Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.6

Mach–Zehnder Modulator

Introduction

Optical modulators are used for electrically controlling the output amplitude or the phase of the light wave passing through the device. To reduce the device size and the driving voltage, waveguide-based modulators are used for communication applications.

To control the optical properties with an external electric signal, the electro-optic effect, or Pockels effect, is used, where the birefringence of the crystal changes proportionally to the applied electric field. A refractive index change results in a change of the phase of the wave passing through the crystal. If you combine two waves with different phase change, you can interferometrically get an amplitude modulation.

The device in Figure 1 is a Mach–Zehnder modulator. The input wave is launched into a directional coupler. The power of the input is split equally into the two output waveguides of the first directional coupler. Those two waveguides form the two arms of a Mach–Zehnder interferometer. On one of the arms, you can apply an electric field to modify the refractive index in the material and, thus, modify the phase for the wave propagating through that arm. The two waves are then combined into another 50/50 directional coupler. By changing the applied voltage you can continuously control the amount of light exiting from the two output waveguides.

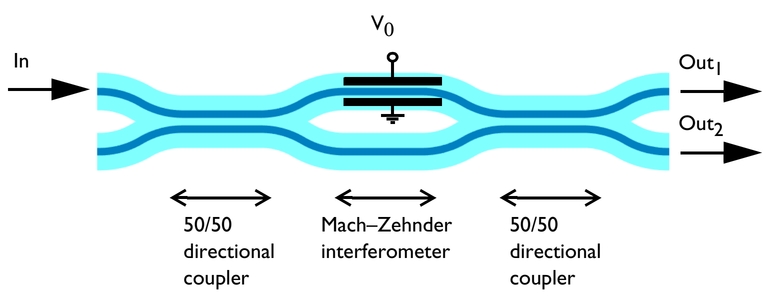


Figure 1: Schematic drawing of the Mach–Zehnder modulator.

A common material for fabricating waveguide modulators is lithium niobate, $LiNbO_3$. Lithium niobate is a ferroelectric crystal that exhibits uniaxial birefringence. Waveguide structures can be fabricated by either indiffusion of Ti into the core regions or by annealed proton exchange, where lithium ions are exchanged with protons from an acid bath.

Model Definition

This application shows how the Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes interface can be combined with the Electrostatics interface to perform simulations of the properties of an optical waveguide modulator. The model is implemented in a 2D geometry, but could be extended to a full 3D simulation.

The Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes interface is formulated assuming that the electric field is defined as the product of a slowly varying envelope function and a rapidly varying phase function

$$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_1 \exp(-j\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r})$$

where $\mathbf{E}_1$ is the envelope function, $\mathbf{k}$ is a wave vector and $\mathbf{r}$ is the position. If $\mathbf{k}$ is properly selected for the problem, the envelope function $\mathbf{E}_1$ has a spatial variation occurring on a length scale much larger than the wavelength. A good assumption, for this application, is that the wave is well approximated in the straight domains using the wave vector for the incident mode, β. However, in the waveguide bends the wave vector can be written as

$$\beta_2 = \beta(\cos\alpha\mathbf{x} + \sin\alpha\mathbf{y})$$

where $\beta = k_0 n_{\mathrm{eff}}$ is the propagation constant for the mode, k_0 is the vacuum wave number, n_{eff} is the effective index of the waveguide mode, α is the angle from the x-axis, and $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ are the unit vectors in the x and y directions, respectively.

The wave vector difference is thus

$$\beta_2 - \beta = \beta((\cos\alpha - 1)\mathbf{x} + \sin\alpha\mathbf{y})$$

It is the wave vector difference that determines the phase variation for the envelope field. Thus, you must make sure that the phase variation is well resolved by the mesh. For instance,

$$(\beta_2 - \beta)\cdot\Delta\mathbf{r} \le 2\pi/N$$

where N is a suitably large number, for instance 6. From the relations above, you get that the maximum mesh element sizes in the x and y directions should be

$$h_{x,\mathrm{max}} = \frac{\lambda}{Nn_{\mathrm{eff}}(1-\cos\alpha)}$$

and

$$h_{y,\max} = \frac{\lambda}{N n_{\mathrm{eff}} \sin\alpha}$$

Results and Discussion

The first part of the application is to define a minimum bend radius that provides low loss. Figure 2 shows the power transmission for an S-shaped bend. As seen, a bend radius of 2.5 mm gives a transmission of approximately 98% of the power. Accept the 2% loss and fix the bend radius to be 2.5 mm.

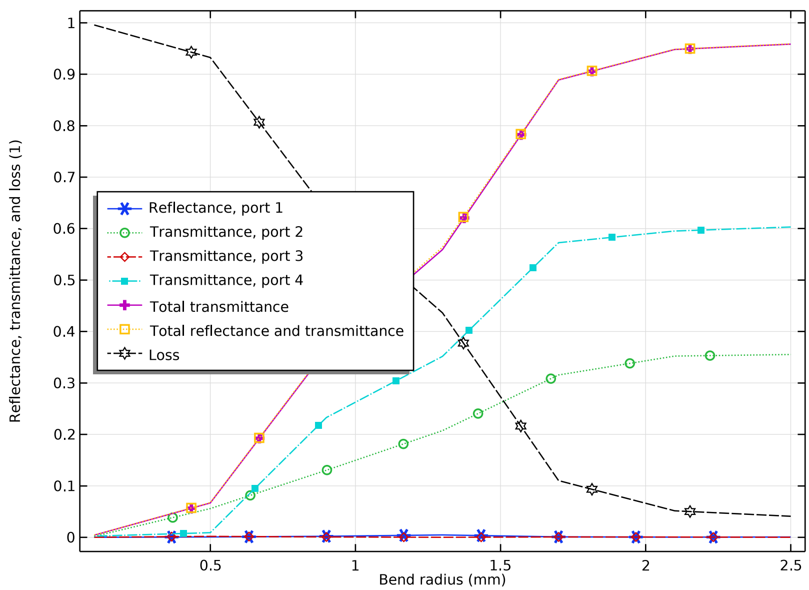


Figure 2: The transmission through an S-bent waveguide versus the radius of curvature for the bend.

Figure 3 shows the electric field norm for the wave propagating in the S-shaped bend, for a bend radius of 2.5 mm. As seen, the wave follows the waveguide in the bend, as expected.

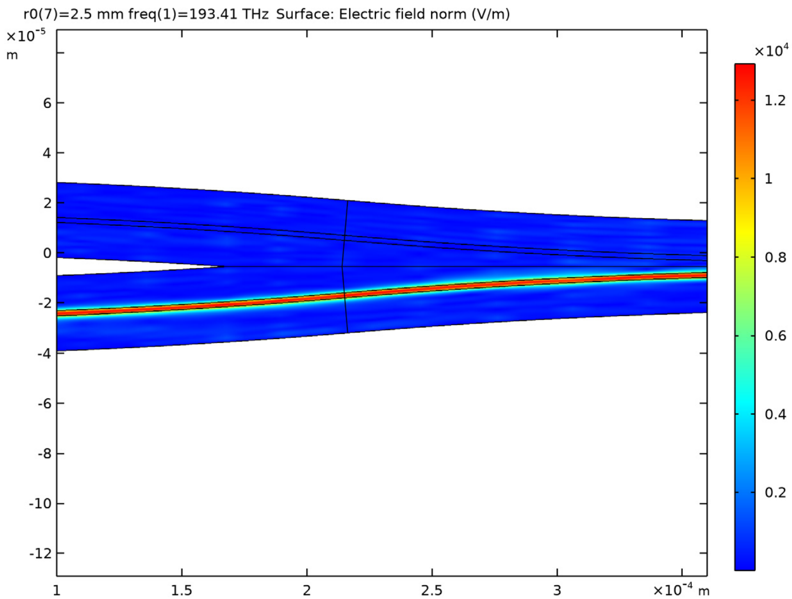


Figure 3: The electric field norm for the wave in the S-bent waveguide for a radius of curvature of 2.5 mm.

You want the directional coupler structures to operate as 50/50 couplers. That is, half of the incident power should exit from each of the two output arms. To find the coupler length where this condition is met, monitor the power difference in the two arms of the Mach–Zehnder interferometer and sweep the length of the directional coupler. Figure 4 shows the result of the parameter sweep. A coupler length of 380 μm gives zero power difference between the two arms. That is, the power is the same in the two arms.

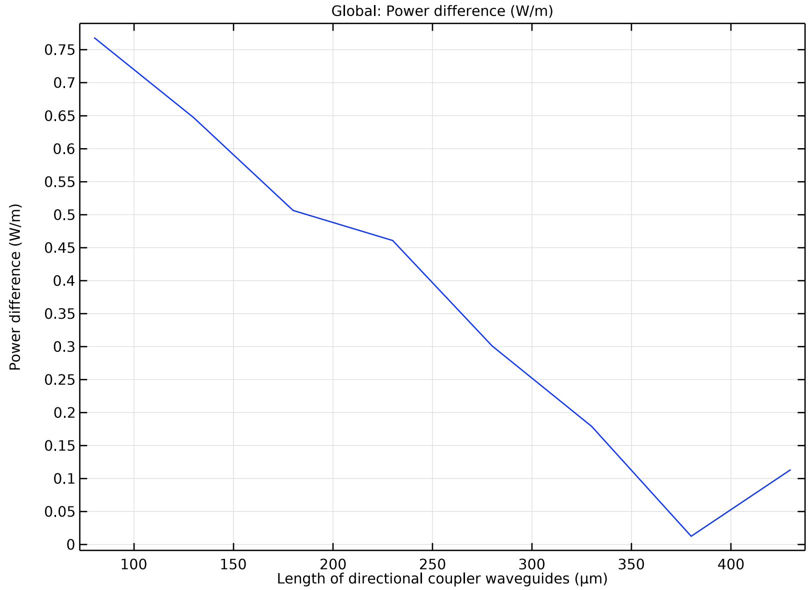


Figure 4: The absolute value of the power difference between the two waveguide arms in the Mach–Zehnder interferometer versus the length of the directional coupler.

Figure 5 shows that the electric field norms for the two arms indeed seem to be the same.

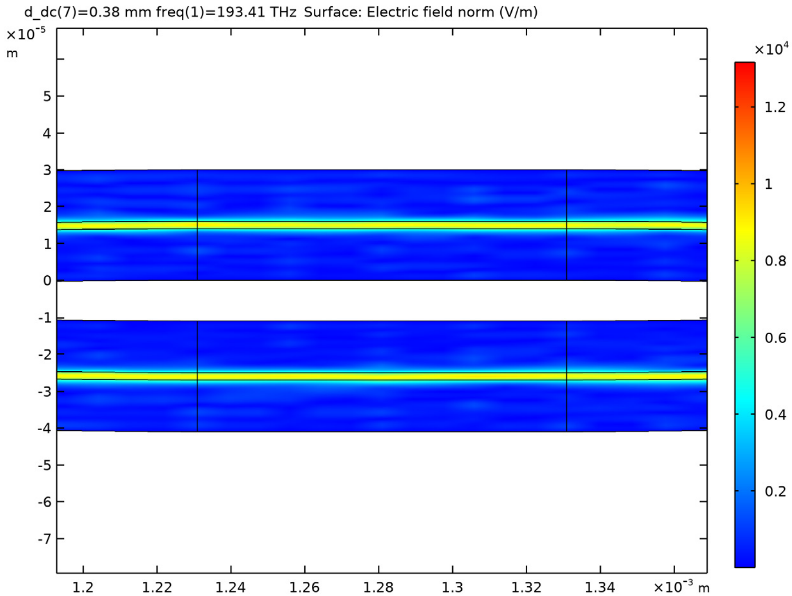


Figure 5: The electric field norm in the two waveguide arms of the Mach–Zehnder interferometer. As shown, the fields are almost the same for a directional coupler length of 380 µ*m.*

Finally, a voltage is applied across the waveguide in one of the arms. The voltage modifies the refractive index in the arm and, thus, there is a phase difference between the wave propagating through the two Mach–Zehnder interferometer arms. As expected, Figure 6 shows that the wave can be switched between the two output waveguides by tuning the applied voltage. Thus, if all input and output ports are connected to other waveguides or fibers, you can use the device as a spatial switch. However, if only one input port and one output port are active, the device operates as an amplitude modulator.

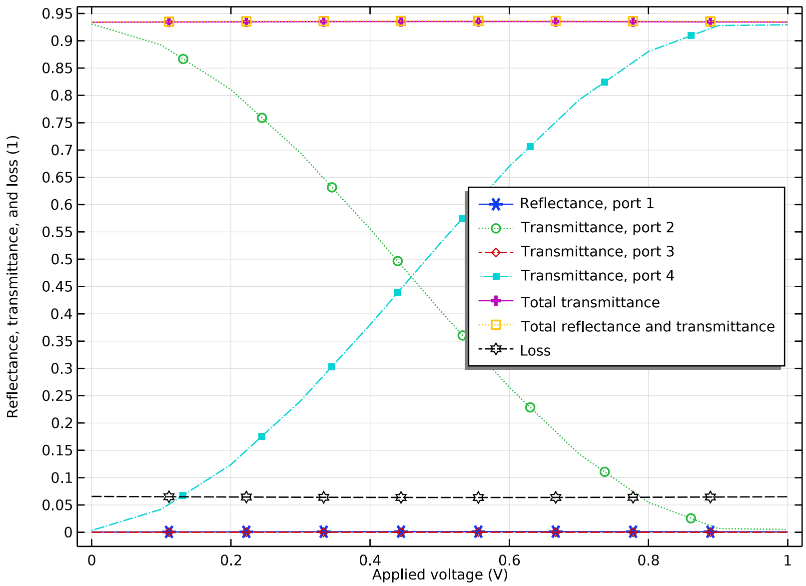


Figure 6: The transmission to the upper (port 2) and the lower (port 4) output waveguide versus the applied voltage, V0.

Application Library path: `Wave_Optics_Module/Waveguides_and_Couplers/mach_zehnder_modulator`

Modeling Instructions

First add the physics interface and the study sequence.

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **2D**.
2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Optics>Wave Optics>Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes (ewbe)**.
3 Click **Add**.
4 Click **Study**.
5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **Preset Studies for Selected Physics Interfaces> Boundary Mode Analysis**.
6 Click **Done**.

GEOMETRY 1

The geometry for the Mach–Zehnder modulator is quite complicated to set up. To get straight to the physics modeling, start by importing the geometry sequence. In the imported MPH-file, the parameters for the geometry are already defined.

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Insert Sequence**.
2 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `mach_zehnder_modulator_geom_sequence.mph`.
3 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Build All**.
4 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Start by loading a few more parameters required for building the physics and defining the materials.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Parameters 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
3 Click **Load from File**.
4 Browse to the model's Application Libraries folder and double-click the file `mach_zehnder_modulator_parameters.txt`.

MATERIALS

Define the materials for the waveguide structure.

Cladding

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, type `Cladding` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Material Contents** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

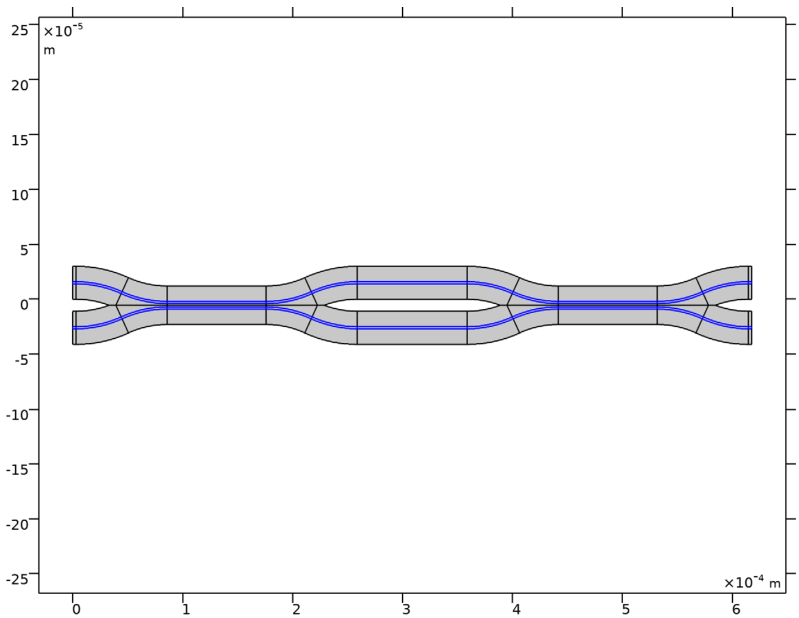
Property	**Variable**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Property group**
Refractive index, real part	n_iso ; nii = n_iso, nij = 0	`n_clad`	1	Refractive index

Core

1 Right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, type `Core` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section. From the **Selection** list, choose **Core**.



4 Locate the **Material Contents** section. In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	**Variable**	**Value**	**Unit**	**Property group**
Refractive index, real part	n_iso ; nii = n_iso, nij = 0	`n_core`	1	Refractive index

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES, BEAM ENVELOPES (EWBE)

Set up the interface for unidirectional propagation, using the wave number calculated in the boundary mode analysis.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes (ewbe)**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes**, locate the **Components** section.
3 From the **Electric field components solved for** list, choose **Out-of-plane vector**.
4 Locate the **Wave Vectors** section. From the **Number of directions** list, choose **Unidirectional**.
5 Specify the $\mathbf{k}_1$ vector as

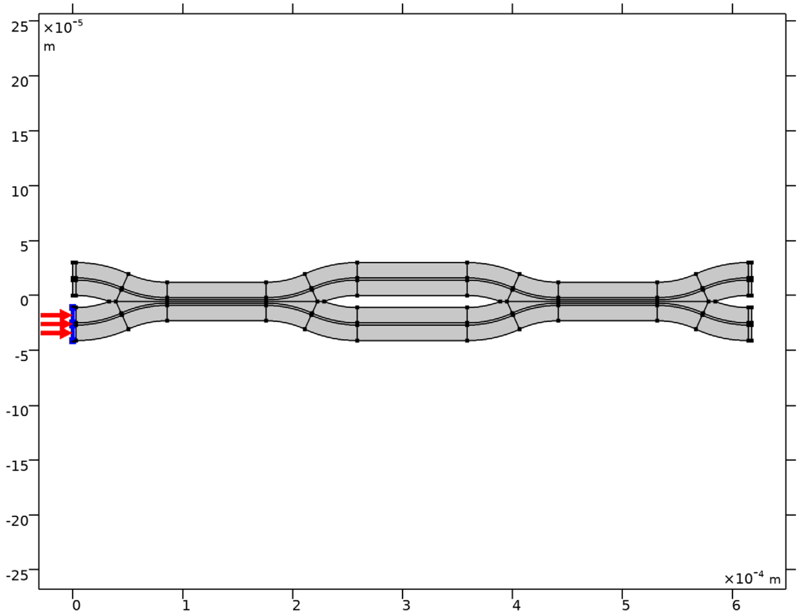
ewbe.beta_1	x
0	y

Port 1

Now define the input and the output ports.

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Port**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Port**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Port 1**.



4 Locate the **Port Properties** section. From the **Type of port** list, choose **Numeric**.

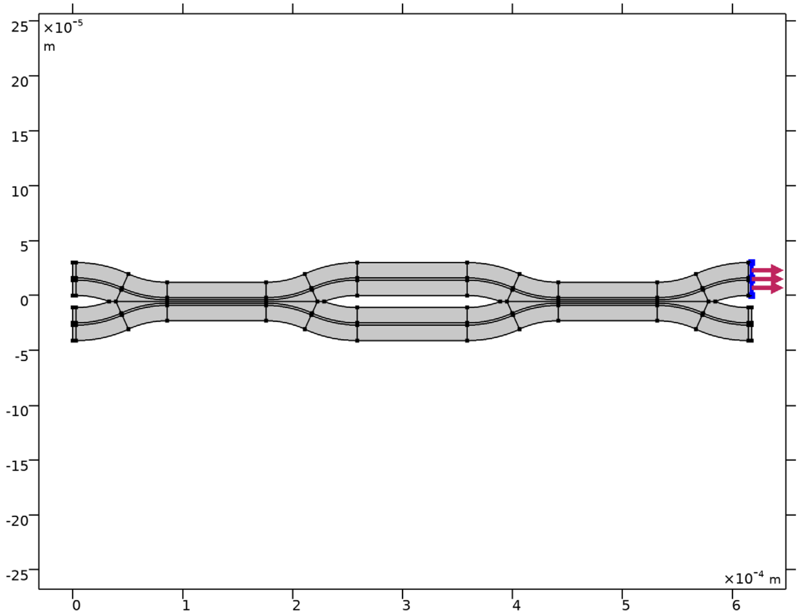
For the first port, wave excitation is **On** by default.

Port 2

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Port**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Port**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Port 2**.



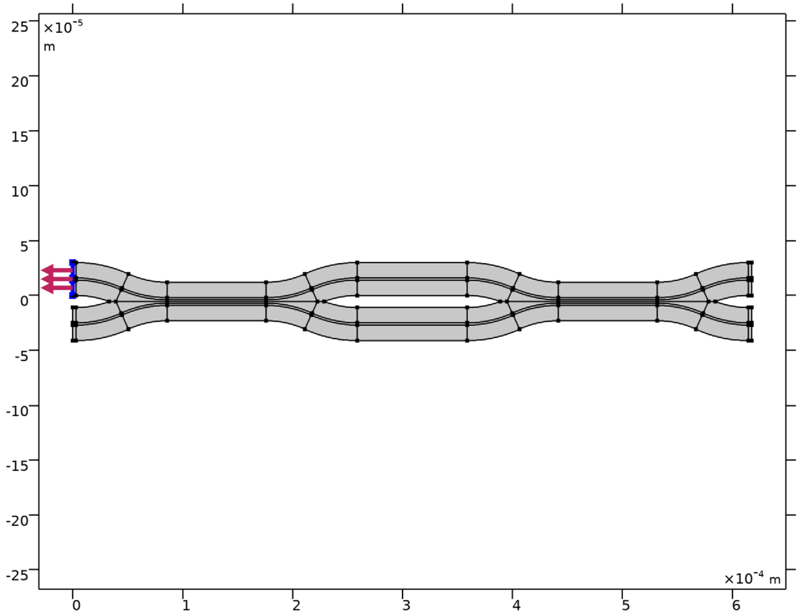
4 Locate the **Port Properties** section. From the **Type of port** list, choose **Numeric**.

Port 3

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Port**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Port**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Port 3**.



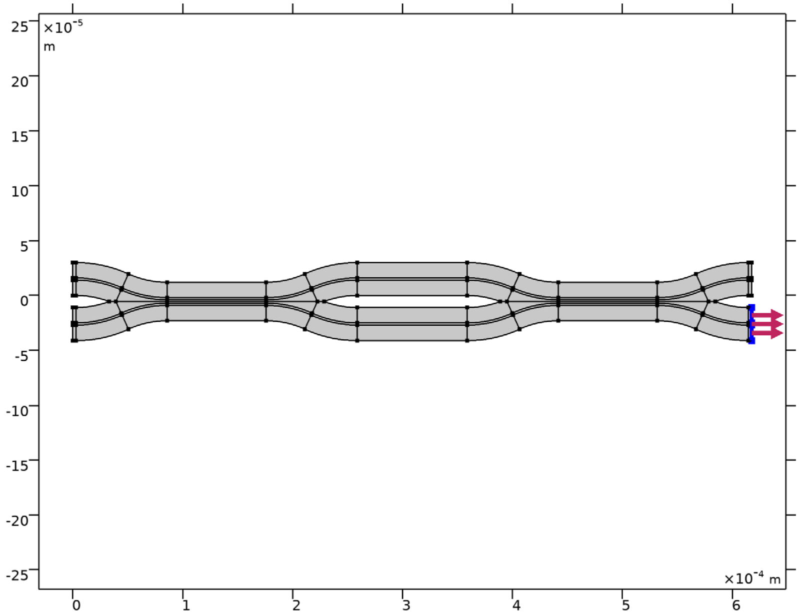
4 Locate the **Port Properties** section. From the **Type of port** list, choose **Numeric**.

Port 4

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Port**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Port**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Port 4**.



4 Locate the **Port Properties** section. From the **Type of port** list, choose **Numeric**.

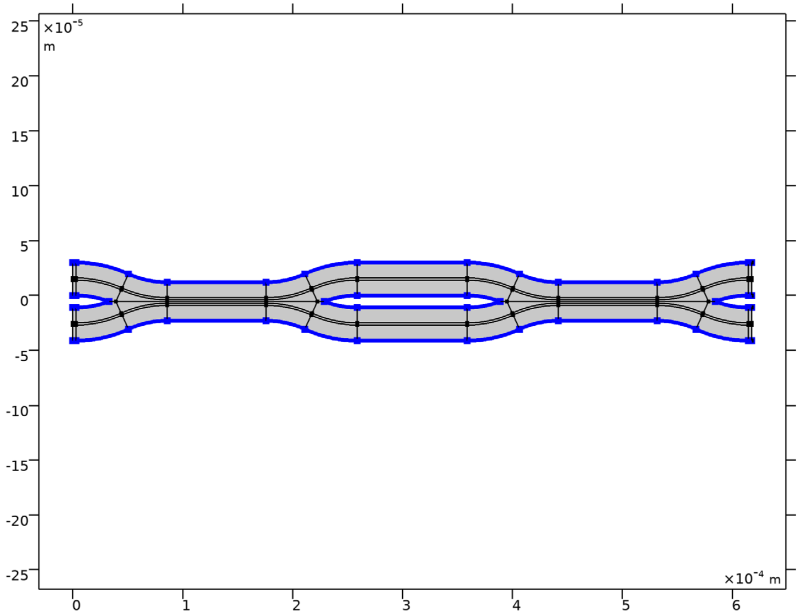
Scattering Boundary Condition 1

Use the scattering boundary condition to absorb some of the light that is not guided by the waveguide. The scattering boundary condition is only absorbing light propagating close to the normal direction to the boundary, so it will not absorb unguided light propagating with large angles of incidence.

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Scattering Boundary Condition**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Scattering Boundary Condition**, locate the **Boundary Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **Scattering Boundary Condition**.



MESH 1

Define a mesh on the edge and then map it over the whole domain.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Mesh 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Mesh**, locate the **Physics-Controlled Mesh** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Use** check box for **Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes (ewbe)**.

4 Locate the **Mesh Settings** section. From the **Sequence type** list, choose **User-controlled mesh**.

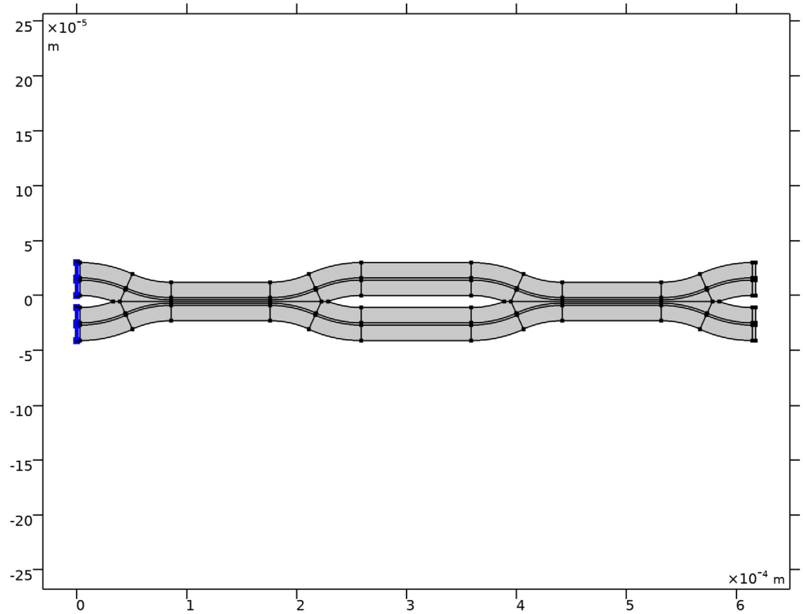
Free Triangular 1

In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Mesh 1** right-click **Free Triangular 1** and choose **Delete**. Click **Yes** to confirm.

Edge 1

1 In the **Mesh** toolbar, click  **Edge**.

2 Select Boundaries 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 12 only.



Size 1

1 Right-click **Edge 1** and choose **Size**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, locate the **Element Size** section.

3 Click the **Custom** button.

4 Locate the **Element Size Parameters** section. Select the **Maximum element size** check box.

5 In the associated text field, type `hy`.

Size 2

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Edge 1** and choose **Size**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, locate the **Geometric Entity Selection** section.

3 Click **Clear Selection**.

4 Select Boundaries 3 and 10 only. Those correspond to the cores of the waveguides.

5 Locate the **Element Size** section. Click the **Custom** button.

6 Locate the **Element Size Parameters** section. Select the **Maximum element size** check box.

7 In the associated text field, type `min(hy,w/4)`.

Mapped 1

1 In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Mapped**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Mapped**, click to expand the **Reduce Element Skewness** section.

3 Select the **Adjust edge mesh** check box.

Size 1

1 Right-click **Mapped 1** and choose **Size**.

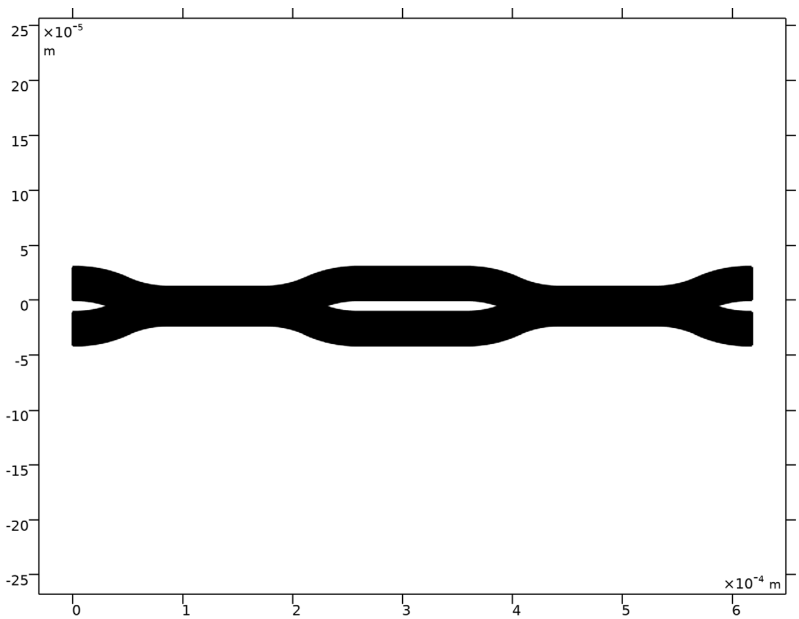
2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, locate the **Element Size** section.

3 Click the **Custom** button.

4 Locate the **Element Size Parameters** section. Select the **Maximum element size** check box.

5 In the associated text field, type `hx`.

6 Click **Build All**.



STUDY 1

Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis

Now define the boundary mode analysis study steps for the numeric ports and the frequency domain study for finding the domain solution.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1** click **Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 Select the **Search for modes around** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `n_core`.

5 In the **Mode analysis frequency** text field, type `f0`.

Step 3: Boundary Mode Analysis 1

1 Right-click **Study 1>Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 Right-click **Step 3: Boundary Mode Analysis 1** and choose **Move Up**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

4 In the **Port name** text field, type `2`.

Step 4: Boundary Mode Analysis 2

1 Right-click **Step 3: Boundary Mode Analysis 1** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 Right-click **Step 4: Boundary Mode Analysis 2** and choose **Move Up**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

4 In the **Port name** text field, type `3`.

Step 5: Boundary Mode Analysis 3

1 Right-click **Step 4: Boundary Mode Analysis 2** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 Right-click **Step 5: Boundary Mode Analysis 3** and choose **Move Up**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

4 In the **Port name** text field, type `4`.

Step 5: Frequency Domain

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 5: Frequency Domain**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Frequency Domain**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

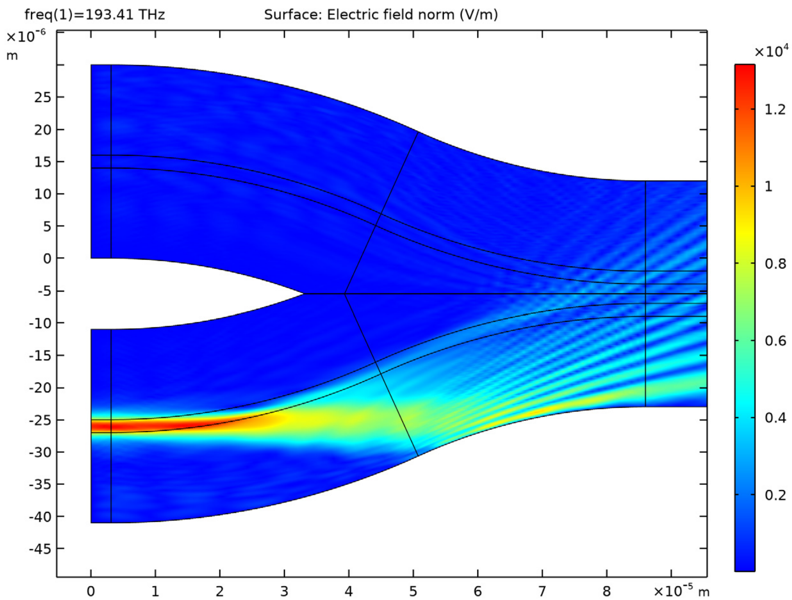
3 In the **Frequencies** text field, type `f0`.

4 In the **Home** toolbar, click **= Compute**.

RESULTS

Electric Field (ewbe)

1 Zoom in on a part of the waveguide bend.



As seen from the result graph, the wave is not bound to the core when the bend radius is so small. To make the wave follow the waveguide core, the bend radius must be increased. Thus, make a parametric sweep of the bend radius to find the smallest radius that gives a sufficient transmission.

STUDY 1

Parametric Sweep

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Parametric Sweep**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 Click **Add**.

4 From the list in the **Parameter name** column, choose **r0 (Bend radius)**.

5 Click **Range**.

6 In the **Range** dialog box, type `0.1[mm]` in the **Start** text field.

7 In the **Step** text field, type `0.4[mm]`.

8 In the **Stop** text field, type `2.5[mm]`.

9 Click **Replace**.

10 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

11 In the table, enter the following settings:

Parameter name	Parameter value list	Parameter unit
r0 (Bend radius)	`range(0.1[mm],0.4[mm],2.5[mm])`	mm

12 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)

Replace absorptance with loss in the plot label, the *y*-axis label and the plot legend, as this is more appropriate here as the loss is due to waveguide loss - not material absorption.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Absorptance (ewbe)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Plot Settings** section. In the **y-axis label** text field, type `Reflectance, transmittance, and loss (1)`.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)** node, then click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	Unit	Description
`ewbe.Atotal`	1	Loss

Add markers and use different line types, to make it easier to distinguish the different curves.

4 Click to expand the **Coloring and Style** section. Find the **Line markers** subsection. From the **Marker** list, choose **Cycle**.

5 Find the **Line style** subsection. From the **Line** list, choose **Cycle**.

Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Legend** section.
3 From the **Position** list, choose **Middle left**. Your graph should look the same as the graph in Figure 2. A loss of approximately 5% seems reasonable, which you get for a bend radius of 2.5 mm.

Electric Field (ewbe) 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Electric Field (ewbe) 1**.
2 Zoom in on a part of the waveguide bend.
3 In the **Electric Field (ewbe) 1** toolbar, click **Plot**. Compare your graph to Figure 3. As you see, for a 2.5 mm bend radius, the wave is bound to the waveguide core. Thus, now set the bend radius parameter to 2.5 mm.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

Parameters 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.
3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
r0	2.5[mm]	0.0025 m	Bend radius

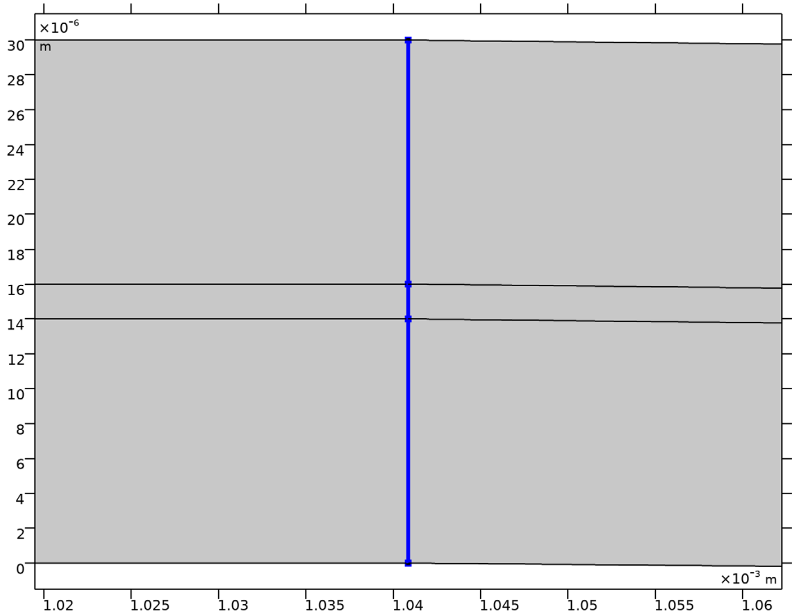
DEFINITIONS

Now make sure that the directional coupler splits power of the incoming wave equally much into its output ports. To do this, you compare the power in the two waveguide arms of the Mach–Zehnder interferometer.

Integration 1 (intop1)

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click **Nonlocal Couplings** and choose **Integration**.
2 In the **Settings** window for **Integration**, locate the **Source Selection** section.
3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Boundary**.
4 From the **Selection** list, choose **End of Upper Mach-Zehnder Waveguide**.

5 Click **Zoom to Selection**.



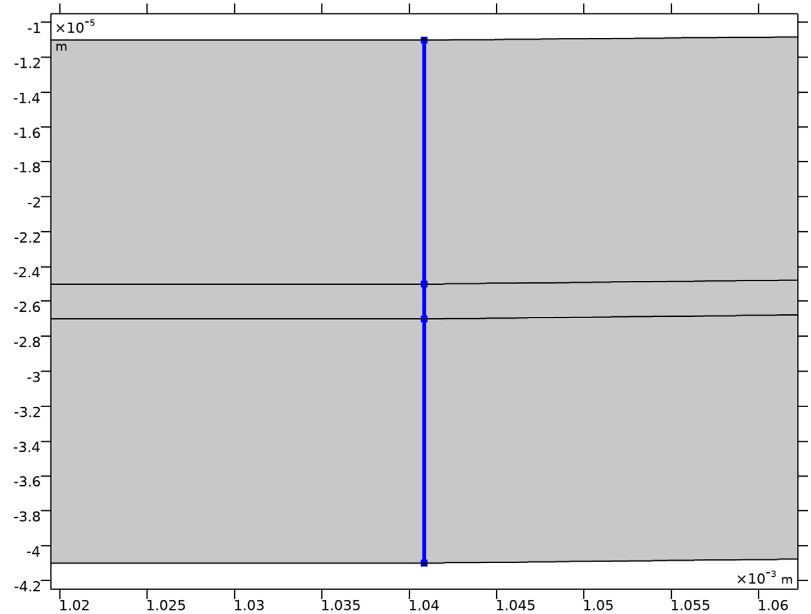
Integration 2 (intop2)

1 Right-click **Integration 1 (intop1)** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Integration**, locate the **Source Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **End of Lower Mach-Zehnder Waveguide**.

4 Click **Zoom to Selection**.



Variables 1

1 In the **Definitions** toolbar, click a= **Local Variables**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Variables**, locate the **Variables** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Unit	Description
`P1`	`intop1(ewbe.nPoav)`	W/m	`Power in upper waveguide`
`P2`	`intop2(ewbe.nPoav)`	W/m	`Power in lower waveguide`

STUDY 1

Parametric Sweep

Modify the parametric sweep for a sweep of the directional coupler length.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1** click **Parametric Sweep**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 From the list in the **Parameter name** column, choose **d_dc (Length of directional coupler wavegudies)**.

4 Click **Range**.

5 In the **Range** dialog box, type `80[um]` in the **Start** text field.

6 In the **Step** text field, type `50[um]`.

7 In the **Stop** text field, type `430[um]`.

8 Click **Replace**.

9 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Compute**.

RESULTS

First, inspect the results for the transmittances and the loss.

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)** click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **x-Axis Data** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `d_dc`.

4 From the **Unit** list, choose **µm**.

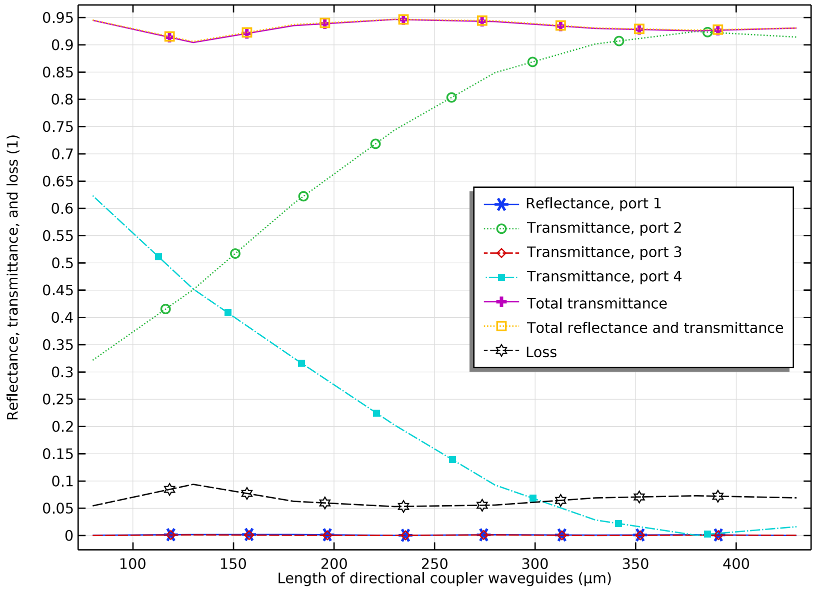
Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Legend** section.

3 From the **Position** list, choose **Middle right**.

4 In the **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)** toolbar, click **Plot**.



As this plot does not answer the question whether the powers in the upper and lower waveguides are equal, create a new 1D plot.

Power Difference

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Power Difference` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study 1/Parametric Solutions 1 (sol6)**.

Global 1

1 Right-click **Power Difference** and choose **Global**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Expression	**Unit**	**Description**
`abs(P2-P1)`	`W/m`	`Power difference`

4 Locate the **x-Axis Data** section. From the **Axis source data** list, choose **Outer solutions**.

5 From the **Parameter** list, choose **Expression**.

6 In the **Expression** text field, type `d_dc`.

7 From the **Unit** list, choose **µm**.

Power Difference

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Power Difference**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, locate the **Legend** section.

3 Clear the **Show legends** check box.

4 In the **Power Difference** toolbar, click **Plot**. Your graph should now look like Figure 4.

Electric Field (ewbe) 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Electric Field (ewbe) 1**.

2 In the **Electric Field (ewbe) 1** toolbar, click **Plot**.

3 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

4 Click the **Zoom In** button in the **Graphics** toolbar four times. Your graph should now look like Figure 5.

GLOBAL DEFINITIONS

As shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, the power in the two waveguides is almost the same when the directional coupler waveguides are 380 µm long. Thus, set the parameter d_dc to 380 µm.

Parameters 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Global Definitions** click **Parameters 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parameters**, locate the **Parameters** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
d_dc	380[um]	3.8E-4 m	Length of directional coupler waveguides

The final geometry parameter to fix is the Mach–Zehnder waveguide length. Set that length to 2 cm.

4 In the table, enter the following settings:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
d_mz	2[cm]	0.02 m	Length of MachñZehnder waveguides

COMPONENT 1 (COMP1)

Finally, add an Electrostatics user interface to apply an electric field across the waveguide in one of the arms of the interferometer.

ADD PHYSICS

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Physics** to open the **Add Physics** window.

2 Go to the **Add Physics** window.

3 In the tree, select **AC/DC>Electric Fields and Currents>Electrostatics (es)**.

4 Click **Add to Component 1** in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Physics** to close the **Add Physics** window.

MATERIALS

Cladding (mat1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Materials** click **Cladding (mat1)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, click to select the cell at row number 3 and column number 4.

4 Right-click the **Relative permittivity** row and choose **Edit**.

5 In the **Relative permittivity** dialog box, choose **Isotropic** from the list.

6 In the text field, type `epsr`.

7 Click **OK**.

Core (mat2)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Core (mat2)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, click to select the cell at row number 3 and column number 4.

4 Right-click the **Relative permittivity** row and choose **Edit**.

5 In the **Relative permittivity** dialog box, choose **Isotropic** from the list.

6 In the text field, type `epsr`.

7 Click **OK**.

GEOMETRY 1

Add two lines for the terminals - one for the ground and one for the applied voltage.

Polygon 1 (pol1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Polygon**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Polygon**, locate the **Coordinates** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

x (m)	**y (m)**
d0+2*dx_bend+d_dc	w_tot/2-w
d0+2*dx_bend+d_dc+d_mz	w_tot/2-w

Polygon 2 (pol2)

1 Right-click **Polygon 1 (pol1)** and choose **Duplicate**.

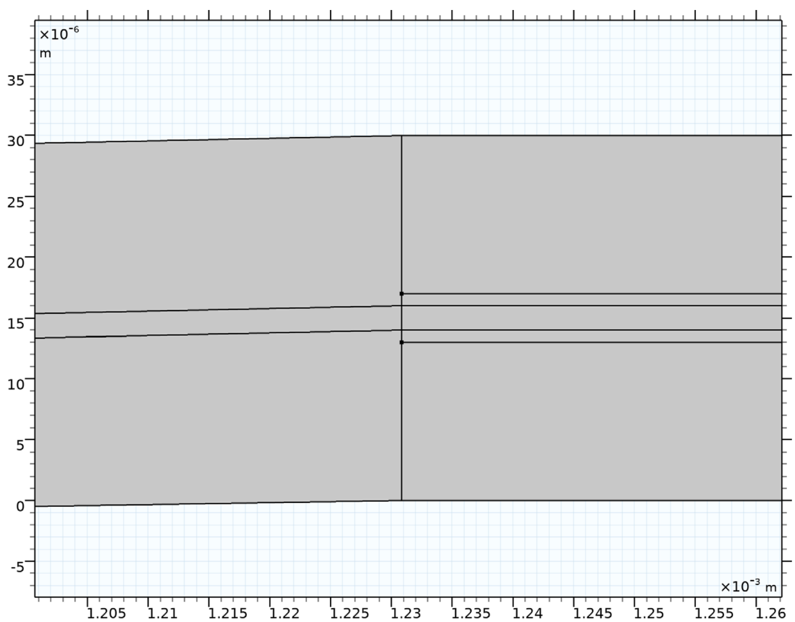
2 In the **Settings** window for **Polygon**, locate the **Coordinates** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

x (m)	**y (m)**
d0+2*dx_bend+d_dc	w_tot/2+w
d0+2*dx_bend+d_dc+d_mz	w_tot/2+w

4 Click **Build All Objects**.

5 Zoom in on one end of the polygon.



ELECTROSTATICS (ES)

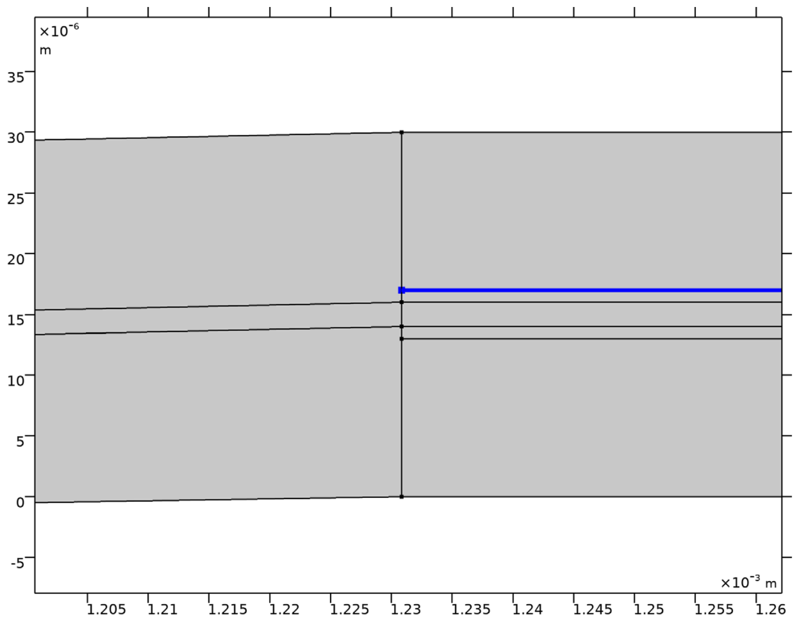
Now, add a voltage terminal and a ground.

In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** click **Electrostatics (es)**.

Electric Potential 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Electric Potential**.

2 Select Boundary 72 only.



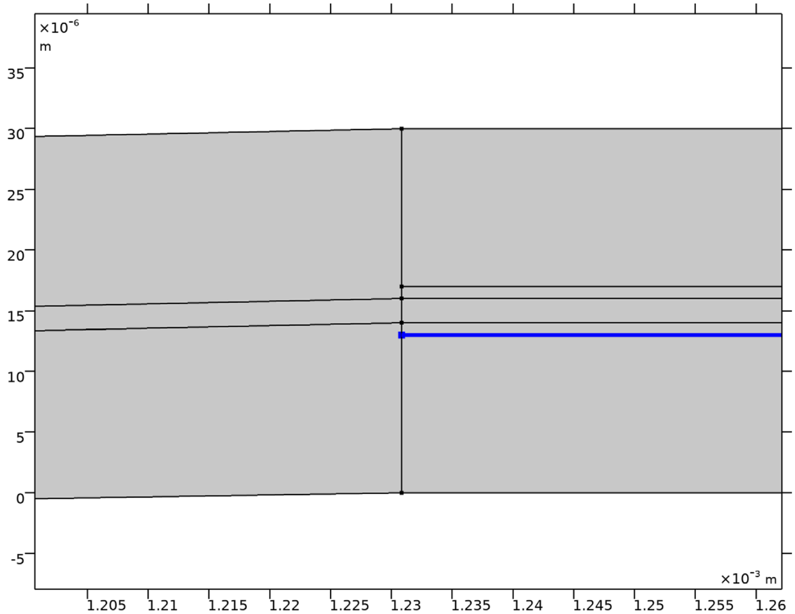
3 In the **Settings** window for **Electric Potential**, locate the **Electric Potential** section.

4 In the V_0 text field, type `V0`.

Ground 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Ground**.

2 Select Boundary 66 only.



MATERIALS

Cladding (mat1)

Also make sure that the refractive index is changed by the applied static electric field.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Materials** click **Cladding (mat1)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Refractive index, real part	n_iso ; nii = n_iso, nij = 0	`n_clad-0.5*n_clad^3*r13*es.Ey`	1	Refractive index

Core (mat2)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Core (mat2)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Refractive index, real part	n_iso ; nii = n_iso, nij = 0	`n_core-0.5*n_core^3*r13*es.Ey`	1	Refractive index

STUDY 1

Parametric Sweep

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study 1** click **Parametric Sweep**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

3 From the list in the **Parameter name** column, choose **V0 (Applied voltage)**.

4 Click **Range**.

5 In the **Range** dialog box, type `0[V]` in the **Start** text field.

6 In the **Step** text field, type `0.1[V]`.

7 In the **Stop** text field, type `1[V]`.

8 Click **Replace**.

9 In the **Settings** window for **Parametric Sweep**, locate the **Study Settings** section.

10 In the table, enter the following settings:

Parameter name	Parameter value list	Parameter unit
V0 (Applied voltage)	`range(0[V],0.1[V],1[V])`	V

Stationary

1 In the **Study** toolbar, click **Study Steps** and choose **Stationary>Stationary**.

2 Right-click **Study 1>Step 6: Stationary** and choose **Move Up**.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Stationary**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

4 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electromagnetic Waves, Beam Envelopes (ewbe)**.

Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 1: Boundary Mode Analysis**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electrostatics (es)**.

Step 2: Boundary Mode Analysis 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 2: Boundary Mode Analysis 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electrostatics (es)**.

Step 3: Boundary Mode Analysis 2

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 3: Boundary Mode Analysis 2**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electrostatics (es)**.

Step 4: Boundary Mode Analysis 3

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 4: Boundary Mode Analysis 3**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Boundary Mode Analysis**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electrostatics (es)**.

Step 6: Frequency Domain

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Step 6: Frequency Domain**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Frequency Domain**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 In the table, clear the **Solve for** check box for **Electrostatics (es)**.

4 In the **Study** toolbar, click = **Compute**.

RESULTS

Global 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results>Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)** click **Global 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Global**, locate the **x-Axis Data** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `V0`.

4 In the **Reflectance, Transmittance, and Loss (ewbe)** toolbar, click **Plot**. Compare your graph with Figure 6.