

when the gaps are centered or each ridge is a symmetrical double ridge. Some additional information is given in Fig. 3, where, for a fixed ridge width (s/a) and two values of ridge spacing (t/a), the variations of the normalized cutoff wavelength (λ_c/a) and the bandwidth B with gap width (d/b) are shown for a regular structure with two symmetrical double ridges and an inverted structure with two single ridges.

B. Eigenvector and Gap Impedance

To solve the eigenvector $C_l^{(j,k)}$ in (10) was expressed in terms of $C_l^{(j,k)}$ and inverted submatrices after further manipulations. However, these expressions were not useful for numerical computation, as the diagonal elements of diagonal matrices H_2 and H_7 are all zero after the first few leading elements, which cause failure in numerical inversion. The actual computation of the eigenvector components was carried out by a Gauss-Siedel iteration of (10) with $C_l^{(j,k)}$ made arbitrary successively (usually unity prior to normalization of the eigenvector). The matrix $[H]$ being diagonally dominant, the convergence was excellent.

The variation of $Z_{g(\infty)}$ at the gap center ($\rho = 0.5$) with (d/b) for the dominant TE mode in an inverted structure with two single ridges is shown in Fig. 3. For a given set of parameters (t/a), (s/a), and (d/b), this impedance is found to be almost independent of gap height (h/b), that is, almost identical for the regular and inverted structures. For given (s/a) and (d/b), however, it varies considerably with ridge spacing (t/a) in either case. The impedance curves in Fig. 3 also closely depict those for the regular structure with two symmetrical double ridges of identical parameters, with the difference of impedance in the two cases being less than 0.5 percent.

V. RIDGED WAVEGUIDE VARACTOR-TUNED GUNN OSCILLATOR

In this section, some preliminary experimental results obtained with two empirically-designed XN -band varactor-tuned Gunn oscillators in fixed-length ridged-waveguide resonators are presented. The device mounts were not optimized and the choice of ridge parameters was guided purely by mechanical considerations. Fig. 4(a) shows the schematic diagrams of the device mount in an inverted ridged WR-137 waveguide resonator (referred to as oscillator A). For the oscillator with a resonator in regular configuration (referred to as oscillator B), all the dimensions except the ridge spacing were identical. The performance of these two oscillators is shown in Fig. 4(b), where the measured shift in oscillation frequency and the output power are plotted as functions of varactor bias.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The Ritz-Galerkin technique has been applied to determine the eigenvalues of a rectangular waveguide with two double ridges located arbitrarily. When two identical, asymmetric double ridges are placed symmetrically, considerable improvement in bandwidth occurs if one ridge is inverted with respect to the other. The best result is obtained when two single ridges are closely spaced in an inverted configuration. The eigenvector has been obtained by iteration of the matrix equations and has been used in determining the gap impedance. Finally, the same preliminary results obtained with two XN -band varactor-tuned Gunn oscillators in regular and inverted ridged resonators have been presented. Though there is scope for optimization of the device mounts, the results are certainly promising for such applications of the ridged waveguides.

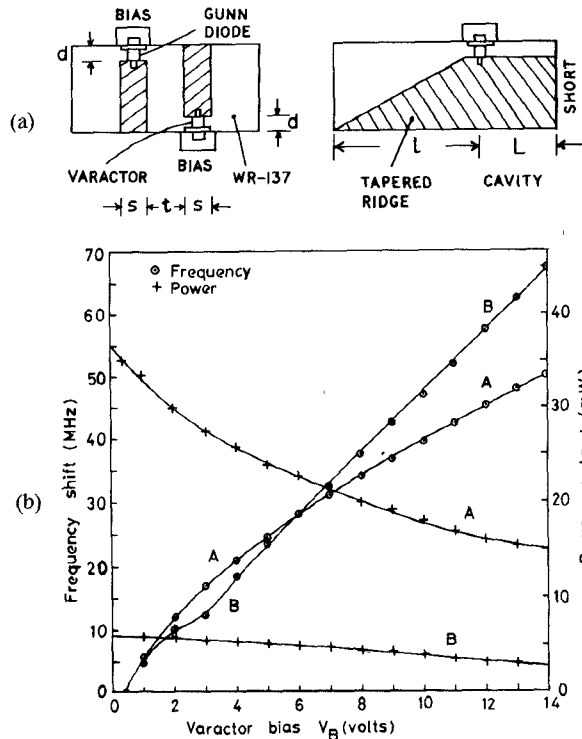


Fig. 4. (a) Varactor-tuned Gunn oscillator in inverted waveguide resonator (waveguide: WR-137), $s = 0.25$ in, $d = 0.1$ in, $l = 1.75$ in, $L = 0.875$ in ($t = 0.157$ in (OSC.A); 0.295 in (OSC.B)). (b) Variation of frequency shift and power output with varactor bias (V_B). Frequency of oscillation at $V_B = 0.4$ V: 7.495 GHz (OSC.A); 7.20 GHz (OSC.B). Varactor diode: AEI DC 4201B, Gunn diode: MA 49151 (OSC.A); MA 49156 (OSC.B).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are thankful to Professor B. R. Nag for his encouragement during the work, and to the Computer Centre, Calcutta University, for the use of their IBM 1130 computer. The helpful suggestions from the reviewers are very much appreciated.

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Mutual Impedance Computation Between Microstrip Antennas

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Abstract—A moment-method solution for the mutual coupling between rectangular microstrip antennas is presented. The grounded dielectric slab is accounted for exactly in the analysis.

Manuscript received May 11, 1982; revised June 23, 1983. This work was supported in part by the Department of the Army under Grant DAAG29-81-K-0020 and by the Joint Services Electronics Program under Contract N00014-78-C-0049 with The Ohio State University Research Foundation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A microstrip antenna is a thin metallic patch printed on a grounded dielectric slab. The fact that they are lightweight, flush mountable, and inexpensive to fabricate has resulted in considerable interest and application of these antennas. Recently, a special issue of the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ANTENNAS AND PROPAGATION [1] was devoted to microstrip antennas. Much of the theoretical or computational work on microstrip antennas has dealt with the isolated element. The analysis of mutual coupling between microstrips is important in the design of antenna arrays, especially if tight pattern control or low sidelobes is required. Alexopoulos and Rana [2] have employed the method of moments (MM) to compute the mutual impedance between extremely narrow printed circuit dipoles. Here, we employ the method of moments to compute the mutual impedance between microstrip antennas. This work differs from that previously done by one of the authors [3], in that here the grounded dielectric slab is accounted for in an exact manner.

II. MOMENT-METHOD SOLUTION

In this section, we will outline the moment-method solution for coupled microstrip antennas. Fig. 1 shows two rectangular microstrip antennas on a grounded dielectric slab. Patch 1 is excited by a constant 1-A current, $J_i = \hat{z}$ A, which is a reasonable approximation to a coaxial or edge feed [3]. The surface current, J_s , on the microstrip patches is a solution of the symbolically written integral equation

$$E_s + E_i = 0 \quad (1)$$

for the tangential fields on the microstrip patches. Here, J_s is the vector sum of the current on the top and bottom surfaces of the patches, and E_s and E_i are the electric fields radiated by J_s and J_i , respectively, in the presence of the grounded dielectric slab. Using reciprocity and the zero reaction concept, (1) can be written as the reaction integral equation [4]

$$-\int_S J_s \cdot E_T ds = \int_L J_i \cdot E_T dl \quad (2)$$

where the surface integral is over the surface of the microstrip patches (where J_s exists) and the line integral is over the length of J_i . E_T is the electric field, in the presence of the grounded dielectric slab, of an arbitrary test surface current J_T located on S .

Equation (2) will be solved for J_s by the numerical technique known as the MM [5]. The MM can transform a linear integral equation, which may have no known exact solution, into a system of simultaneous linear algebraic equations which can be easily solved via matrix algebra. Under the proper circumstances, the solution of the simultaneous linear equations provides an excellent approximation to the integral equation [5]. The MM solution closely parallels the authors previously published solution for conducting plates in free space [6]. However, for completeness, it will be briefly reviewed here.

Although (2) must apply for an arbitrary test current J_T , we will enforce (2) for only a finite sequence of test currents, usually called test modes. If we place I test modes on the first microstrip patch and J on the second, then we will have a total of $N = I + J$ test modes denoted J_m ($m = 1, 2, \dots, N$). These test modes can be any N linearly independent current shapes on the patches. Enforcing (2) for each J_m yields the system of simultaneous integral equations

$$-\int_S J_s \cdot E_m ds = \int_L J_i \cdot E_m dl \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (3)$$

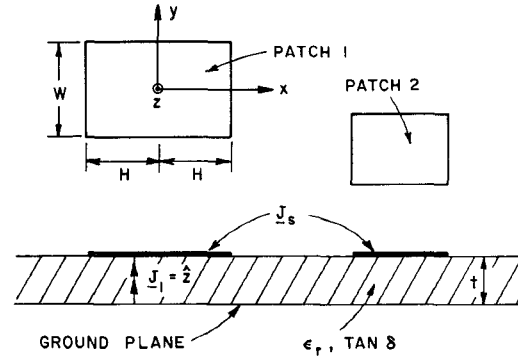


Fig. 1. Two coupled microstrip antennas on a grounded dielectric slab.

where E_m is the field of J_m in the presence of the grounded dielectric slab.

The next step in the MM solution is to expand the current J_s . If we use I expansion modes on the first patch and J modes on the second, then

$$J_s = \sum_{n=1}^N I_n J_n \quad (4)$$

where the J_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) are a sequence of known current functions, termed expansion modes, and the I_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) are unknown complex coefficients.

As suggested by (4), we have chosen the expansion modes identical to the test modes. This is termed a Galerkin solution [5]. Inserting (4) into (3) yields the system of simultaneous linear equations

$$\sum_{n=1}^N I_n Z_{mn} = V_m \quad m = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (5)$$

where

$$Z_{mn} = - \int_{S_n} \int E_m \cdot J_n ds \quad (6)$$

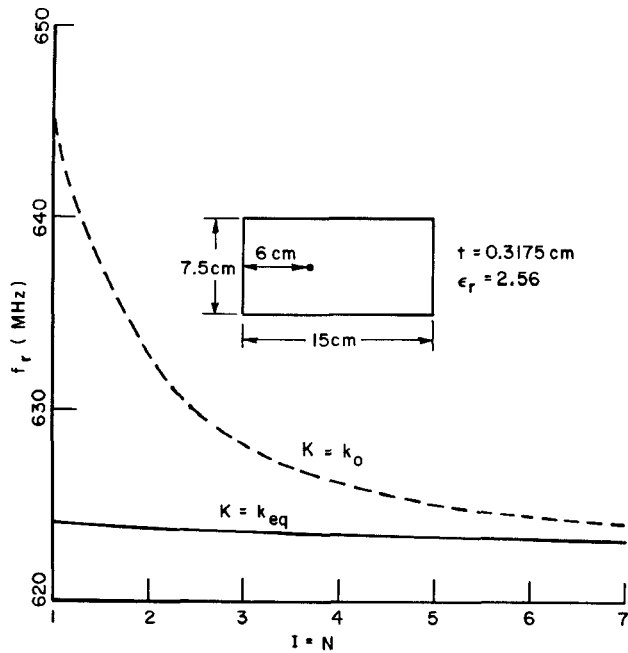
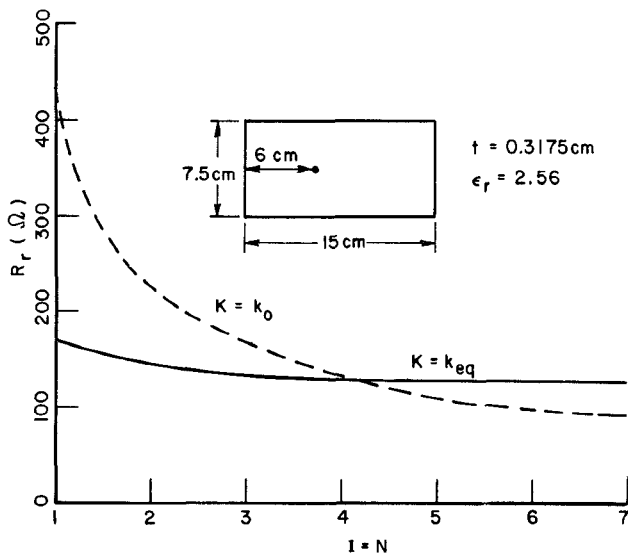
$$V_m = \int_L E_m \cdot J_i dl \quad (7)$$

and S_n is the surface of the n th expansion mode. Equations (6) and (7) are evaluated in the Appendix for parallel or skew modes.

The convergence and accuracy of the MM solution is dependent upon how well the finite sum on the right-hand side of (4) approximates the true J_s . Thus the choice of the J_n is a crucial step in the MM solution. Our previous experience with plates in free space [6] indicates that the piecewise-sinusoidal surface-patch dipole is a reasonable choice. Referring to Fig. 6, for a dipole of width w_m and length $2h_m$, which is centered on the z -axis

$$J_m = \frac{\sin K(h_m - |x|)}{w_m \sin Kh_m} \hat{x}. \quad (8)$$

In general, two orthogonal and overlapping arrays of dipole modes are placed on each patch, in exactly the same manner as is used in the surface patch solution for plates in free space [7]. For plates in free space, we have used $K = k_0$ = free-space wavenumber. However, for microstrip antennas this is not the optimum choice, and further, the convergence of the solution is very dependent upon the choice for K . This is because the input impedance of a microstrip is dependent upon the slope or divergence of the current J_s at the feed point. The dependence of the convergence upon the choice of K is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. Here, we plot the computed resonant frequency and resonant

Fig. 2. Convergence of resonance frequency for two values of K (N odd).Fig. 3. Convergence of resonance resistance for two values of K (N odd).

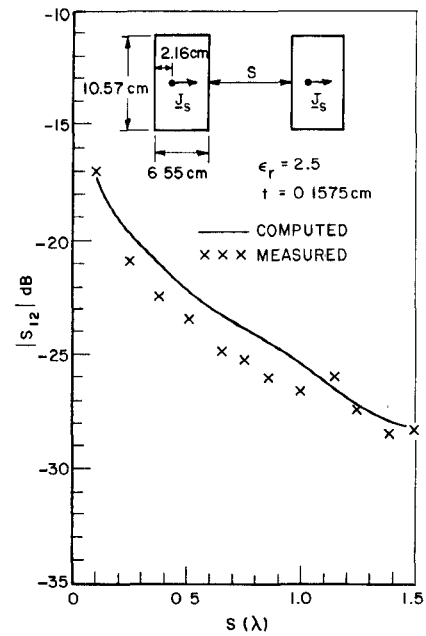
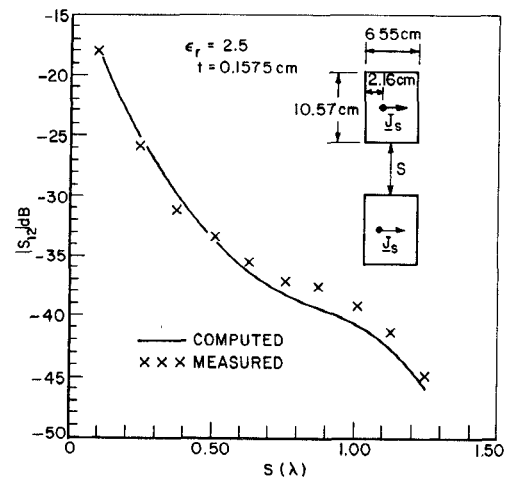
resistance versus the number ($I = N$ odd) of expansion modes on a single microstrip patch. Note only \hat{x} -polarized modes are used. The resonant frequency is that frequency where the input impedance is purely resistive. The resonant resistance is the input resistance at the resonant frequency. Curves are shown for $K = k_0$ and for $K = k_{eq} = \omega \sqrt{\mu_0 \epsilon_{eq}}$, where [8]

$$\epsilon_{eq}/\epsilon_0 = \frac{\epsilon_r + 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_r - 1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{10t}{W} \right]^{-1/2}. \quad (9)$$

Note the rapid convergence with k_{eq} versus that with k_0 . In all data to follow, $K = k_{eq}$.

III. COUPLED MICROSTRIPS

A significant advantage of the moment-method solution is that coupled microstrips can be treated with no additional theory than that for the isolated microstrip. Figs. 4 and 5 show computed E

Fig. 4. E -plane coupling for identical microstrips.Fig. 5. H -plane coupling for identical microstrips.

and H plane coupling, for identical microstrips, versus separation, compared with measurements by Jedlicka *et al.* [9]. The magnitude of the scattering parameter S_{12} is shown to conform with the measurements. For the data, the isolated microstrips were resonant with a 50-ohm resistance. This occurred at 1417 MHz for the computations, and at 1410 MHz for the measurements. There is generally good agreement between computed and measured results. Figs. 4 and 5 were calculated with $I = J = 1$ \hat{x} -polarized mode per patch and required about 60 s per data point on a VAX 11/780 (about 3 times slower than an IBM 370).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We have demonstrated the accurate and efficient computation of the mutual impedance between rectangular microstrip antennas. Also, exact expressions for the mutual impedance between skew modes on a grounded dielectric slab were given. This type of information is useful in the design of microstrip arrays, especially if low sidelobes are desired.

APPENDIX MUTUAL IMPEDANCE

In this appendix, we will present the exact expressions for the mutual impedance between two surface-patch dipole modes on a lossy grounded dielectric slab. The mutual impedance between a surface-patch mode and the current J_i , required in (7) will also be presented. Fig. 6 shows two surface-patch dipole modes, of current densities J_m and J_n , located on the surface of a grounded dielectric slab of real permeability μ_2 and complex permittivity ϵ_2 . The ambient medium is free space with parameters μ_1 and ϵ_1 . The $e^{j\omega t}$ time dependence is suppressed. Mode J_m is centered with respect to the z -axis and is polarized in the \hat{x} -direction. Mode n is staggered a distance x_0 in the x -direction and a distance y_0 in the y -direction. Mode J_n is at an angle α with respect to the x -axis.

The mutual impedance between modes m and n is given by

$$Z_{mn} = - \int_n E_m \cdot J_n ds \quad (A1)$$

where the integration is over the surface of mode n . The first step in finding Z_{mn} will be to find E_m at $z = t$, i.e., at the surface of the slab.

Mode m will be a separable function of x and y , i.e.,

$$J_m(x, y) = \hat{x} J_m(x, y) = \hat{x} X_m(x) Y_m(y) \quad (A2)$$

where $X_m(x)$ and $Y_m(y)$ are even functions of x and y , respectively. The transform of $X_m(x)$, denoted $\bar{X}_m(\beta)$, is

$$\bar{X}_m(\beta) = 2 \int_0^\infty X_m(x) \cos \beta x dx. \quad (A3)$$

Similarly

$$\bar{Y}_m(f) = 2 \int_0^\infty Y_m(y) \cos fy dy. \quad (A4)$$

The fields in regions 1 and 2 are expressed in terms of TE and TM to z -modes. The field components are expressed in integral forms in terms of eigenfunctions and spectral distribution functions. The spectral functions are determined by matching the boundary conditions at $z = t$. The result is that the exact tangential electric field at $z = t$ is given by

$$E_{xm} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\pi/2} F_x \cos \beta x \cos fy d\phi dk \quad (A5a)$$

$$E_{ym} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\pi/2} F_y \sin \beta x \sin fy d\phi dk \quad (A5b)$$

where

$$F_x = \frac{-\sinh gt}{j\omega\epsilon_2\pi^2k} \left[\frac{f^2\gamma_2^2}{\mu_r\gamma \sinh gt + g \cosh gt} + \frac{\epsilon_{rc}g\beta^2\gamma}{\epsilon_{rc}\gamma \cosh gt + g \sinh gt} \right] \cdot \bar{X}_m(\beta) \bar{Y}_m(f) \quad (A6a)$$

$$F_y = \frac{-\sinh gt}{j\omega\epsilon_2\pi^2k} \left[\frac{\gamma_2^2}{\mu_r\gamma \sinh gt + g \cosh gt} + \frac{\epsilon_{rc}\gamma g}{\epsilon_{rc}\gamma \cosh gt + g \sinh gt} \right] \cdot \beta f \bar{X}_m(\beta) \bar{Y}_m(f) \quad (A6b)$$

and where $\epsilon_{rc} = \epsilon_2/\epsilon_1$, $\mu_r = \mu_2/\mu_1$, $\gamma_2 = j\omega\sqrt{\mu_2\epsilon_2}$, $k^2 = \beta^2 + f^2$, $\beta = k \cos \phi$, $f = k \sin \phi$, $g^2 = k^2 + \gamma_2^2$, and $\gamma^2 = k^2 - \omega^2\mu_1\epsilon_1$. Z_{mn} can now be found by inserting (A5) and (A6) into (A1) and performing the surface integral over mode n in closed form.

Referring to Fig. A1, mode J_n is written as a separable function of x' and y'

$$J_n(x', y') = \hat{x}' J_n(x', y') = \hat{x}' X_n(x') Y_n(y'). \quad (A7)$$

Mode J_n makes an angle α with respect to the x -axis and is

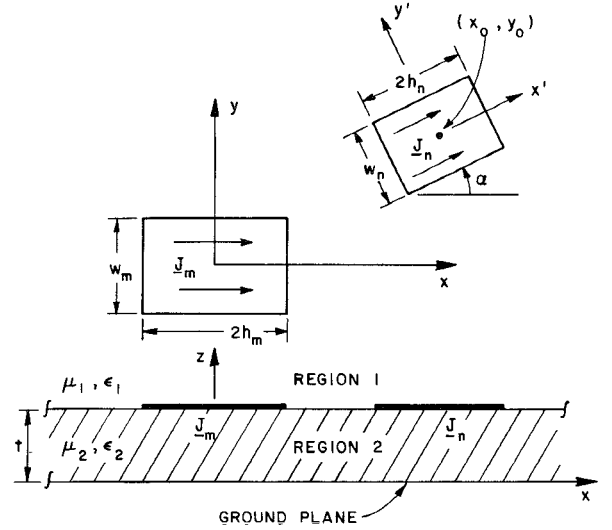


Fig. 6. Two surface-patch dipole modes on a grounded dielectric slab.

centered at $(x, y) = (x_0, y_0)$. Equation (A1) becomes

$$Z_{mn} = - \int_{-w_n/2}^{w_n/2} \int_{-h_n}^{h_n} E_m \cdot J_n dx' dy' = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} E_m \cdot J_n dx' dy' \quad (A8)$$

where the limits on the integral can be removed to infinity since J_n is zero exterior to mode n . Inserting (A5) into (A8) yields

$$Z_{mn} = - \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\pi/2} \left\{ \frac{F_x}{4} \sum_i \sum_l e^{j(i\beta x_0 + lf y_0)} \bar{X}_n(\beta') \bar{Y}_n(f') \cos \alpha + \frac{F_y}{4} \sum_i \sum_l i l e^{j(i\beta x_0 + lf y_0)} \bar{X}_n(\beta') \bar{Y}_n(f') \sin \alpha \right\} d\phi dk \quad (A9)$$

where

$$\beta' = i\beta \cos \alpha + lf \sin \alpha = k(i \cos \phi \cos \alpha + l \sin \phi \sin \alpha) \quad (A10a)$$

$$f' = lf \cos \alpha - i\beta \sin \alpha = k(l \sin \phi \cos \alpha - i \cos \phi \sin \alpha). \quad (A10b)$$

In deriving (A9) we used the identities

$$\cos \beta x \cos fy = \frac{1}{4} \sum_i \sum_l e^{j i \beta x} e^{j l f y} \quad (A11a)$$

$$\sin \beta x \sin fy = \frac{1}{4} \sum_i \sum_l i l e^{j i \beta x} e^{j l f y} \quad (A11b)$$

where \sum means $\sum_{l=-1}^1$ excluding $l = 0$.

For the special case of parallel modes, $\alpha = 0$, and (A9) reduces to

$$Z_{mn} = - \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\pi/2} F_x \bar{X}_n(\beta) \bar{Y}_n(f) \cos \beta x_0 \cos fy_0 d\phi dk. \quad (A12)$$

If all transforms can be obtained in closed form, then (A9) expresses the mutual impedance with two numerical integrations required.

Here we make the following choice for the modes (see (A2) and (A7)):

$$X_m(x) = \sin K(h_m - |x|)/\sin Kh_m \quad (A13)$$

$$Y_m(y) = 1/w_m \quad (A14)$$

and similarly for mode n . In this case, the transforms are

$$\bar{X}_m(\beta) = \frac{2K(\cos \beta h_m - \cos Kh_m)}{\sin Kh_m(K^2 - \beta^2)} \quad (A15)$$

$$\bar{Y}_m(f) = \frac{\sin(fw_m/2)}{(fw_m/2)}. \quad (A16)$$

Note that when (A15) and (A16) are substituted into (A12), the only place that the stagger between the modes enters is the factor $\cos \beta x_0 \cos \beta y_0$.

It should be noted that in evaluating (A9) or (A12) for real ϵ_{rc} (i.e., lossless slab), the integrand is singular when k satisfies

$$g \sinh gt + \epsilon_{rc} \gamma \cosh gt = 0. \quad (A17)$$

If ϵ_{rc} is complex (i.e., a lossy slab), then the values of k which satisfy (A17) are complex, and the integrand will be large but not singular. In either case, numerical integration in the vicinity of the singularity or near singularity will be difficult and time consuming. One should perform this region of the integral analytically using residue theory or similar techniques.

The right-hand vector in the moment-method solution is given by (6). Omitting all details, for a surface-patch mode center at the origin (i.e., mode J_m in Fig. 6) and J_i located at (x_f, y_f) the result is

$$V_m = \frac{j}{\pi \omega \epsilon_1} \int_0^\infty Q \int_0^{\pi/2} \beta \bar{X}_m \bar{Y}_m \sin \beta x_f \cos \beta y_f d\phi dk \quad (A18)$$

where

$$Q = \frac{k \gamma \sinh gt}{g(g \sinh gt + \epsilon_{rc} \gamma \cosh gt)}. \quad (A19)$$

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Analysis of the Hybrid Modes for an Eccentrically Cladded Fiber

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JOHN D. KANELLOPOULOS, AND JOHN G. FIKIORIS

Abstract—This paper examines the hybrid-cladding modes of an eccentrically cladded three-layer dielectric fiber. The solutions are specialized to small eccentricities, and exact closed-form expressions for the normal-

ized deviations of the cutoff wavenumbers from those of the concentric case are determined. Numerical results for various types of hybrid-cladding modes of the fiber are given. For certain values of the parameters, it is possible to enhance the operating bandwidth of the basic hybrid mode HE_{11} over the conventional concentric fiber because its cutoff frequency can be shown to remain zero.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper extends the results of a previous work [1] for the symmetrical modes in a cladded fiber to the more interesting and practical case of its hybrid modes. The eccentricity d (Fig. 1) might arise either as a manufacturing defect or as an intentional feature of the fiber with the purpose of improving the operating characteristics. The main difference in the analysis of the two cases lies in the complexity of the limiting forms for the cutoff condition of the various hybrid modes. The same final expression for the cutoff wavenumbers of the cladding modes $k_{nm}(d)$ is obtained

$$k_{nm}(d) = k_{nm}(0) [1 + g_{nm}(k_{nm}(0)d)^2] \quad (1)$$

where for the normalized deviations g_{nm} , closed-form but more complicated expressions are developed. For certain values of the parameters, it is possible in conjunction with the results of [1] to enhance the operating bandwidth of the basic hybrid mode HE_{11} over the conventional concentric fiber. Numerical results for various hybrid modes and for several profiles of cladded fibers are also included.

II. THE ANALYSIS

Referring to the waveguide of Fig. 1, which is a perturbation of the more commonly known concentric structure and with assumed harmonic time dependence $\exp(i\omega t)$, the longitudinal field components $E_z^i(P)$ and $H_z^i(P)$ can be expanded in terms of the appropriate Bessel and azimuthal functions as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{z1}^1(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\alpha_n \cos(n\theta_1) + \beta_n \sin(n\theta_1) \right] J_n(k_1 r_1) e^{-i\gamma z} \\ H_{z1}^1(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\alpha'_n \cos(n\theta_1) + \beta'_n \sin(n\theta_1) \right] J_n(k_1 r_1) e^{-i\gamma z} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{z2}^1(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[A_n J_n(k_2 r_1) + \frac{B_n}{B'_n} \right] \cos(n\theta_1) \right. \\ H_{z2}^1(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[A'_n J_n(k_2 r_1) + \frac{B'_n}{B_n} \right] \cos(n\theta_1) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left[C_n J_n(k_2 r_1) + \frac{D_n}{D'_n} Y_n(k_2 r_1) \right] \sin(n\theta_1) \right\} e^{-i\gamma z} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{z3}^2(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A_{3n} \cos(n\theta_2) + \frac{B_{3n}}{B'_{3n}} \sin(n\theta_2) \right] \\ H_{z3}^2(P) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[A'_{3n} \cos(n\theta_2) + \frac{B'_{3n}}{B_{3n}} \sin(n\theta_2) \right] \\ &\quad \cdot H_n^{(1)}(k_3 r_2) e^{-i\gamma z} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $k_i = (\omega^2 \mu_i \epsilon_i - \gamma^2)^{1/2}$, $i=1,2,3$. The superscript 1 or 2 denotes the reference center of coordinates (see Fig. 1). The subscript 1, 2, or 3 denotes the region of space.

The boundary conditions at $r_1 = R_1$ and $r_2 = R_2$ require that the tangential components of \vec{E} , \vec{H} be continuous [1]. This further necessitates the re-expansion of the field components E_{z2}^1, H_{z2}^1 in terms of cylindrical circular wavefunctions around the axis O_2 using translational addition theorems [2].

The end result is (4) and (5) of [1]. We then turn our attention to the hybrid modes of the fiber by considering values of $p \geq 1$, whereas the symmetrical modes of [1] correspond to $p = 0$.

Manuscript received June 25, 1982; revised July 5, 1983.

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