

# 椭圆包层光纤场的迭代近似解与漏模损耗计算

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**摘 要** 试图理论上处理椭圆包层各向异性光纤复杂的折射率分布. 数学过程包括折射率分布的级数展开、 $\delta$ -函数的导数和积分以及用格林函数求解方程的迭代技术. 给出了椭圆包层各向异性光纤漏模损耗的解析表达式. 数值结果表明椭圆包层各向异性光纤的漏模损耗比领结型光纤小, 比阶跃型各向异性光纤大; 偏心率越大越有利于制造单模单偏光纤.

**关键词** 椭圆光纤, 漏模损耗.

## 1 引 言

由于相干光传输<sup>[1]</sup>和光纤传感器<sup>[2]</sup>发展需要, 各向异性光纤的研究是令人感兴趣的. 已经出现了各种结构的各向异性光纤, 例如: 非圆形芯光纤, 椭圆包层光纤, 边点(side-pit)光纤, 方向角不均匀光纤, 熊猫光纤和领结型光纤. 据知, 除了阶跃型各向异性光纤<sup>[3]</sup>、领结型光纤<sup>[4]</sup>以及近圆形芯光纤<sup>[5]</sup>之外, 其它各向异性光纤场的解析分析还未见报道. 在上述各种光纤中, 椭圆光纤是应用最广泛的光纤之一. 本文试图从理论上处理椭圆包层各向异性光纤复杂的折射率分布, 避开复杂的马休函数, 给出了以麦克斯韦方程为基础求解椭圆包层各向异性光纤场分布的方法; 具体分析了小偏心率椭圆包层各向异性光纤, 特别研究了该种光纤的偏振特性, 并且和领结型光纤以及阶跃型各向异性光纤进行数值比较.

## 2 理论分析

椭圆包层各向异性光纤的横截面如图1所示,  $\rho$ 为光纤芯的半径,  $a$ 和 $b$ 分别是椭圆的长半轴和短半轴,  $n_{co}$ 、 $n_c$ 和 $n_{cl}$ 分别表示纤芯、椭圆包层和外包层的折射率, 椭圆包层各向异性光纤的折射率表示为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} n_i^2 &= n_{i0}^2 + \Delta n_i^2 [H(r - \rho) - H(r - r_0)], \\ n_{i0}^2 &= n_{ic0}^2 [1 - 2\Delta_i H(r - \rho)] \quad (i = x, y, z) \\ \Delta_i &= \frac{n_{ic0}^2 - n_{icl}^2}{2 n_{ic0}^2}, \quad r_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

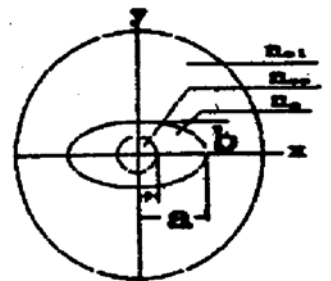


Fig. 1 Refractive index profile of an elliptical fiber

偏心率为:  $e = \sqrt{1 - (b^2/a^2)}$ ,  $\Delta n_i^2 = n_{ic}^2 - n_{ict}^2$ . 阶跃函数是:

$$H(r - r_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & r < r_0 \\ 1 & r > r_0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

根据文献[3]的方法,横场分布可以表示为:

$$e_x = -\frac{1}{j\beta} \frac{\partial e_z}{\partial x} + g_x, \quad e_y = -\frac{1}{j\beta} \frac{\partial e_z}{\partial y} + g_y \quad (3)$$

式中  $g_x$  和  $g_y$  是下列方程的解

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla_i^2 + k^2 n_{i0}^2 - \beta^2) g_x &= \frac{k^2}{i\beta} (n_x^2 - n_z^2) \frac{\partial e_z}{\partial x} - \frac{K^2}{j\beta} \frac{\partial n_z^2}{\partial x} e_x - k^2 (n_x^2 - n_{z0}^2) g_x, \\ (\nabla_i^2 + k^2 n_{i0}^2 - \beta^2) g_y &= \frac{k^2}{i\beta} (n_y^2 - n_z^2) \frac{\partial e_z}{\partial y} - \frac{K^2}{j\beta} \frac{\partial n_z^2}{\partial y} e_x - k^2 (n_y^2 - n_{z0}^2) g_y, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由于  $n_i$  中的  $\theta$  函数是一个复杂的阶跃函数,从耦合方程(4)解析地求解  $g_x$  和  $g_y$  是困难的. 因此,试图把阶跃函数  $H(r - r_0)$  表示为:

$$H(r - r_0) = H(r - b) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^n H}{dx^n} \Big|_{x=0}, \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \delta^{(r)}(\zeta - x) f(\zeta) d\zeta = \begin{cases} 0 & x < x_1 \text{ or } x > x_2 \\ \frac{(-1)^r}{2} f^{(r)}(x + 0) & x = x_1 \\ \frac{(-1)^r}{2} f^{(r)}(x - 0) & x = x_2 \\ \frac{(-1)^r}{2} [f^{(r)}(x - 0) + f^{(r)}(x + 0)] & x_1 < x < x_2 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

式中  $x = e^2 \cos^2 \theta$ ,  $\delta^{(r)}(x)$  是  $\delta$ -函数的  $r$  阶导数,为了保证展开的精度,偏心率越大,必须选取的项数越多. 在小偏心率  $e < 0.5$  的情况下,取  $n = 1$  就可以满足精度要求. 把上述表示代入方程(4),可以解得  $g_x$  和  $g_y$ ,由方程(3)可以求得  $e_x$  和  $e_y$ .

直接解析地求解耦合方程(4)是困难的,因此利用迭代技术求  $g_x$  和  $g_y$  的近似解. 设  $g_x^0$  和  $g_y^0$  是  $n_i = n_{i0}$  时方程(4)的解. 首先用  $g_x^0$  和  $g_y^0$  代替方程(4)右边的  $g_x$  和  $g_y$ ,然后利用格林函数方法求解方程得到一级近似解  $g_x^1$  和  $g_y^1$ ,由此得  $e_x^1$  和  $e_y^1$ . 用同样的方法,把  $g_x^1$  和  $g_y^1$  代入方程(4)的右边,可以得到所要的二级近似解. 用同样的原理,可以得到足够精确的第  $n$  级近似解. 通常的椭圆光纤是利用热应力产生各向异性的,可以认为是弱导弱各向异性光纤,用迭代法求解,收敛速度是很快的,二级近似解就已经可以满足所研究问题的精度要求. 利用迭代法求得的二级近似场分布,可以直接求得椭圆包层各向异性光纤的漏模损耗. 其结果为:

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta_y^2 u^2 k_0^2(w)}{\rho^2 \beta \pi v_y^2 k_1^2(w)} |q|^2, \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |q|^2 &= \left| \frac{b_{2z} S_0}{H_2^{(2)}(Q)} - \frac{2\beta^2 \rho^2}{V_y^2} (\rho^2 \int_1^{b/\rho} \left[ \frac{H_2^{(2)}(QR)}{b_2} + H_2^{(1)}(QR) \right] [A_{x1} k_2(wR) + A_{x3} H_2^{(2)}(QR)] R dR + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{b^2 e^2}{4} \left[ \frac{H_2^{(2)}(Qb/\rho)}{b_2} + H_2^{(1)}(Q \frac{b}{\rho}) \right] [A_{x1} k_2(w \frac{b}{\rho}) + A_{x3} H_2^{(2)}(Q \frac{b}{\rho})] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[ \frac{H_2^{(2)}(Qb/\rho)}{b_2} + H_2^{(1)}(Q \frac{b}{\rho}) \right] (\frac{e^2}{2} - 1) \frac{b A_{r0}}{2} k_1(w \frac{b}{\rho}) \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{bA_{x0}}{2}k_1(w) \left[ \frac{H_2^{(2)}(Q)}{b_2} + H_2^{(1)}(Q) \right] + \frac{b}{8}A_{x0}e^2c_2 \Big|^2 + \left| \frac{2\beta^2\rho^2}{V_y^2} \left[ \left( \frac{H_4^{(2)}(Qb/\rho)}{b_4} + H_4^{(1)}(Q \frac{b}{\rho}) \right) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left\{ \frac{b^2}{8}e^2[A_{x1}k_2(w \frac{b}{\rho}) + A_{x2} \cdot H_2^{(2)}(Q \frac{b}{\rho})] - \frac{b}{8}e^2A_{x0}k_1(w \frac{b}{\rho}) \right\} + \frac{b}{16}e^2A_{x0}c_4 \right]^2 \right.$$

$\beta$  是方程  $u \frac{J_1(u)}{J_0(u)} = w \frac{k_1(w)}{k_0(w)}$  的解.

$$u = \rho(k^2n_{ic0}^2 - \beta^2)^{1/2}, \quad w = \rho(\beta^2 - k^2n_{ic1}^2)^{1/2}, \quad Q = \rho(k^2n_{ic1}^2 - \beta^2)^{1/2}$$

$$u_x = \rho(k^2n_{ic0}^2 - \beta^2)^{1/2}, \quad w_x = \rho(\beta^2 - k^2n_{ic1}^2)^{1/2}, \quad V_i = k\rho(n_{ic0}^2 - n_{ic1}^2)^{1/2}.$$

$$d_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{n_i^2}{n_j^2} \right), \quad i, j = x, y, z, \quad \Delta = w \frac{k_1(w)}{k_0(w)}.$$

$$S_0 = -V_z^2\Delta + u_x \frac{J_1(u_x)}{J_2(u_x)} \left[ -\frac{d_{xz}^{c0}xu^2J_2(u)}{d_{xz}^{c0}J_0(u)} + \frac{d_{xz}^{c1}w^2k_2(w)}{d_{xz}^{c1}k_0(w)} + \Delta \left( \frac{d_{xz}^{c0}}{d_{xz}^{c0}}u^2 + w^2 \frac{d_{xz}^{c1}}{d_{xz}^{c1}} \right) \right],$$

$$S_1 = \frac{S_0}{2\beta^2\rho^2}, \quad A_{x1} = \frac{k^2\Delta n_x^2w^2d_{xz}^{c1}}{2\beta^2\rho^2d_{xz}^{c1}k_0(w)} - \frac{k^2(\Delta n_x^2 - \Delta n_z^2)w^2}{2\beta^2\rho^2k_0(w)},$$

$$A_{x0} = -\frac{k^2\Delta n_x^2w}{\beta^2\rho k_0(w)}, \quad A_{x2} = -k^2\Delta n_x^2 \frac{b_{2x}S_1}{H_2^{(2)}(Q)}, \quad b_{2x} = -\left[ \frac{QH_1^{(2)}(Q)}{H_2^{(2)}(Q)} + u_x \frac{J_1(u_x)}{J_2(u_x)} \right]^{-1},$$

$$b_L = \frac{QH_L^{(2)}(Q)J_L(u_x) - u_xH_L^{(2)}(Q)J_{L-1}(u_x)}{u_xJ_{L-1}(u_x)H_L^{(1)}(Q) - QH_L^{(1)}(Q)J_L(u_x)}, \quad L = 2, 4$$

$$c_L = \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ r k_L(w \frac{r}{\rho}) \left[ -\frac{H_L^{(2)}(Q \frac{r}{\rho})}{b_L} + H_L^{(1)}(Q \frac{r}{\rho}) \right] \right\} \Big|_{r=b},$$

式中  $J_n(x)$  和  $Y_n(x)$  是第一和第二类的贝塞耳函数、 $K_n(x)$  是第二类变形的贝塞耳函数、 $H_n^{(1)}(x)$  和  $H_n^{(2)}(x)$  是第一和第二类汉克函数<sup>[9]</sup>,  $d_{ij}^{c0}$  和  $d_{ij}^{c1}$  ( $i, j = x, y, z$ ) 分别是纤芯和外包层  $d_{ij}$  的对应值,  $k = 2\pi/\lambda$ ,  $\lambda$  是真空中光波长. 当  $\Delta n^2 = 0$  时, (7) 式退化成阶跃型各向异性光纤的漏模损耗公式. 数值结果如图 2 所示, 图 2 中的 (1) 曲线对应于阶跃型各向异性光纤, (2) 曲线对应于椭圆包层各向异性光纤, (3) 曲线对应于领结型光纤<sup>[4]</sup>. 数值结果表明, 椭圆包层各向异性光纤比阶跃型各向异性光纤有较高的漏模损耗, 即较强的偏振特性; 比领结型光纤有较低的漏模损耗, 即较弱的偏振特性; 偏心率越大, 椭圆包层各向异性光纤有更好的偏振特性, 越有利于制造单模单偏光纤. 数值结果和已知的结果定性一致<sup>[6,7,8]</sup>.

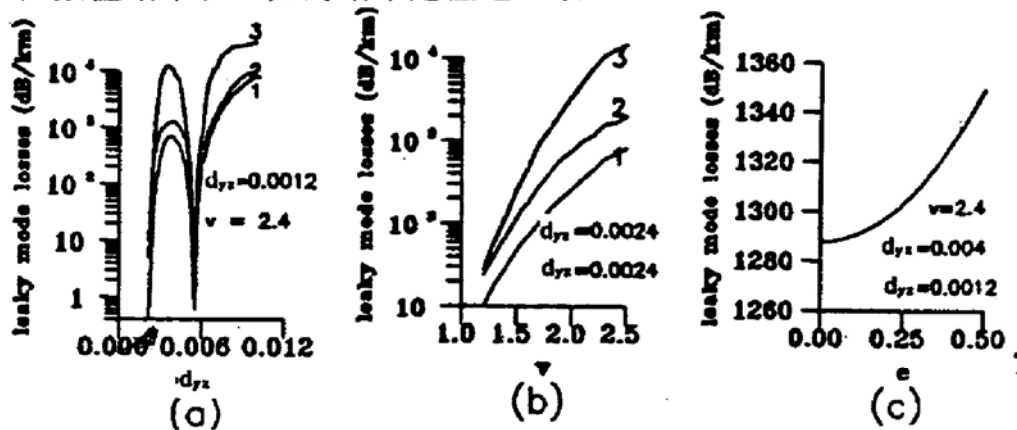


Fig. 2 (a) Leaky mode losses against birefringence  $\delta_x$ ; (b) leaky mode losses against normalised frequency  $\nu$ ; (c) leaky mode losses against eccentricity  $e$   $\rho = 3 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $\Delta n_x^2 = \Delta n_z^2 = 0.002$ ,  $\Delta = 0.003$ ,  $b = 4\rho$ ,  $e = 0.1$

**结 论** 本文讨论的是理想的,不受任何干扰的直椭圆包层各向异性光纤.在实际情况下的光纤受到外界或人为的各种干扰,将在光纤内产生各种各样的非均匀性,使光纤的特性有所不同于理想光纤,更复杂的理论问题有待于进一步研究.

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## Iterative Solution and Leaky Losses of Fiber with Elliptical Cladding

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**Abstract** This paper deals with theoretically the complicated index profile of an anisotropic fiber with an elliptical cladding. The mathematical steps taken in our analysis include the use of a series expansion of the index profile, the treatment of integral and derivative of a delta function and an iterative technique to obtain the Green functions of the optical field. Analytical expression of leaky losses of the fiber is given. Numerical examples show that the leaky losses of a fiber with an elliptical cladding are higher than that of an anisotropic step-index fiber, lower than that of a bow-tie fiber. With eccentricity increasing a single-mode single-polarization fiber is easier to make

**Key words** elliptical fiber, leakage losses.