

# Coordinate-free Negative Phase Velocity (NPV).

Important insight on dispersionless bianisotropic media.

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Covariant NPV.

Local linear media.

Review  $U < 0$ .

It's not NPV!

No neg. refraction.

Conclusion

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- Generalise  $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} < 0$  to be coordinate-free and relativistic. Useful for moving media and gas flows.

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- Thesis, dispersion is the only way to get NPV.

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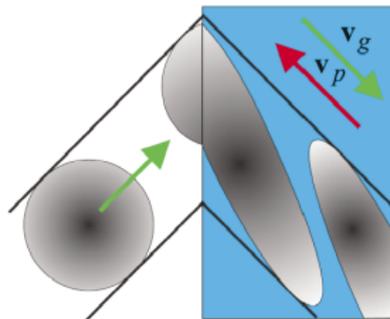
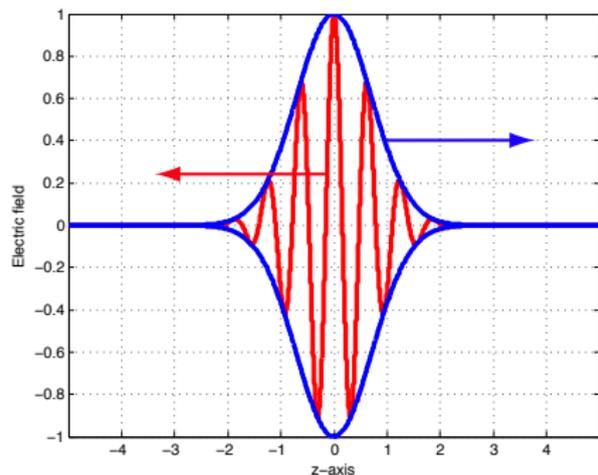
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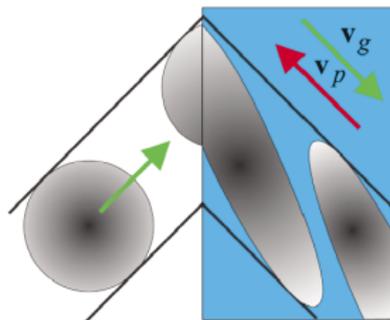
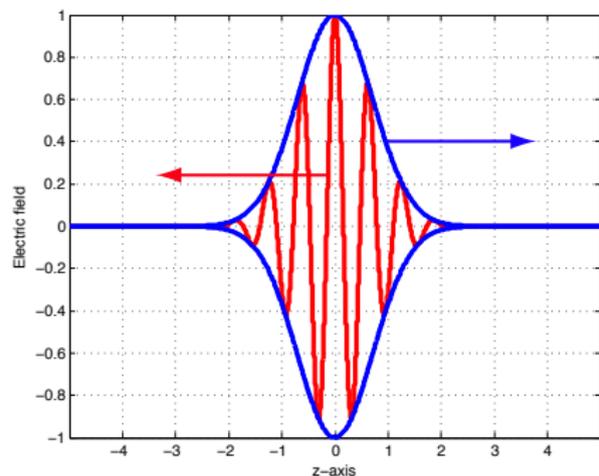
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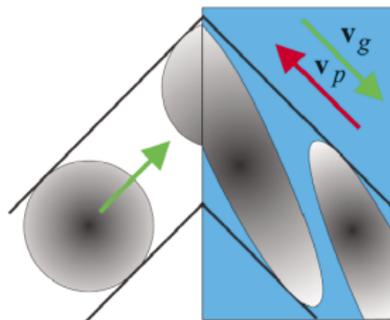
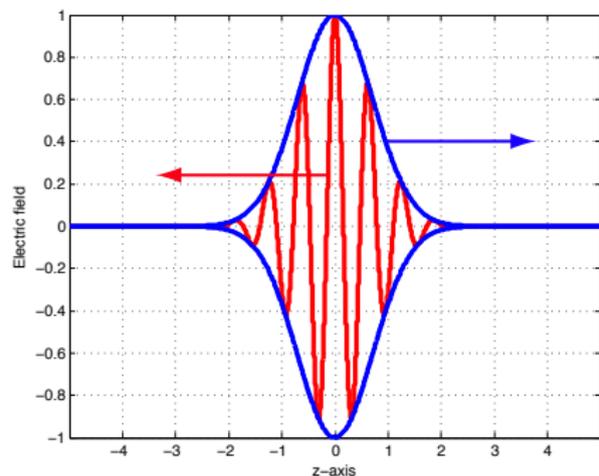
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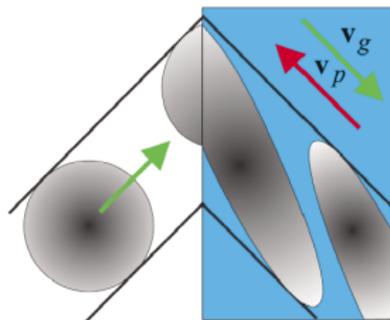
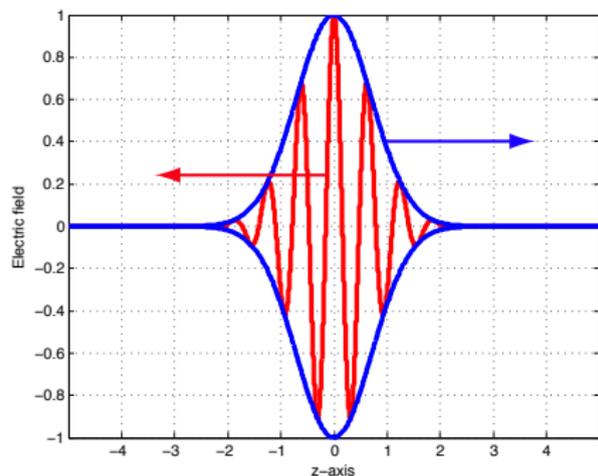
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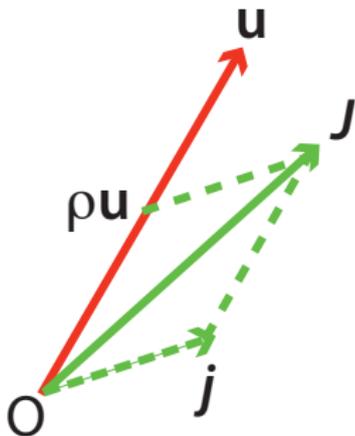
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- ▶ Pick the observer: single out a “time” direction (basis-vector). It's simply the observer's 4-velocity  $\mathbf{u}$ !
- ▶ E.g. electric 4-current  $\mathcal{J} = (\rho, \mathbf{j}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{J} = \rho \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{j}$ .



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- ◇ For the space component, contract with the space basis:

$$\mathcal{J}|\tilde{\alpha}_x = j_x \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{K}|\alpha_x = k_x.$$

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Extracting  $\vec{P}$ , extracting  $\vec{k}$  and forming  $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} / \omega < 0$ .

- ▶  $\vec{P}$ : the time-space part of the energy-momentum tensor.

$$\mathcal{T} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{time-time (scalar } U) & \text{time-space (vector } \mathbf{P}) \\ \hline \text{space-time (covec } -\mathbf{p}) & \text{space-space (matrix } -\mathbf{S}) \end{array} \right]$$

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$$\frac{\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{k}}{\omega} = \mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\left(\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\omega} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\right) = -\mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\left(\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{K}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\right) < 0$$

where  $\omega = -\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{K}$ .

Extracting  $\vec{P}$ , extracting  $\vec{k}$  and forming  $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} / \omega < 0$ .

- ▶  $\vec{P}$ : the time-space part of the energy-momentum tensor.

$$\mathcal{T} = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \text{time-time (scalar } U) & \text{time-space (vector } \mathbf{P}) \\ \hline \text{space-time (covec } -\mathbf{p}) & \text{space-space (matrix } -\mathbf{S}) \end{array} \right]$$

- ▶ Forming  $\mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}$  isolates the time “row”, giving  $(U, \mathbf{P})$ .
- ▶ Further contraction with the space covector  $\mathbf{k}$  picks only the time-space quantity  $\mathbf{P}$ :

$$\mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{P}|\mathbf{k}$$

- ▶ However,  $\mathbf{k}$  is still observer dependent. Need covariant expression  $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{K} + \omega \tilde{\mathbf{u}}$  (Cf. decomposition of  $\mathbf{K}$ ).
- ▶ Substitute in and obtain:

$$\frac{\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{k}}{\omega} = \mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\left(\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\omega} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\right) = -\mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\left(\frac{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{K}} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\right) < 0$$

where  $\omega = -\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{K}$ . Final result uses covariant quantities only + is pre-metric + useful in gas flows.

Consider media with no dispersion or loss/gain.

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- ▶ For a linear medium with no dispersion or loss/gain (but still bi-anisotropic), the generalised  $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k}/\omega < 0$  reduces to:

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  - ◇ Show that these observations are not NPV and reiterate the need for dispersion.

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  - ◇ Review legitimate observations of  $U < 0$  both in moving media and in curved vacuum.
  - ◇ Show that these observations are not NPV and reiterate the need for dispersion.
  - ◇ Demonstrate that this  $U < 0$  regime cannot be used to obtain negative refraction.

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Various ways to get  $U < 0$  in materials and curved vacuum.

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} / \omega = U < 0 \text{ in materials.}$$

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## Various ways to get $U < 0$ in materials and curved vacuum.

$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} / \omega = U < 0 \text{ in materials.}$$

- ▶ Rest frame of the material (4-velocity  $\mathbf{n}$ ):

$U = \mathbf{n} | \mathcal{T} | \tilde{\mathbf{n}} < 0 \Rightarrow$  your model for the optical response is ill conceived. Includes setting  $\epsilon = -1$  and  $\mu = -1$ .

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$U = \mathbf{u} | \mathcal{T} | \tilde{\mathbf{u}} < 0$  can occur in a legitimate way.

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- ▶ Example: Material with constant  $(\epsilon, \mu)$  with  $0 < v_p < c$  as seen by an observer moving faster than  $v_p = c/n$ .

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$$\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k}/\omega = U < 0 \text{ in general relativity.}$$

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## Various ways to get $U < 0$ in materials and curved vacuum.

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- ▶ Free falling observer: An observer falling freely under the action of gravity can never see  $U = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} < 0$ .
- ▶ Observer outside rotating black hole:  
... similar to moving medium example?

None of these  $U < 0$  observations is NPV!

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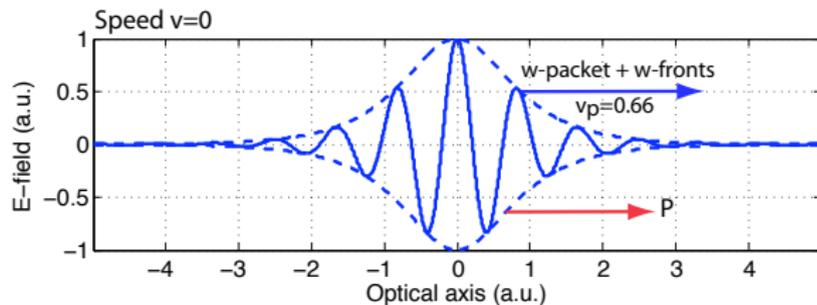
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None of these  $U < 0$  observations is NPV!

- ▶ E.g. propagate with  $v_p = 0.66c$  in material's frame:



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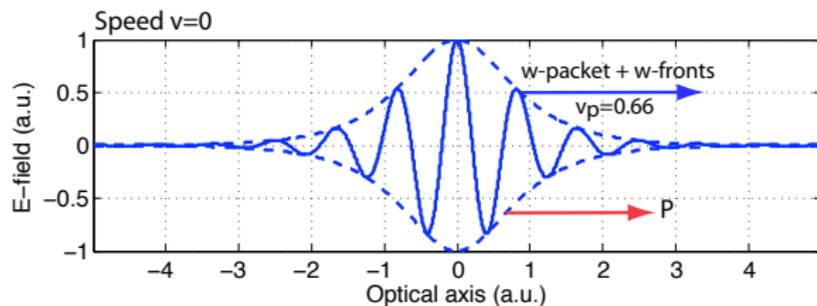
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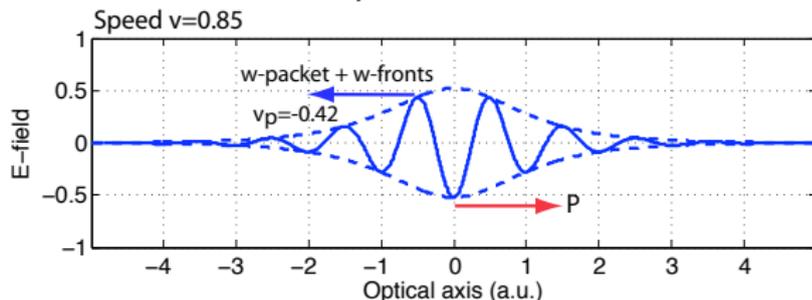
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- ▶ Consider observer with speed  $v = 0.85c$ :



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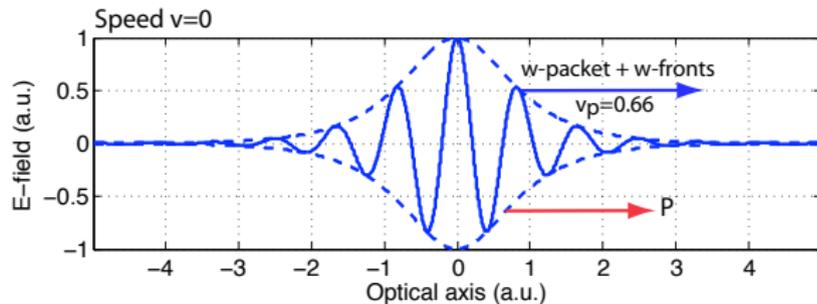
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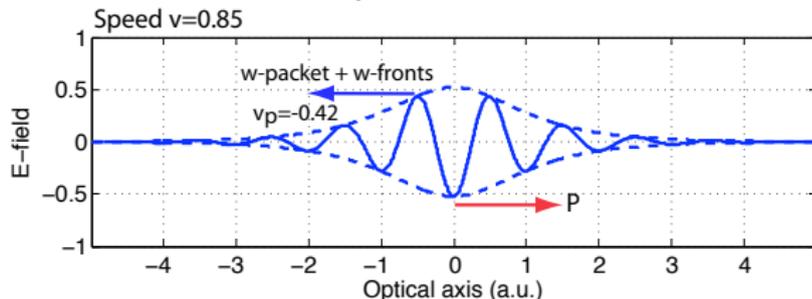
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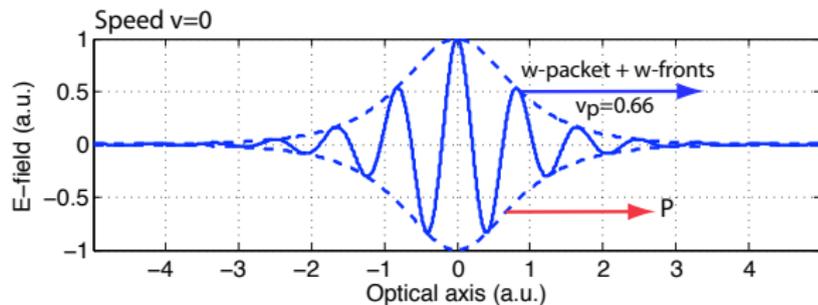
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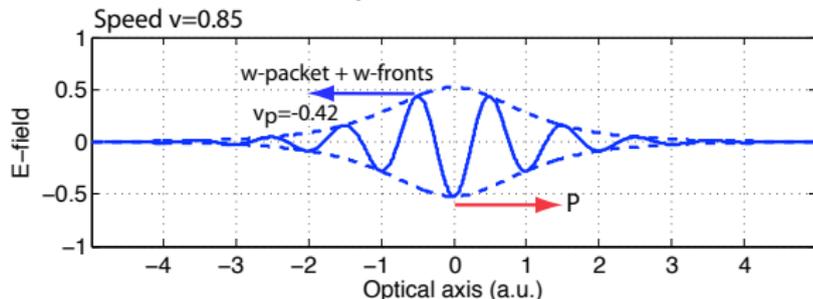
- ▶ Wave-packet moves the with wave-fronts. It's not NPV.

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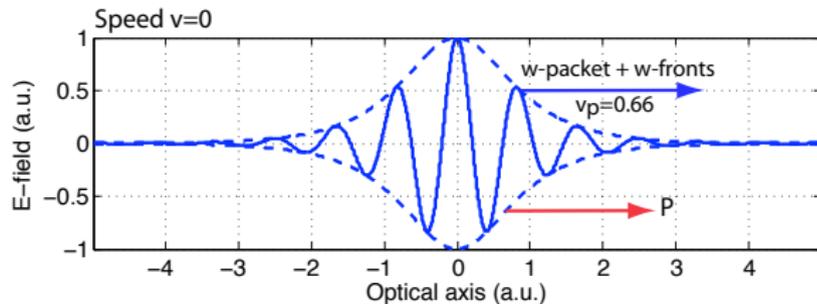
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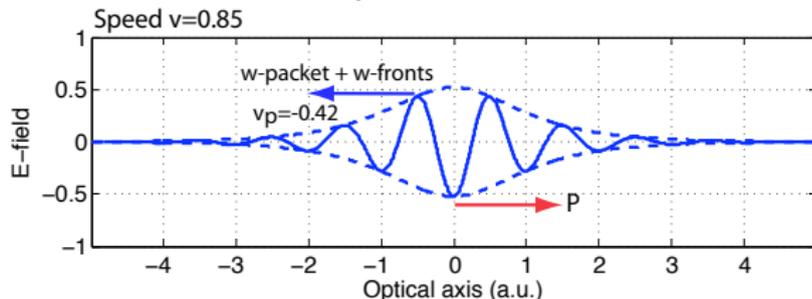
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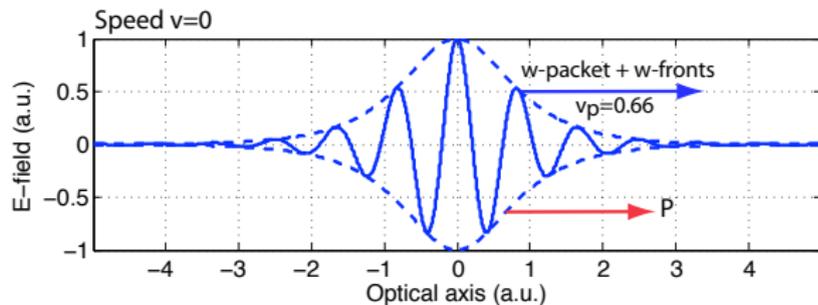
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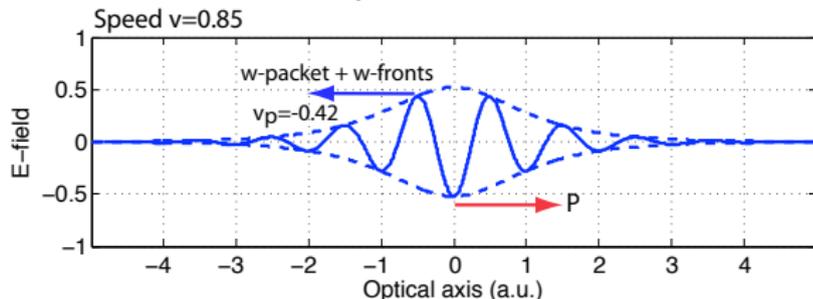
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# Can actual $U < 0$ give Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Interface btw. stationary and moving medium. NR?

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## Can actual $U < 0$ give Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Interface btw. stationary and moving medium. NR?
- ▶ Notice material cannot move towards the interface:

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## Can actual $U < 0$ give Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Interface btw. stationary and moving medium. NR?
- ▶ Notice material cannot move towards the interface:
  - ◇ Material cannot disappear at the boundary

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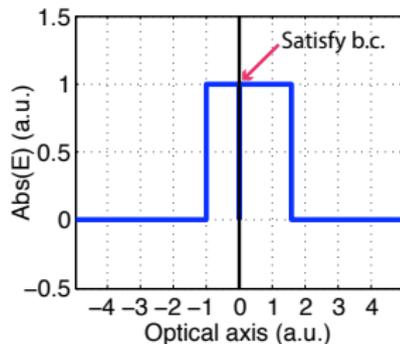
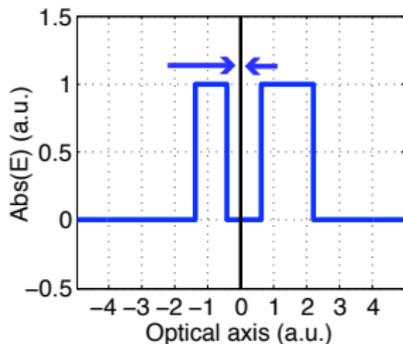
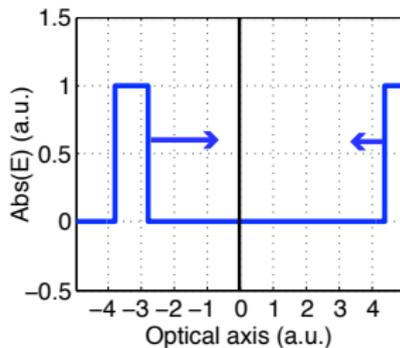
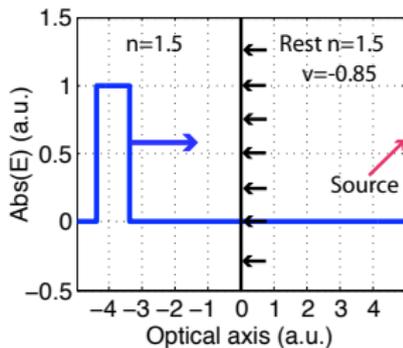
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- ▶ Interface btw. stationary and moving medium. NR?
- ▶ Notice material cannot move towards the interface:
  - ◇ Material cannot disappear at the boundary
  - ◇ Solution requires unphysical extra source.



# Legitimate $U < 0$ used for Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Material can only flow parallel to interface.

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It's not NPV!

**No neg. refraction.**

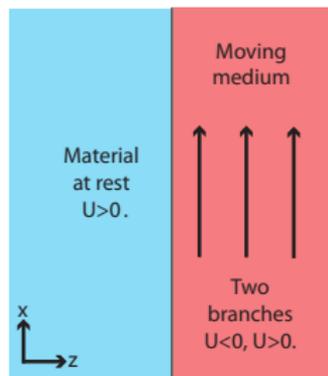
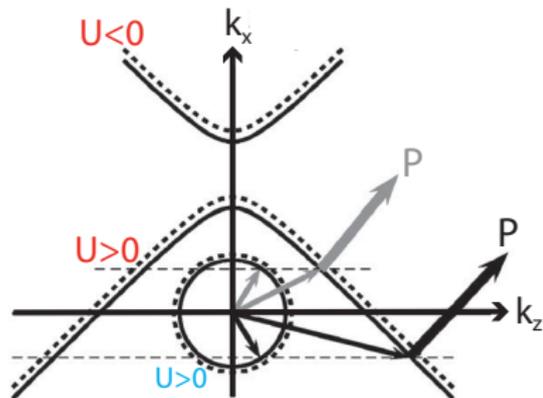
Conclusion

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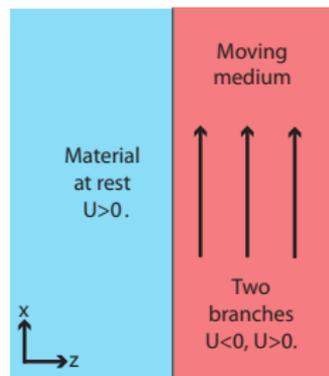
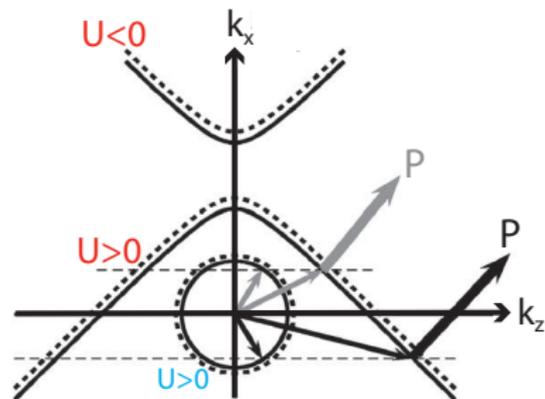
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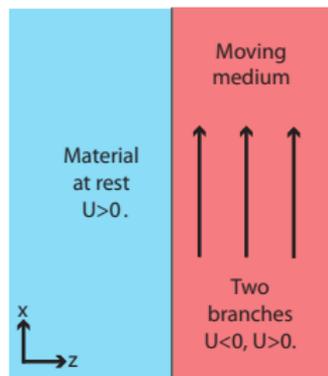
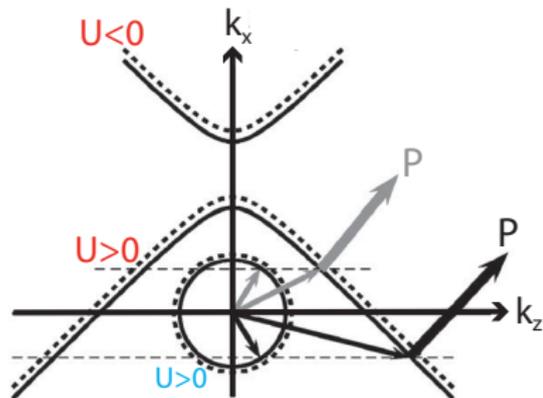
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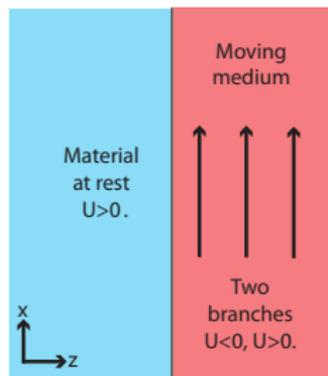
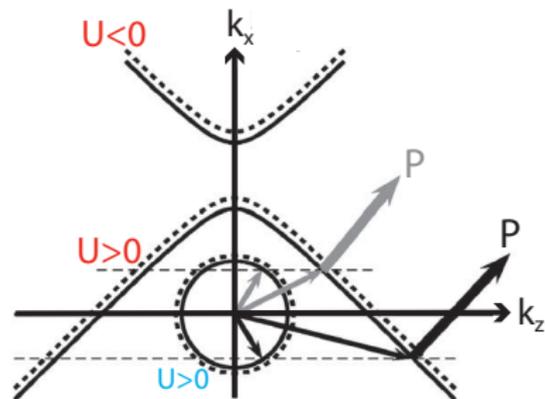
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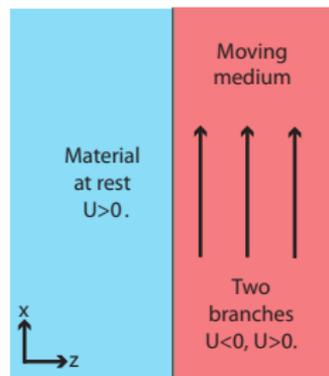
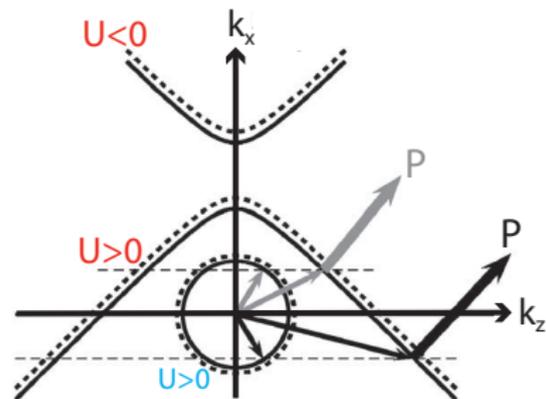
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- ▶ It makes  $U < 0$  branch and **NR inaccessible!**
- ▶ (Lower branch: just "counterposition"  $P_x k_x / \omega < 0$ ).

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- Generalised  $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} < 0$  to be coordinate-free and pre-metric (in the tradition of Cartan).

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- Thesis: NPV always needs dispersion!

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