

UDC 517, 519.642, 535.4, 621.372.8

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE BIFURCATION PHENOMENA IN AN OPTICAL WAVEGUIDE WITH STATISTIC IRREGULARITIES

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Received: September 18, 2013

Abstract: The theoretical principles of a new method of a research of irregular multimode optical waveguides as nonlinear dynamic dissipative systems are presented. The scattering of a guided mode is considered as process of gradual transition of some dynamic dissipative system from an “ordered” state in a state of “chaos”. The growth of losses on scattering in an irregular integrated-optical waveguide is considered as increase of chaos in a system. As a managing parameter of process the factor of phase slowing down of a waveguide is used.

Keywords: optical waveguide, guided and radiation modes, statistical irregularities, waveguide scattering, nonlinear equation, bifurcation phenomena nonlinear dynamic system, dissipative system, numerical simulation.

1. Introduction

Process of scattering of a directed mode in an irregular optical waveguide can be considered as a process of the gradual transition of a certain dynamic dissipative (open) system from an “ordered” state in a state of “chaos”. We use as the controlling parameter of this process the factor of phase slowing γ of a multimode waveguide (as γ changes with time, the effective thickness of a waveguide varies) which is the natural physical parameter of system.

We define the ordered state of a research system as the state when an irregular optical waveguide supports some directed mode (a regular component), and the contribution of radiation modes (an irregular component) to the distribution of the full field of a waveguide is negligible small. The state of chaos, on the contrary, is

characterized by the essential contribution of radiation modes to the distribution of the full waveguide field.

2. Analysis of bifurcation phenomena in an optical waveguide with statistic irregularities

The analysis of transition of an irregular integrated-optical waveguide from an ordered state in a chaotic i.e. disordered state is carried out qualitatively with the help of the diagram of wave numbers [1] combined with a dependence of attenuation coefficient of waveguide's modes on the factor γ (see fig. 1) [2-4].

Consider a small (compared with the thickness h of the waveguide) solitary jump Δh in a certain section of the waveguide under study, which meet the condition $\Delta h/h \ll 1$. To calculate the integral power losses α (attenuation coefficient of the guided mode on a section of length l) due to scattering in this section, we can use the expression [3]:

$$\alpha = \Delta P/P = \left(1 - |C_t|^2 - |C_r|^2\right), \quad (1)$$

where P is the total power of the guided mode incident on the waveguide section under consideration; $\Delta P/P$ is the relative power losses; C_t and C_r are the amplitude (dimensionless) coefficients of transmission and reflection of the guided mode at the given section of the waveguide.

Taking into account $C_t = 0$ (the analogous result can be obtained for $C_r = 0$), expression Eq. (1) can be rewritten in the form, well known in the theory of nonlinear dynamic systems [2-5]:

$$y = \mu[h_{ef}(\gamma)]x(1-x), \quad (2)$$

where $y = \Delta P/P_0$, $x = |C_r|^2$, $h_{ef} = h + k^{-1} \left[(\gamma^2 - n_1^2)^{-1/2} + (\gamma^2 - n_3^2)^{-1/2} \right]$, $\mu(h_{ef}) = \tilde{P}(P_0)^{-1}$,

and $P_0 = P_{\max}$ for example.

Eq. (2) can be rewritten then in the well-known form [5] that is nonlinear with respect to the variable x :

$$y = \mu x(1-x). \quad (3)$$

By virtue of definition of coefficient C_r ranges of variation of x and μ in Eqs.

along the waveguide is smaller than the velocity of this light in vacuum.

In this case, one can see the convergence of a process to r_1^* or to r_2^* , which are some characteristic parameters of a statistical irregularity of considered dynamic system at preset values of operating parameter γ .

Thus, if the assumption of independence of statistic components of irregularity is carried out, the result received here quite corresponds to the conclusion that the sum of the big number of these addendums according to the central limiting theorem is distributed under the Gauss law with the correlation radius and root-mean-square height of the profile, determined as average on ensemble (and characteristic for the given wavelength of laser radiation λ) and close to r^* .

Using methods of the catastrophe theory [5], we shall explain character of behavior of the examined dissipative system when controlling parameters varies. We use for this purpose the diagram of the first derivative of non-smoothed and smoothed dependences of relative power losses α on γ due to scattering established with the help of numerical differentiation (see fig. 3).

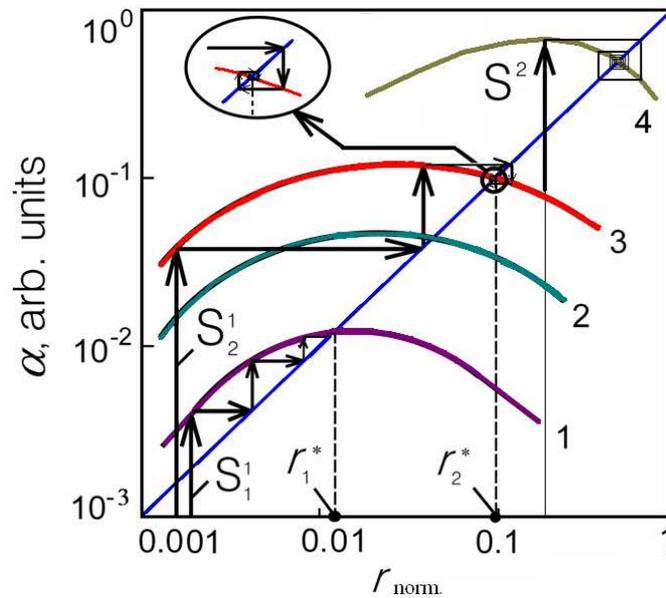


Fig. 2. Dependence of relative losses of radiation power on the normalized correlation radius, describing process of bifurcations (cycles S^1 and S^2) in an asymmetrical waveguide ($n_1 = 1.000$, $n_2 = 1.590$, $n_3 = 1.460$, all for $\lambda = 0.63 \mu\text{m}$). The factor γ for curves is equal: 1 – 1.570, 2 – 1.500, 3 – 1.470, 4 – 1.480.

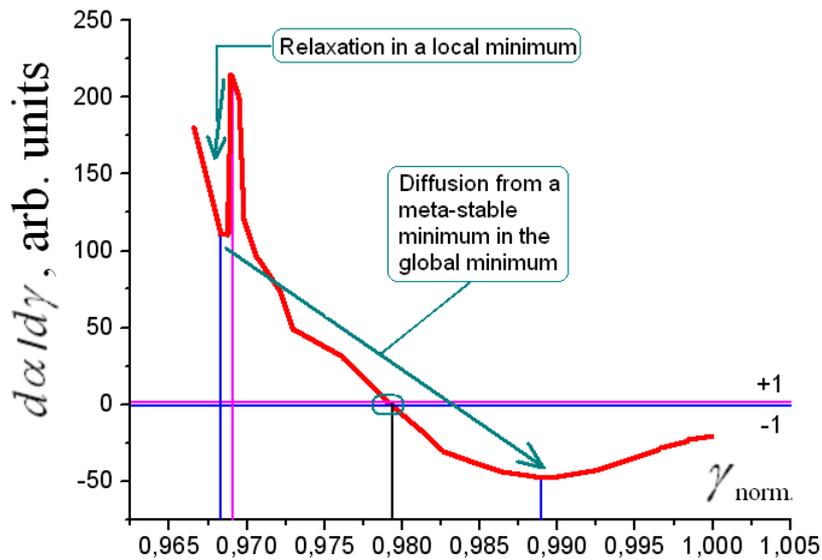


Fig. 3. The diagram of dependence of the first derivative of relative radiation power losses on γ_{rel} .

This function $f(\gamma) = |d\alpha/d\gamma|$ (which by analogy to the theory of catastrophes can be considered as some potential function of system) has a local minimum at the relative value $\gamma_{rel} \approx 0.968$, and they have sequentially a global minimum at $\gamma_{rel} \approx 0.989$, and a maximum at $\gamma_{rel} \approx 0.969$ (see fig. 3). In the interval marked by two horizontal lines “+1” and “-1”, the condition of stability of special points $\gamma_{rel}^* \approx 0.978$ is observed, here: $|d\alpha/d\gamma| \leq 1$. This interval defines a region of values of function where the module of the first derivative does not exceed 1.

We can explain these peculiarities of as follows. The maximum determines height of a barrier, which system is necessary overcoming to pass from a local minimum in global, or back. A local minimum of function in area of a point $\gamma_{rel} \approx 0.968$ at the exact entrance data and absence of other errors, undoubtedly, there will be insignificant, however a global minimum at $\gamma_{rel} \approx 0.989$ it will obviously be kept always. The dependence $f(\gamma)$ is similar to a well-known case of a bifurcation of a state of equilibrium (“particle” in a potential pit with a barrier or shelf).

When processing the experimental data, especially in a case of the low SNR it is necessary very accurately to apply the given approach to the analysis of an irregular optical waveguide as a dissipative dynamic system. Conditions at which

the system leaves one equilibrium (metastable) state and begins to pass in another metastable or stable equilibrium, depends on noise level in system. At the high signal-to-noise ration, only one state of equilibrium of system is possible: at $\gamma_{rel.} \approx \gamma_{rel.}^* \approx 0.978$ (see fig. 3). It is possible to apply here the concept of phase transition where there is a qualitative change of system. For example, at $\gamma_{rel.} < \gamma_{rel.}^*$ or $\gamma_{rel.} > \gamma_{rel.}^*$ the minimal losses are in system and a waveguide almost does not radiate (enclosed system), i.e. it is not observed in environment (since the track of a mode is not seen), and at $\gamma_{rel.} \approx \gamma_{rel.}^*$ the system passes in qualitatively new state: the waveguide radiates (open system) and the track of a mode is seen. In other words it is possible to tell, that at $\gamma_{rel.} < \gamma_{rel.}^*$ or $\gamma_{rel.} > \gamma_{rel.}^*$ the irregularity actually is not evident in system (there are few radiation in the framing medium), and at $\gamma_{rel.} \approx \gamma_{rel.}^*$ the irregularity of a waveguide is evident as much as possible (there is a maximal radiation in the covering medium). From the physical point of view the dissipativity of an irregular optical waveguide means, that all “movements” with enough big energy (here: energy of radiation) damp in system and system “tends to” to proceed in energetically more favorable state of a global minimum at $\gamma_{rel.} \approx 0.99$ ($\gamma \approx 1.55$), which is characterized by small enough losses on radiation [2-4].

Thus, it is possible to consider dissipative system i.e. an irregular optical waveguide as a system where energy of the ordered process, namely process of waveguide's propagation of a directed mode, passes into energy of the disorder process (process of scattering), i.e. in energy of radiation modes, and, finally, in thermal energy. It is evidently possible to demonstrate this phenomenon, if in a multimode irregular waveguide to excite simultaneously (spatial scanning instead of time scanning) a quantity of modes so that they can propagate at different angles to an axis z in the plane of waveguide. Then according to the previously mentioned, the greatest track (the minimal losses on radiation) it is necessary to expect for a mode with $\gamma \approx 1.55$. We shall notice, that on Tien's method it is necessary, that the minimal losses on radiation will be for a mode with $\gamma \rightarrow n_2 \approx 1.59$, as from the optical-beam point of view a beam (or plane partial wave, i.e. the Brillouin's wave)

corresponding to a mode incident on boundary of the waveguide media at an angle to close to the angle of mirror reflection. However, Tien's method is based on Rayleigh criterion [1] that does not take into account the waveguide's character of light scattering, well confirmed in practice [1, 6]. However, it is difficultly realized it experimentally at values γ close to boundary values: $\gamma_{\min} \geq n_3 = 1.46$ and $\gamma_{\max} \leq n_2 = 1.59$. We shall consider in detail only the second case as the first is similar to the second.

It is impossible to realize a waveguide's regime at $\gamma \approx 1.59$ ($\gamma_{\max} \rightarrow n_2 = 1.59$), since in this case the wave is propagated with phase speed equal to the speed of light in the environment with the refraction index equal to a refraction index of the waveguide's layer n_2 , and, hence, this wave is propagated in "waveguide" with (indefinitely) big thickness (a wave is not "sensitive" to boundaries). Then this plane wave (not limited beam) should have indefinitely big energy in an infinite cross plane "waveguide" in order that its amplitude was identical overall infinite plane (a plane of equal amplitudes). The analogous result takes place in a case of white noise for which the full power of a process is infinite. Let's note, that the concept of a plane wave is usually used widely enough in physics, however thus, as a rule, the power aspect is mentioned only after traversing by a plane wave of an aperture in the screen (diffraction phenomenon), after incidence of a plane wave on boundary of the unit of media with different refraction indexes when the phenomenon of full internal reflection is observed and the refracted wave becomes non-uniform etc. In all these cases there is an opportunity to use integration in final limits only after interaction of a plane wave with object, otherwise the integral will be divergent.

The similar result is obtained in the first case, when $\gamma_{\min} \rightarrow n_3 = 1.46$, as in this case the plane wave is propagated with phase speed which is equal to speed of light in the environment with the refraction index equal to the refraction index of a substrate (the wave is propagated in "waveguide" with practically zero thickness). From this point of view, we also interpret as energetically more favorable state of a global minimum at $\gamma_{\text{rel.}} \approx 0.99$.

With the help of a sequence of cycles S^1, S^2, \dots it is possible to show, that

acyclic, statistic process arises as a limit of more and more complex structures (cycles S^{2p}). Occurrence of a strange attractor can be explained with the help of cycle S^∞ describing chaos in system. In this case, “time” ways of two close points quickly miss current, and it is impossible to predict behavior of researched system (the chaos becomes more statistic).

3. Conclusion

In the presented paper, we have schematically outlined new principles of research of irregular optical waveguides as a dynamic dissipative system. This approach may become especially perspective for the qualitative analysis of scattering in waveguides with complex topology of elements when application of analytical and computing methods is impossible. Besides it is doubtless, represents fundamental and applied interest application of this method at research of the phenomenon of abnormal scattering of light near to points of phase transitions in liquid and (poly-) crystal waveguide's layers. Special interest represents research in the area of a waveguide's rainbow where the thin structure of a spectrum of the light scattered in an irregular waveguide may be observed with high resolution.

It is natural, that in process of a transition from a waveguide with a simple irregularity (e.g. a harmonious grating) to a waveguide with statistical irregularities, the level of a continuous noisy component will accrue, absorbing sub harmonic components. Decrease of chaos in system at values of factor of phase delay less than some critical may be explained by the return bifurcation translating system in a state of ordered. Transition from an integrated-optical waveguide with an irregularity such as a harmonious grating to a waveguide with statistical irregularities (i.e. transition from system with the distant order to system with the near order) may be illustrated on a phase plane as transition from the system characterized by a usual attractor (stable focus in system with losses), to the system characterized by a stochastic attractor (drawing set of unstable trajectories in space of states of dissipative system). This transition is similar to transition from the ordered phase state in disorder. Here there is some analogy to loss of stability by a crystal when returning force disappears at the certain distortions of a crystal lattice at temperature

of phase transition.

This phenomenon and the phenomenon of abnormal scattering of the light near to points of phase transitions in liquid waveguide's layers represents now at all not investigated area of knowledge standing at the border of the integrated optics, solid-state physics, nanoelectronics, physics of liquid, biophysics and spectroscopy.

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