

Solutions for Problem Set #3

1. Prove that the eigen value β_c and eigen vector \vec{a} for a system of N equally spaced identical waveguides with nearest neighbor coupling is given by (22) and (23).
2. Use the result of (1) to express the various eigen modes and eigen propagation constant $\beta + \beta_c$ for the 2-, 3-, and 4-element coupled waveguide, where β is the propagation constant of a single waveguide in the absence of coupling. Sketch the amplitude of the various modes

By assuming the following form for the eigen solution

$$\vec{a}(z) = \vec{a} \exp[-j\beta_c z]$$

The system of N coupled waveguides can be described by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_c & 0 & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\ 0 & \beta_c & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_c & 0 & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta_c & & & & & \\ & 0 & & \beta_c & 0 & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & & 0 & \beta_c & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & & & 0 & \beta_c & 0 & & \\ & & & & & 0 & \beta_c & & \\ & & & & & & 0 & \beta_c & \\ & & & & & & & & \beta_c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & C & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\ C & 0 & C & 0 & & & & & \\ 0 & C & 0 & C & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & C & 0 & & & & & \\ & 0 & & 0 & C & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & & 0 & C & 0 & C & & \\ & & & & 0 & C & 0 & C & \\ & & & & & 0 & C & C & \\ & & & & & & 0 & C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

The eigen values are the solution of the determinant of the following equation:

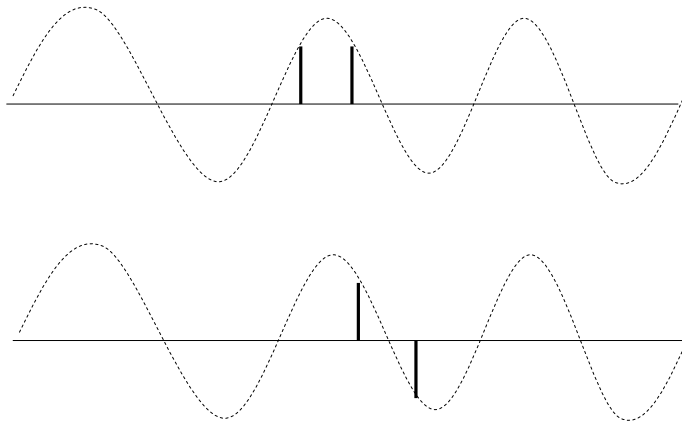
$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \beta_c & C & 0 & 0 & & & & & \\ C & \beta_c & C & 0 & & & & & \\ 0 & C & \beta_c & C & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & C & \beta_c & & & & & \\ & & & \beta_c & C & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & & & C & \beta_c & C & 0 & \\ & & & & 0 & C & \beta_c & C & \\ & & & & & 0 & 0 & C & \beta_c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

For a 2-element array,

$$\beta_c = \pm C$$

The amplitudes are $a_1 = \pm a_2$ or in the general format

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \frac{m\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{2m\pi}{3} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } m \text{ is } 1 \text{ or } 2.$$

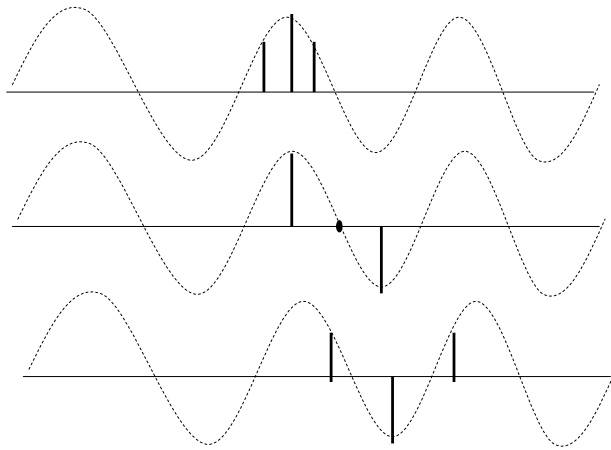


In a three-element system, the solutions by solving the determinant are

$$\beta_c = c \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{4}\right) \text{ where } m \text{ is an integer: } 1, 2, \text{ or } 3$$

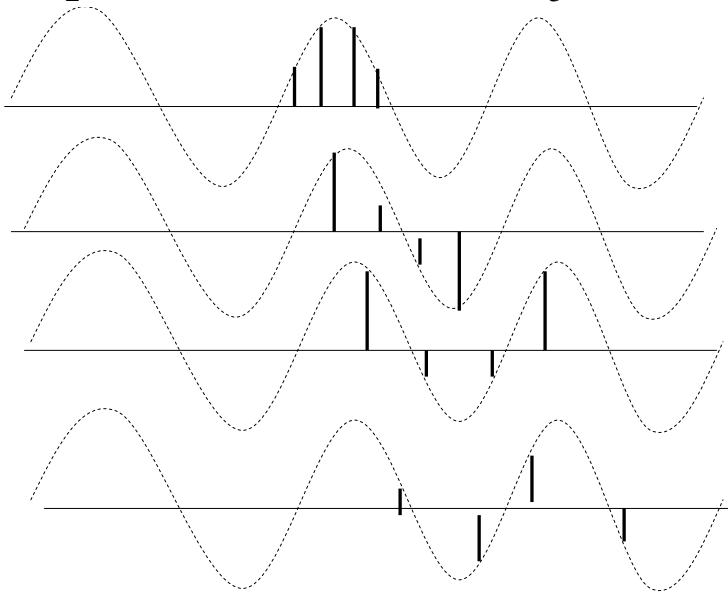
The amplitudes of the wave functions are

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \frac{m\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{2m\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{3m\pi}{4} \end{bmatrix} \text{ where } m=1, 2 \text{ and } 3.$$



In a four element system,

$\beta_c = \frac{\pm 1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} C$ and can be expressed as $\cos \frac{m\pi}{5}$ where the m's are integers from 1 to 4.



To prove that the general solution for the eigen values and functions, the governing equations are

$$-\beta_c^m a_1^m = ca_2^m$$

$$-\beta_c^m a_2^m = ca_1^m + ca_3^m$$

•

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where i is an integer ranging from 1 to N .

$$-\beta_c^m a_i^m = ca_{i-1}^m + ca_{i+1}^m$$

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It can be proved that

$\beta_c^m = -2c \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{N+1}\right)$ and $a_i^m = \sin\left(\frac{im\pi}{N+1}\right)$ satisfy all the equations linking i and $i+1$ and $i-1$.

I have not yet worked out a direct solution to the $N \times N$ determinant equation. Let me know if you have figured out how to do.