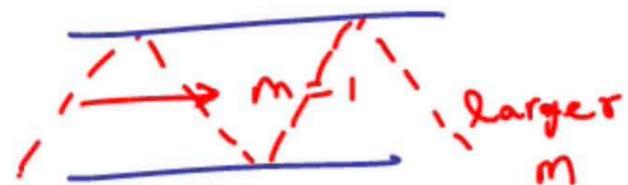
reflecting

$$\phi_{\text{boundaries}} + k_{zc} \cdot 2d = 2\pi m$$

$$k \cos \theta \cdot 2d = 2\pi m$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} n_1 \cdot 2d \cos \theta = 2\pi m$$

$$\cos \theta_m = \frac{m \lambda}{2 n_1 d}$$



of modes supported depends on $\frac{\lambda}{d}$

$$\theta_c < \theta_m < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

For $m=1$, θ_m is highest ($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

$d \rightarrow \lambda \Rightarrow$ fundamental mode

$\Downarrow d \gg \lambda \Rightarrow$ larger # of modes (multimode)