

# Technical Report: Finite Difference Mode Solver Derivation

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## Abstract

This report details the mathematical formulation and finite difference implementation for solving the scalar Helmholtz equation in optical waveguides. The derivation assumes a scalar field approximation for weakly guiding structures.

## 1. Governing Physical Equation

We start with the scalar Helmholtz equation for the electric field  $E(x,y)$  propagating in the  $z$ -direction with propagation constant  $\beta$ :

$$\nabla_{\perp}^2 E(x, y) + k_0^2 n^2(x, y) E(x, y) = \beta^2 E(x, y)$$

Where  $k_0 = 2\pi/\lambda$  is the vacuum wavenumber and  $n(x,y)$  is the refractive index distribution.

## 2. Finite Difference Discretization

We discretize the domain into a grid with spacing  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta y$ . The Laplacian operator is approximated using the central difference scheme (5-point stencil):

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{E_{i+1,j} - 2E_{i,j} + E_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial y^2} \approx \frac{E_{i,j+1} - 2E_{i,j} + E_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y^2}$$

## 3. Matrix Formulation

Substituting the discrete approximations into the Helmholtz equation yields a linear algebraic eigenvalue problem:

$$(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{V})\Phi = \beta^2 \Phi$$

Here,  $\mathbf{L}$  is the sparse Laplacian matrix constructed from the Kronecker sum of 1D second-derivative operators:

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{D}_{yy} \otimes \mathbf{I}_x + \mathbf{I}_y \otimes \mathbf{D}_{xx}$$

And  $\mathbf{V}$  is the diagonal matrix representing the refractive index profile:

$$\mathbf{V} = \text{diag}(k_0^2 n^2)$$

## 4. Computational Implementation

The solver is implemented in Python using `scipy.sparse` for efficient memory usage. The eigenvalue problem is solved using the implicitly restarted Arnoldi method (via `scipy.sparse.linalg.eigs`) to find the largest real eigenvalues corresponding to the guided modes.

## 5. Conclusion

This formulation provides a robust and computationally efficient method for analyzing optical modes in arbitrary refractive index distributions defined by Gerber files.