

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

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Introduction.

Wrong concepts.

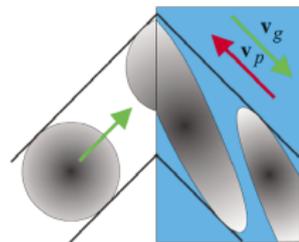
Right concepts.

Fold \neq Perf. lens

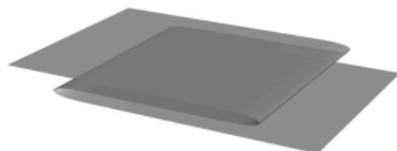
Alternatives.

Thank-you.

Overview: 'Negative refractive index \neq Folding of space'



From: J.B. Pendry et al.,
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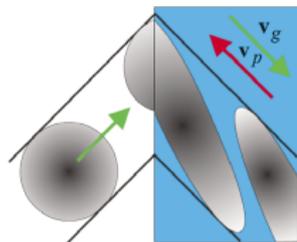
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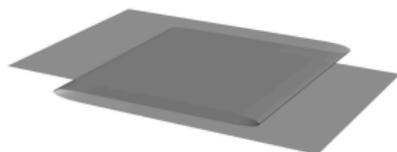
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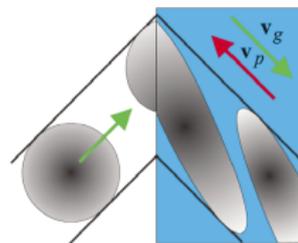
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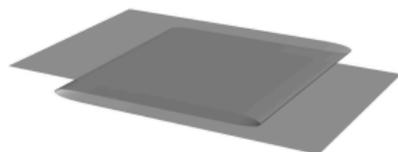
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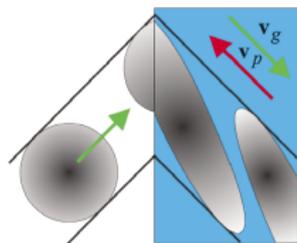
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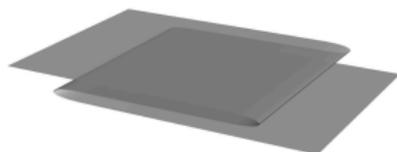
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- ▶ Use conventional transformation optics consistently \Rightarrow 'negative index \neq folding of space'.
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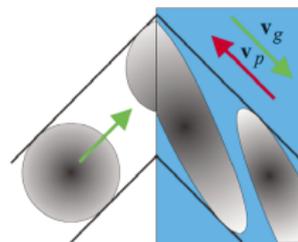
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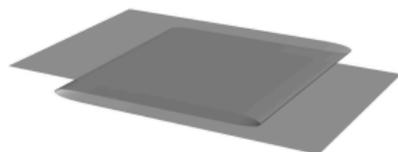
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- ▶ Review why negative index (left) is often compared to folding of space (right) – wrongly so.
- ▶ Use conventional transformation optics consistently \Rightarrow 'negative index \neq folding of space'.
- ▶ Folding gives no perfect lensing, as it introduces an extra source, rather than amplifying evanescent fields.
- ▶ Other ways to get a negative index do work, but is it really worth it?

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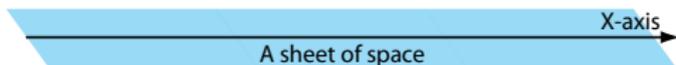
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Often negative index is (wrongly) linked to Folding. Why?



1. Start with vacuum.

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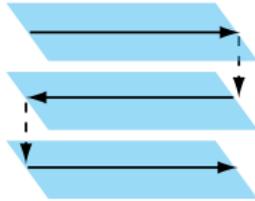
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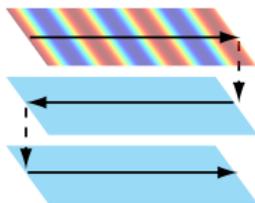
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1. Start with vacuum.
2. Perform the folding.
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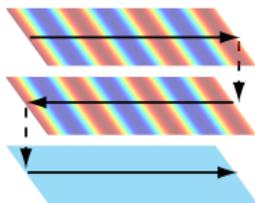
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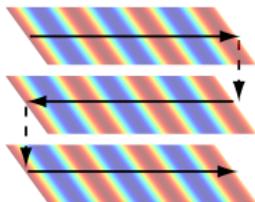
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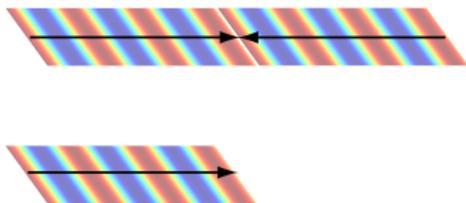
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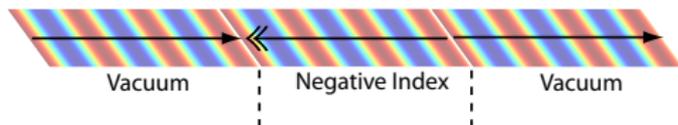
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Impression: a negative index slab in vacuum...

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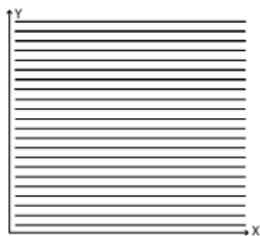
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- ◇ Vacuum: Grid (x, y) .



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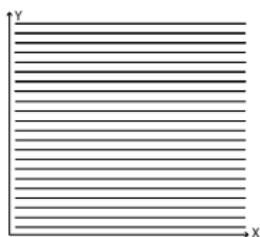
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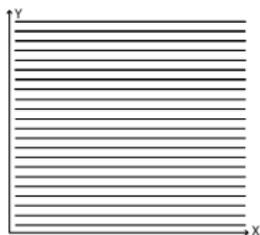
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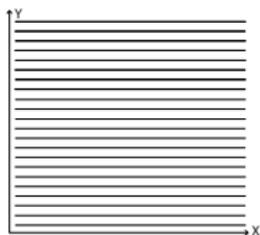
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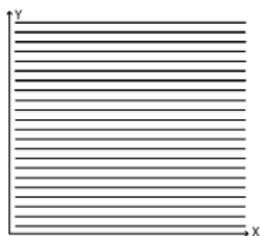
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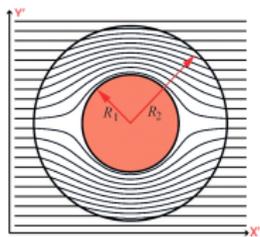
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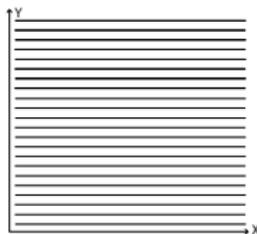
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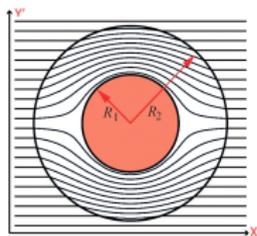
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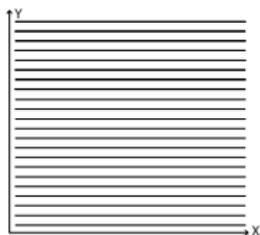
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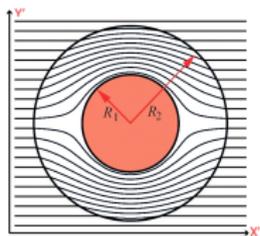
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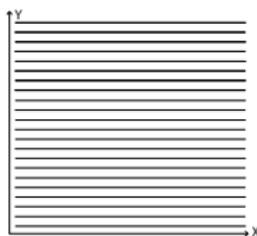
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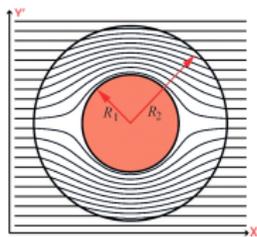
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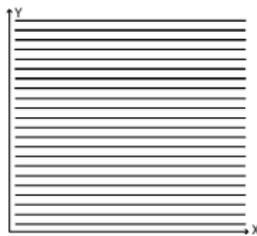
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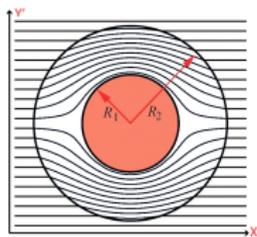
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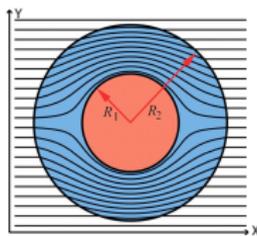
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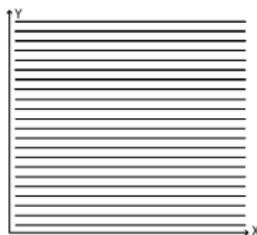
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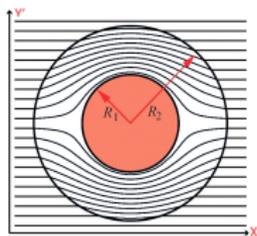
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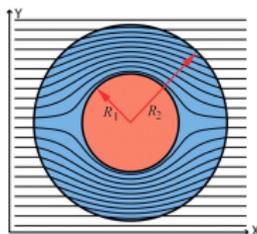
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- ◇ Interpretation as a material: Grid (x, y) .
- ◇ Distance: Ruler γ^{ij} , Light $\bar{\gamma}^{ij} \sim \gamma^{i'j'}$.

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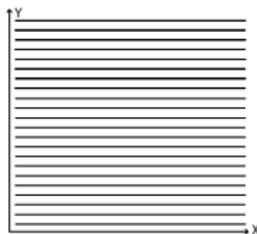
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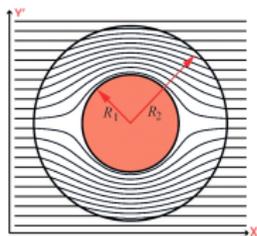
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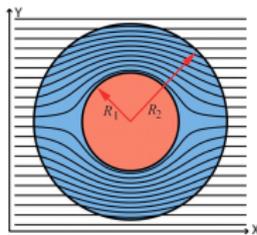
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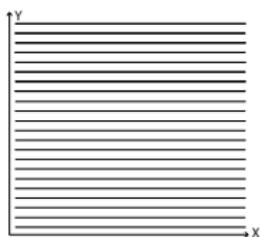
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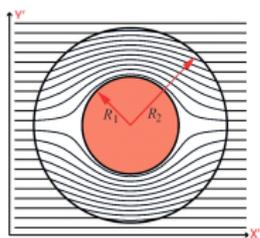
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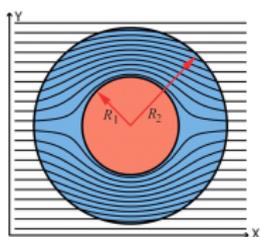
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- ◇ Interpretation as a material: Grid (x, y) .
- ◇ Distance: Ruler γ^{ij} , Light $\bar{\gamma}^{ij} \sim \gamma^{i'j'}$.
- ◇ Permittivity: $\epsilon^{ij} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\det(\bar{\gamma}^{ij})}{\det(\gamma^{ij})} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \bar{\gamma}^{ij}$.

So, let's fold space. . . but get no negative index!

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

Introduction.

Wrong concepts.

Right concepts.

Fold \neq Perf. lens

Alternatives.

Thank-you.

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Useful things:

- ▶ 3 stages: Vacuum, Transformation and Interpretation.

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- ▶ Coord. change: $\underline{\underline{\gamma}}' = \underline{\underline{\Lambda}}^T \cdot \underline{\underline{\gamma}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Lambda}}$, for a Jacobian matrix $\underline{\underline{\Lambda}}$.

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- ▶ Folding is $x \rightarrow -x$, and gives $\underline{\underline{\Lambda}} = \text{Diag}(-1, 1, 1)$.

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Stage 1: γ^{ij}

Diag(1, 1, 1)

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Stage 1: γ^{ij}

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 2: $\gamma^{i'j'}$

Diag((-1)², 1, 1)

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Stage 1: γ^{ij}

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 2: $\gamma'^{i'j'}$

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 3: $\bar{\gamma}^{ij}$

Diag(1, 1, 1)

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Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 2: $\gamma^{i'j'}$

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 3: $\bar{\gamma}^{ij}$

Diag(1, 1, 1)

- ▶ Using the master formula: $\epsilon^{ij} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\det(\bar{\gamma}^{ij})}{\det(\gamma^{ij})} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \bar{\gamma}^{ij}$

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Stage 1: γ^{ij}

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 2: γ'^{ij}

Diag(1, 1, 1)

Stage 3: $\bar{\gamma}^{ij}$

Diag(1, 1, 1)

- ▶ Using the master formula: $\epsilon^{ij} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\det(\bar{\gamma}^{ij})}{\det(\gamma^{ij})} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \bar{\gamma}^{ij}$
- ▶ Immediately: $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$ and $\mu = \mu_0$.

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Stage 1: γ^{ij}

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Stage 2: $\gamma^{i'j'}$

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Diag(1, 1, 1)

- ▶ Using the master formula: $\epsilon^{ij} = \epsilon_0 \left[\frac{\det(\bar{\gamma}^{ij})}{\det(\gamma^{ij})} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \bar{\gamma}^{ij}$
- ▶ Immediately: $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$ and $\mu = \mu_0$.
- ▶ A folding transformation on vacuum does nothing!

Aside: Don't believe my formulae? Look at this!

:

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

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Aside: Don't believe my formulae? Look at this!

Under parity ($\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r}$), given $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} = \text{Diag}(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon)$:

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Under parity ($\vec{r} \rightarrow -\vec{r}$), given $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}} = \text{Diag}(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon)$:

Myself (element-wise):

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(-\vec{r}) \sim \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\vec{r})$$

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Crucially, for a centro-symmetric medium: $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(-\vec{r}) \sim \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\vec{r})$:

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Crucially, for a centro-symmetric medium: $\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(-\vec{r}) \sim \underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\vec{r})$:

Myself:

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\vec{r}) \neq 0$$

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Opponent:

$$\underline{\underline{\epsilon}}(\vec{r}) = 0$$

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Opponent:

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◇ Simple, but true: E.J. Post, North Holland, 1962.

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- ◇ Simple, but true: E.J. Post, North Holland, 1962.
- ◇ Cf. Cartan's "twist": F.W. Hehl, Birkhäuser, 2003.

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

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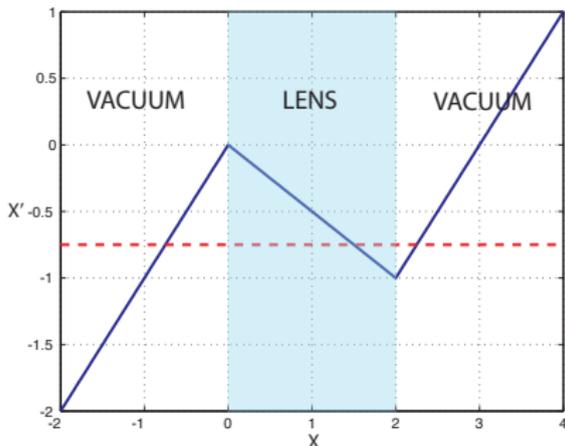
Right concepts.

Fold \neq Perf. lens

Alternatives.

Thank-you.

'Folding' argument gives no perfect lens (preamble).



- ▶ Fold X-axis into a slab (allegedly, a perfect lens).

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

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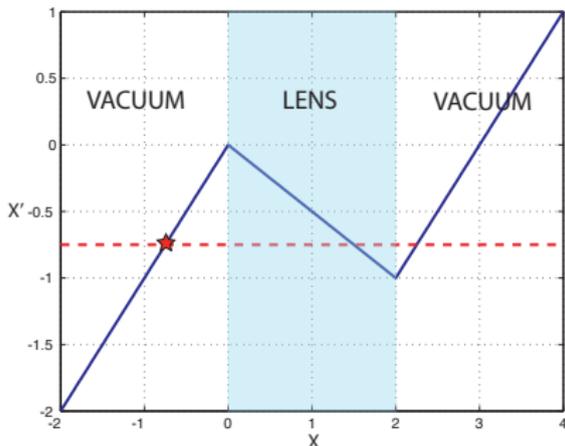
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- ▶ Fold X-axis into a slab (allegedly, a perfect lens).
- ▶ The field at a point. . .

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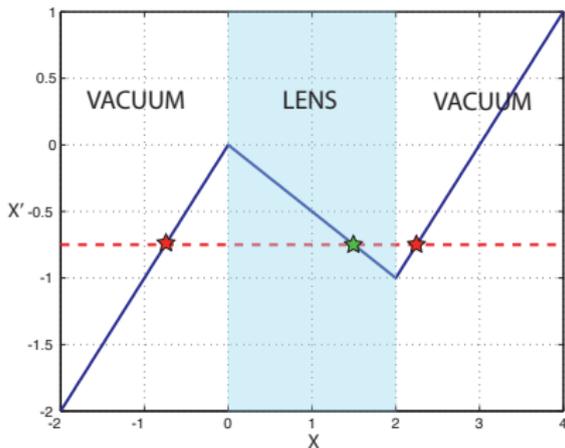
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- ▶ Fold X-axis into a slab (allegedly, a perfect lens).
- ▶ The field at a point. . . is replicated at all intersections.

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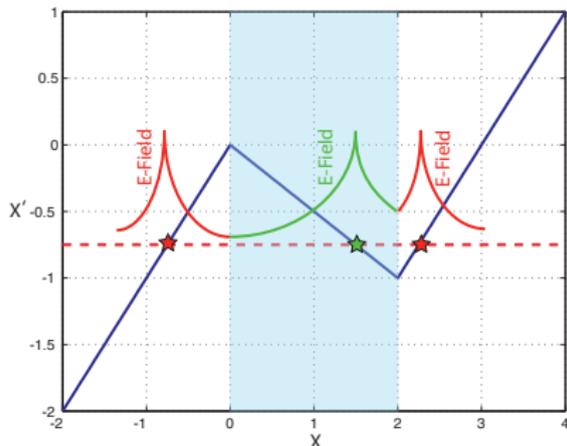
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- ▶ Fold X-axis into a slab (allegedly, a perfect lens).
- ▶ The field at a point. . . is replicated at all intersections.
- ▶ Spike of a point source is tripled. Perfect lens?

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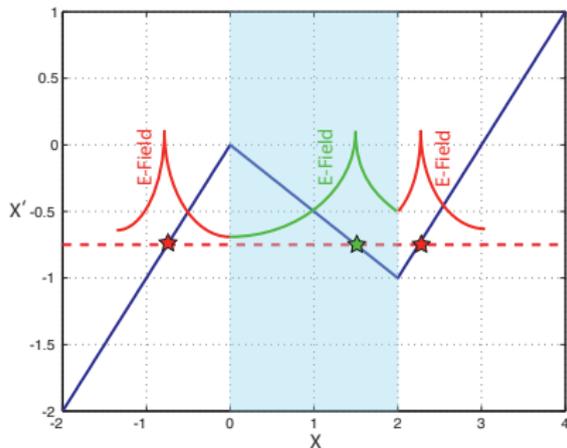
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- ▶ Fold X-axis into a slab (allegedly, a perfect lens).
- ▶ The field at a point... is replicated at all intersections.
- ▶ Spike of a point source is tripled. Perfect lens?
- ▶ Contrary common belief: the answer is NO...

Negative index of refraction, perfect lenses and transformation optics – some words of caution.

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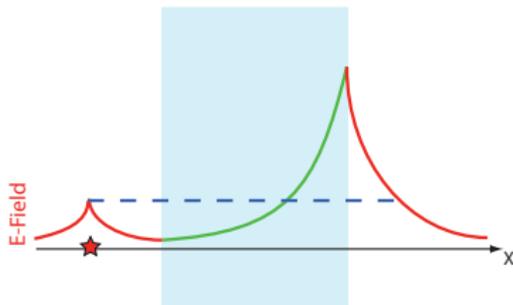
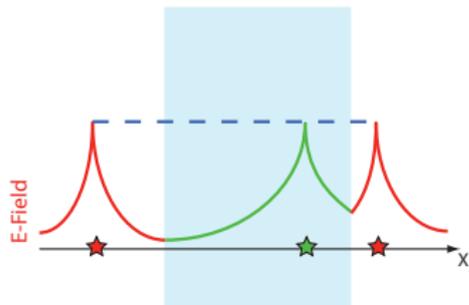
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'Folding' argument gives no perfect lens!



◇ Compare: 'Fold' lens (left) with 'Pendry' lens (right).

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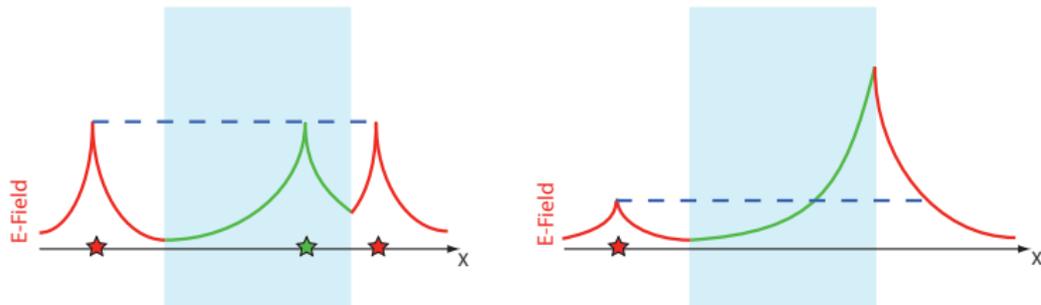
Right concepts.

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'Folding' argument gives no perfect lens!



- ◇ Compare: 'Fold' lens (left) with 'Pendry' lens (right).
 - 'Fold' lens \Rightarrow Source+Sink+Source
 - 'Pendry' lens \Rightarrow Amplify evanescent field.

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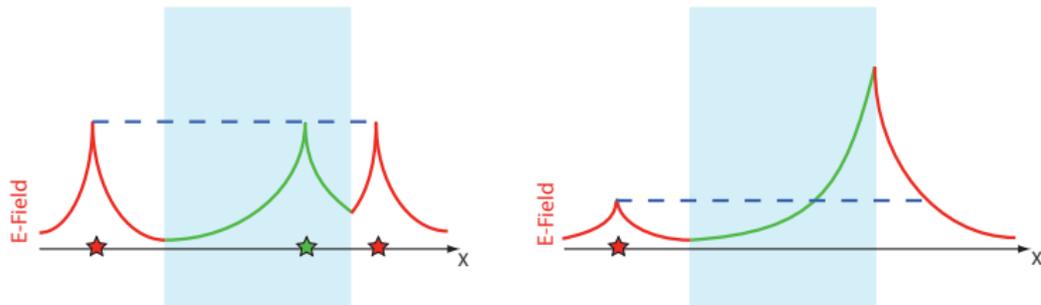
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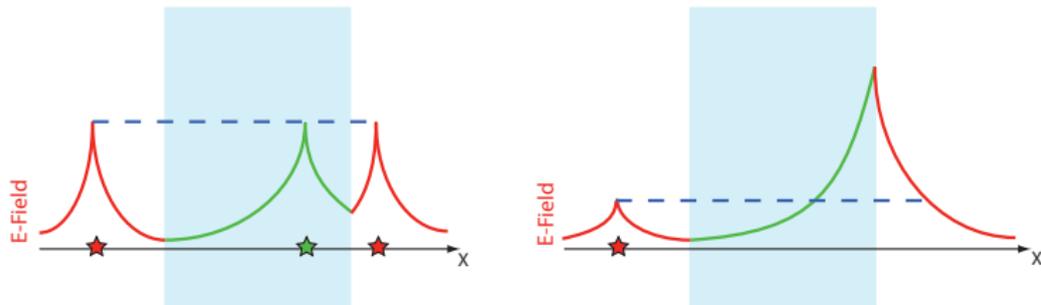
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- ◇ Similar result can be obtained with traditional tools:
 - Maystre and Enoch, JOSA A, 21, (2004).
 - Maystre, Enoch and McPhedran, JOSA A, 25, (2008).

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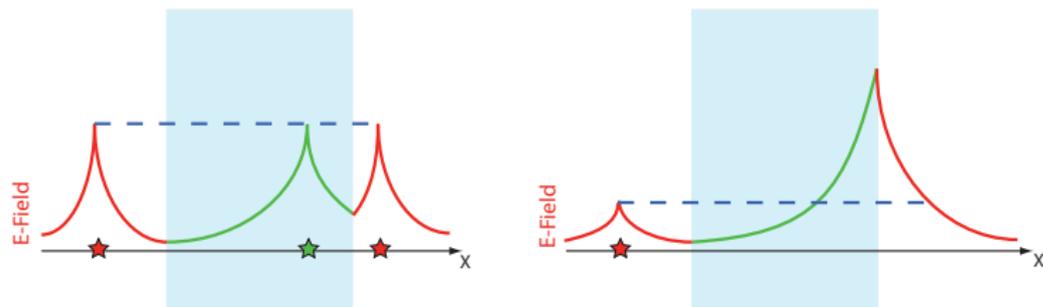
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- ◇ The middle "active sink"?

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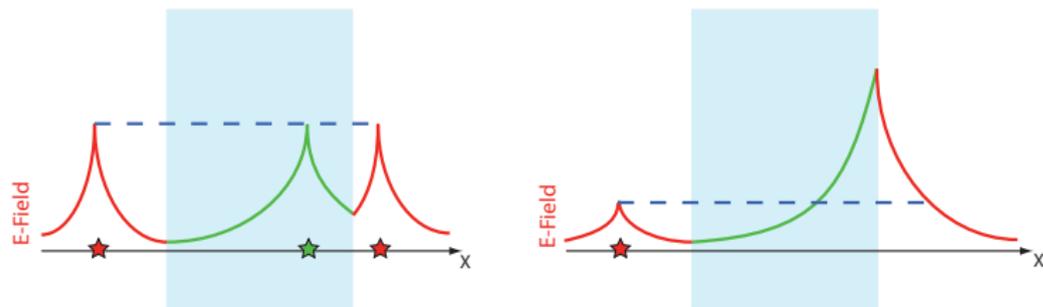
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- ◇ The middle "active sink"? A carefully phased source. . .

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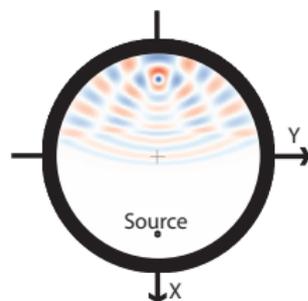
Right concepts.

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Alternatives.

Thank-you.

The fish-eye lens needs an active sink. . . Physical? Useful?



- ▶ Perfect tr. optics image: Leonhardt, NJP, 11, 2009.

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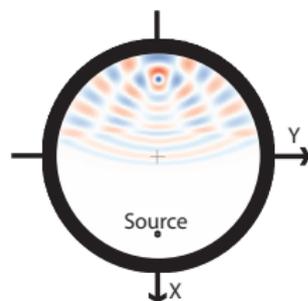
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The fish-eye lens needs an active sink. . . Physical? Useful?



- ▶ Perfect tr. optics image: Leonhardt, NJP, 11, 2009.
- ▶ Based on active sink: Blaikie, NJP, 12, 2010.

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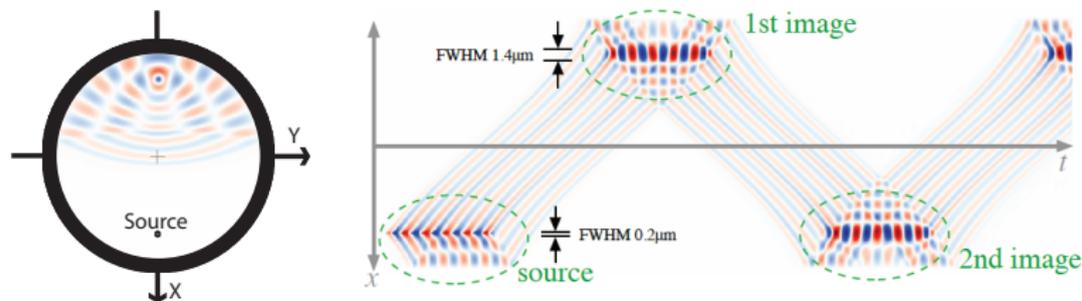
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The fish-eye lens needs an active sink. . . Physical? Useful?



- ▶ Perfect tr. optics image: Leonhardt, NJP, 11, 2009.
- ▶ Based on active sink: Blaikie, NJP, 12, 2010.
- ▶ Meep FDTD simulation: no sink, no perfection.

The simulation shown here comes from a collaboration with P. Kinsler.

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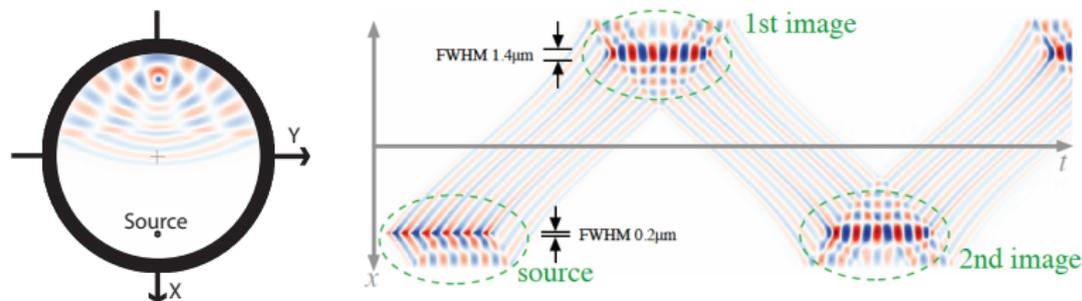
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The fish-eye lens needs an active sink. . . Physical? Useful?



- ▶ Perfect tr. optics image: Leonhardt, NJP, 11, 2009.
- ▶ Based on active sink: Blaikie, NJP, 12, 2010.
- ▶ Meep FDTD simulation: no sink, no perfection.
- ▶ Aside: Leonhardt, causality needs sink (NJP, 12, 2010).

The simulation shown here comes from a collaboration with P. Kinsler.

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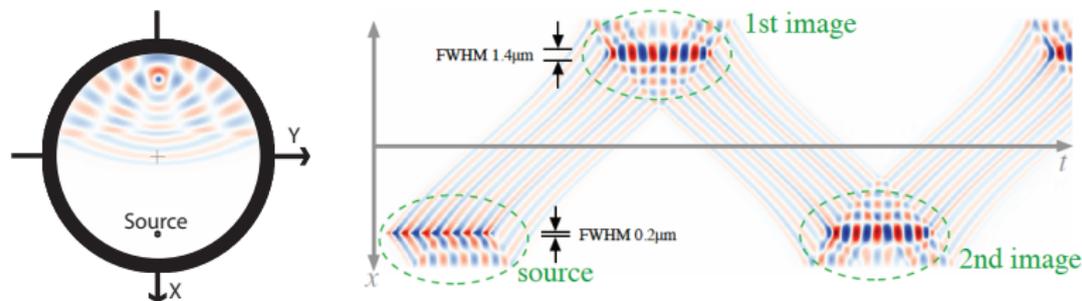
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The fish-eye lens needs an active sink. . . Physical? Useful?



- ▶ Perfect tr. optics image: Leonhardt, NJP, 11, 2009.
- ▶ Based on active sink: Blaikie, NJP, 12, 2010.
- ▶ Meep FDTD simulation: no sink, no perfection.
- ▶ Aside: Leonhardt, causality needs sink (NJP, 12, 2010).
- ▶ Aside: FDTD above is explicitly causal, with no sink.

The simulation shown here comes from a collaboration with P. Kinsler.

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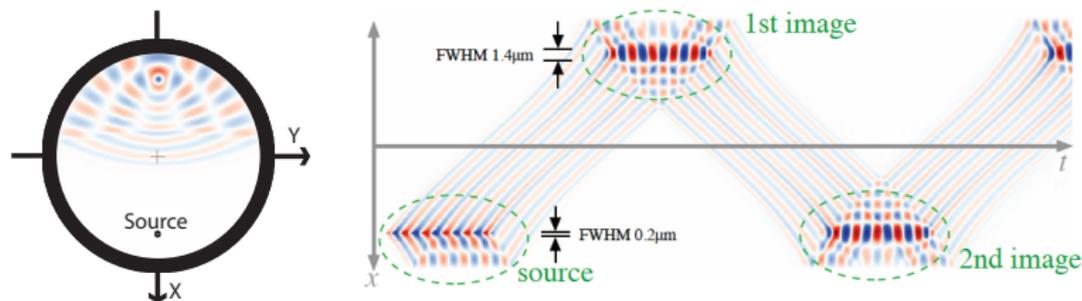
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- ▶ Hotly debated: active sinks are useful? physical?

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Fundamental (non transf-based):

- ▶ Start: vacuum using space+time metric $g^{\alpha\beta}$:

$$\chi_0^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} = (\mu_0/\epsilon_0)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\nu\beta} - g^{\mu\beta} g^{\nu\alpha})$$

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- ▶ Inertial observer $v_{Phase} < v < c$: backwards waves.

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Transformation optics is the mean, not the end.

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Conclusions.

- ▶ Negative index often thought as a folding of space.
- ▶ But with this approach:
 - Rigorously, $\epsilon < 0$ and $\mu < 0$ are not obtained.
 - Perfect lensing does not occur, rather. . .
 - Carelessness generates extra sources/sinks.
- ▶ So. . . do not argue in terms of 'folding' !
- ▶ Other transformations work: but no real advantage.
- ▶ Further information:
 - Luzi Bergamin and Alberto Favaro, arXiv:1001.4655
 - And, of course, the EMTS proceedings!

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