

Coordinate-free Negative Phase Velocity (NPV).

Important insight on dispersionless bianisotropic media.

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Overview

Introduction.

Covariant NPV.

Local linear media.

Review $U < 0$.

It's not NPV!

No neg. refraction.

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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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- Analyse various situations with energy density $U < 0$. Moving media and rotating black-holes.

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- ▶ $U < 0$ is not NPV and gives no negative refraction. This implies a flaw in $\vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} < 0$ criterion.

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

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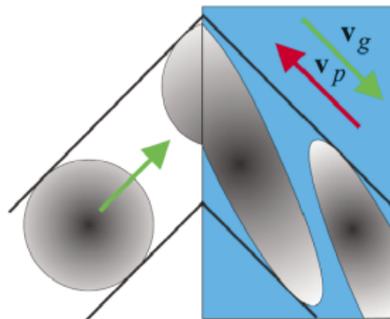
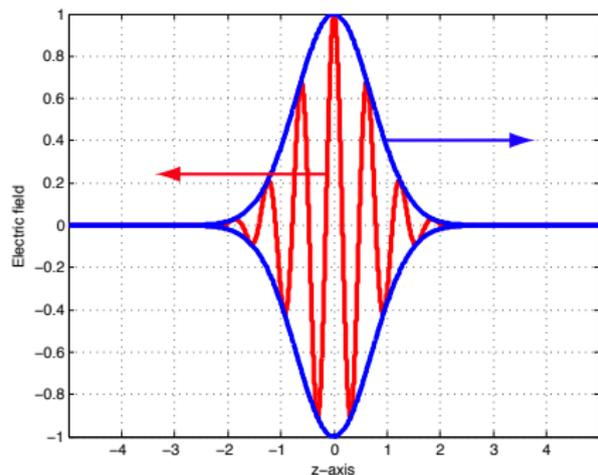
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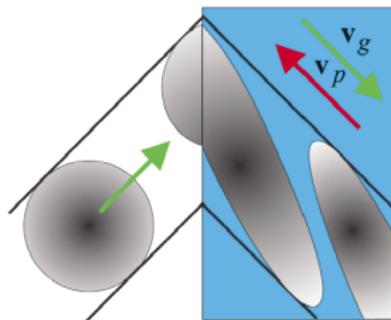
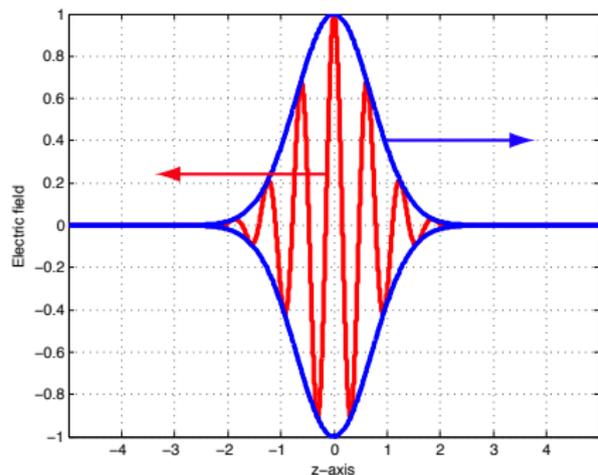
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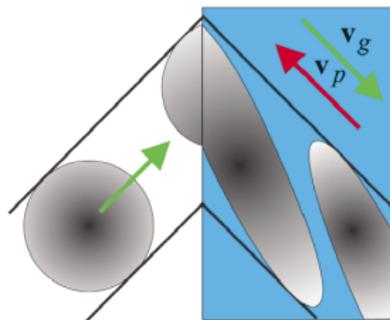
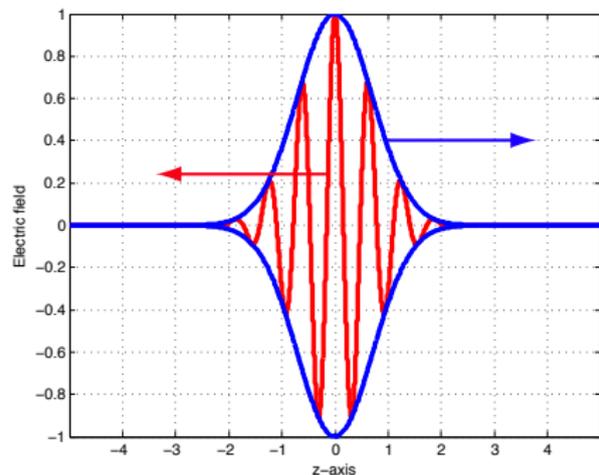
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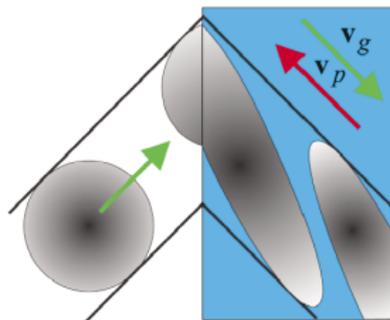
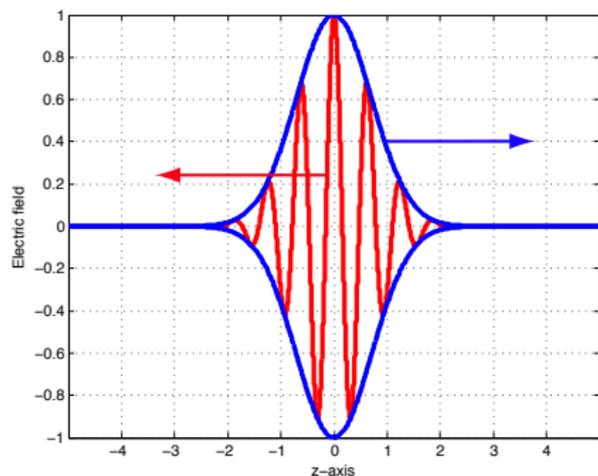
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... but not set in stone.

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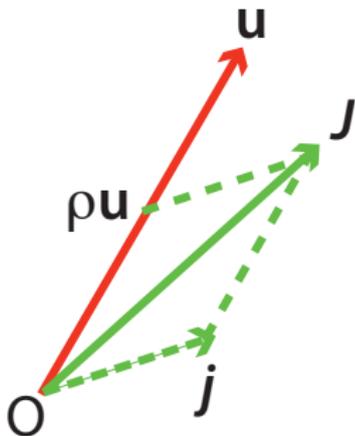
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- ▶ Pick the observer: single out a “time” direction (basis-vector). It's simply the observer's 4-velocity \mathbf{u} !
- ▶ E.g. electric 4-current $\mathcal{J} = (\rho, \mathbf{j}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{J} = \rho \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{j}$.



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$$\mathbf{K} = (-\omega; \mathbf{k}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{K} = -\omega\tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{k}$$

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- ▶ A trick to extract one component.

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

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

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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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It's not NPV!

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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:

$$\mathbf{P}|\mathbf{k}/\omega = \mathbf{u}|\mathcal{T}|\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = U < 0$$

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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.

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 - ◇ Review legitimate observations of $U < 0$ both in moving media and in curved vacuum.
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 - ◇ Demonstrate that this $U < 0$ regime cannot be used to obtain negative refraction.

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

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- ▶ 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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- ▶ Frame moving w.r.t. the material (4-velocity \mathbf{u}):

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

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 $U = \vec{P} \cdot \vec{k} < 0$.

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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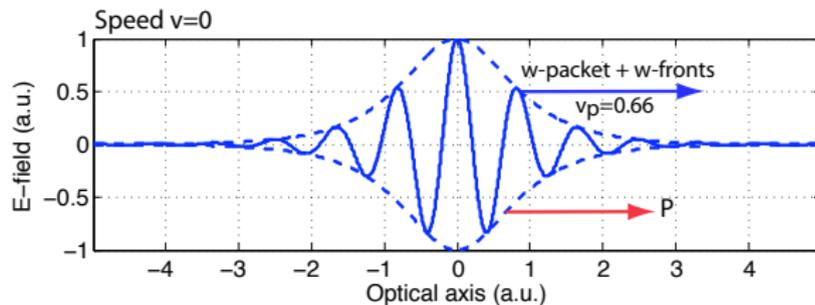
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Thank-You!

Acknowledgements

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

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



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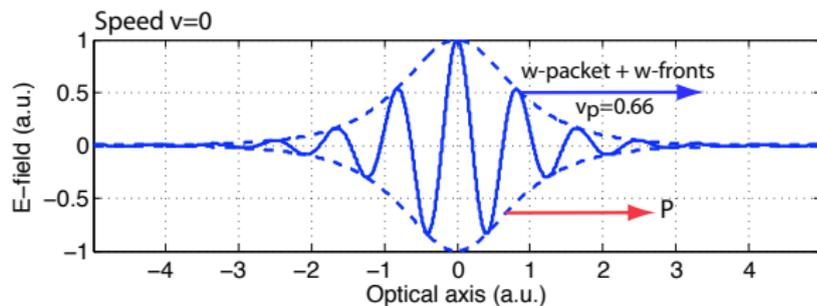
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Thank-You!

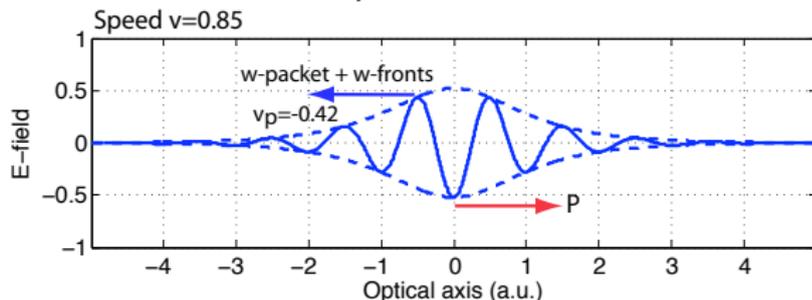
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- ▶ E.g. propagate with $v_p = 0.66c$ in material's frame:



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



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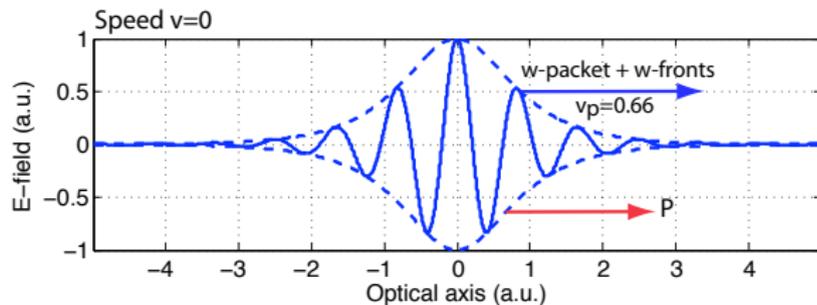
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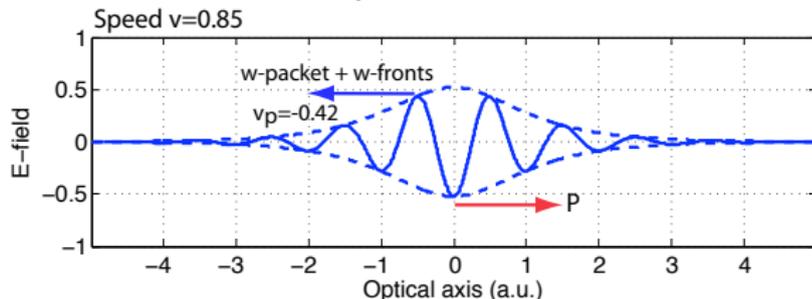
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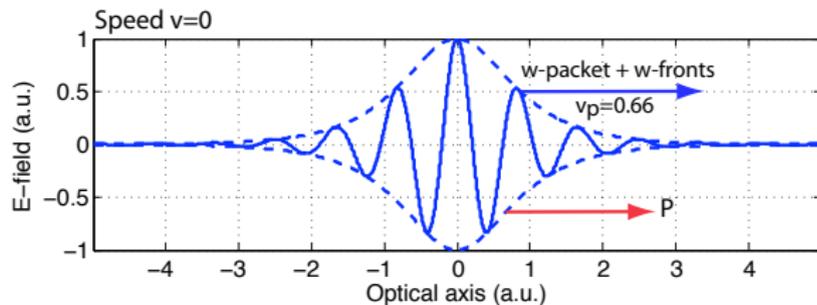
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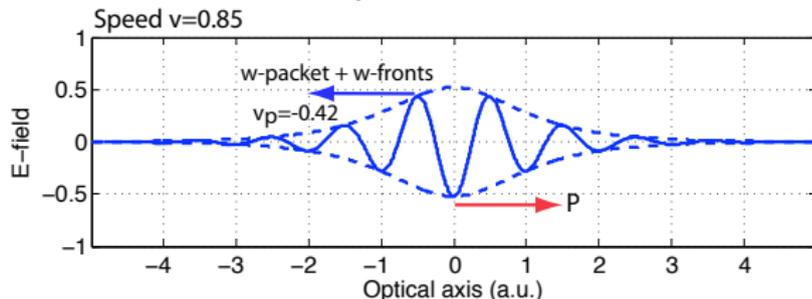
- ▶ Wave-packet moves the with wave-fronts. It's not NPV.

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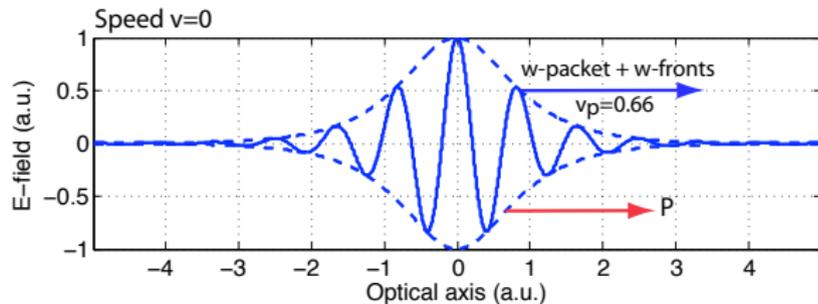
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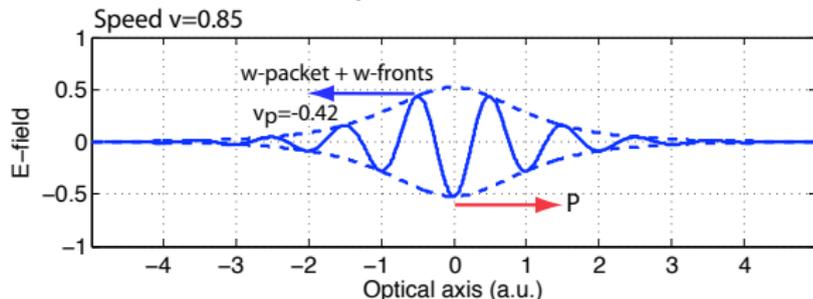
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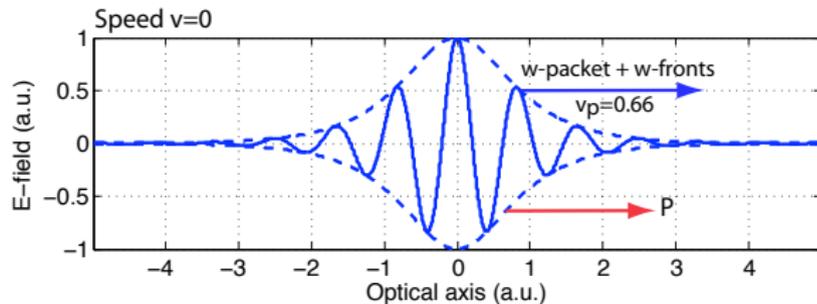
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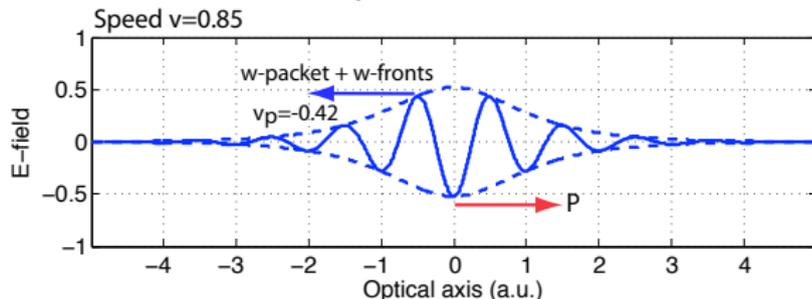
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Can actual $U < 0$ give Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

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

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- ▶ 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:
 - ◇ Material cannot disappear at the boundary

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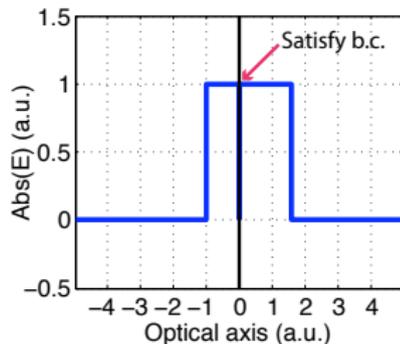
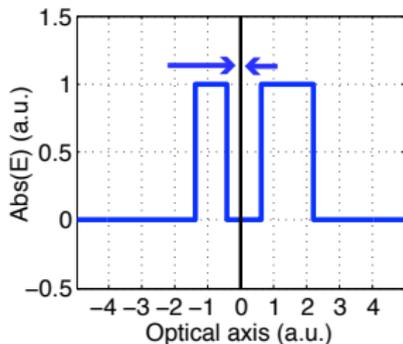
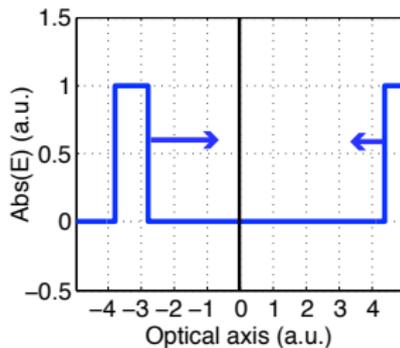
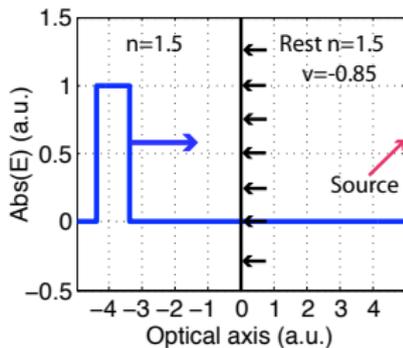
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Can actual $U < 0$ give Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Interface btw. stationary and moving medium. NR?
- ▶ Notice material cannot move towards the interface:
 - ◇ Material cannot disappear at the boundary
 - ◇ 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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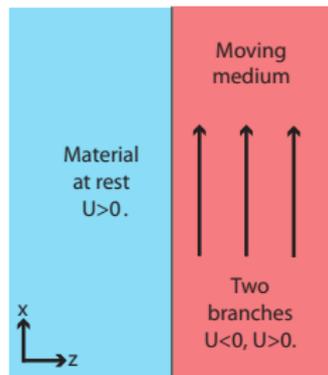
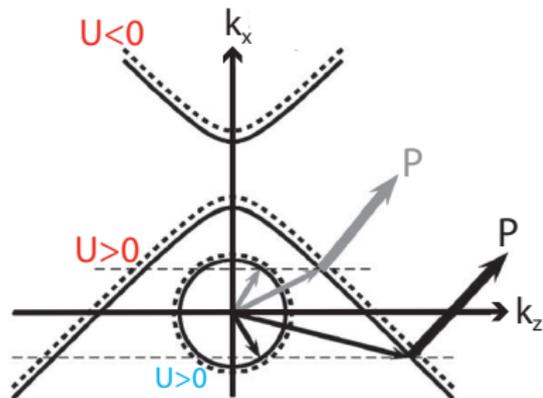
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- ▶ Material can only flow parallel to interface.
- ▶ Gregorczyk & Kong, Phys. Rev. B, 74 (2006).



- ▶ Lower branch $U > 0$, upper branch $U < 0$ (target).

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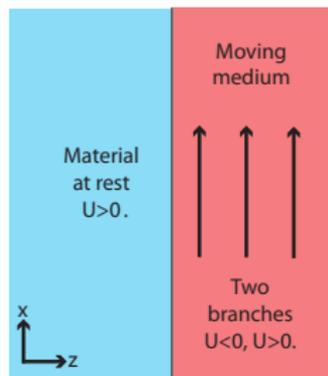
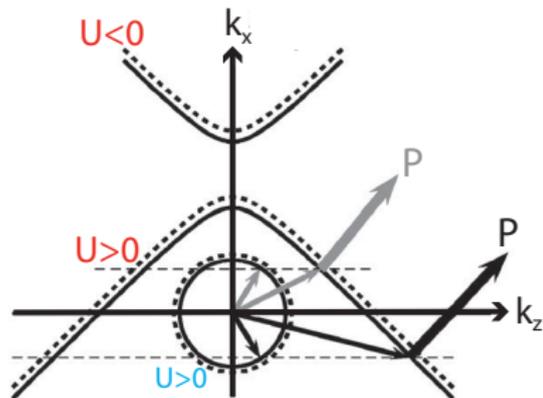
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- ▶ Conservation of k_x denoted by horizontal dashed lines.

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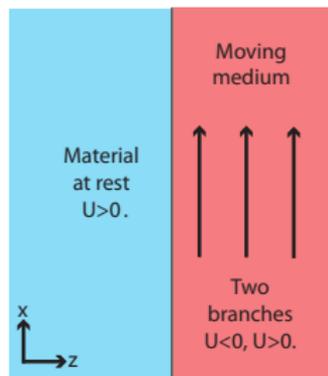
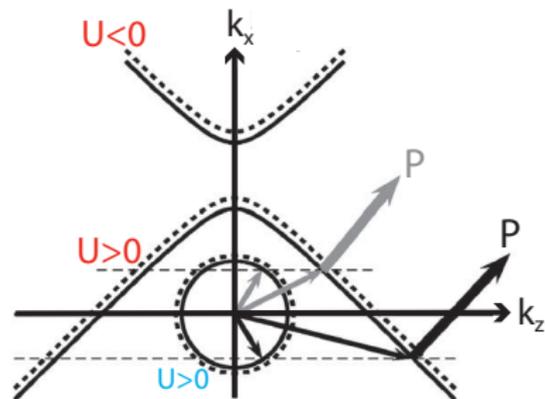
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Legitimate $U < 0$ used for Negative Refraction (NR)? No!

- ▶ Material can only flow parallel to interface.
- ▶ Gregorczyk & Kong, Phys. Rev. B, 74 (2006).



- ▶ Lower branch $U > 0$, upper branch $U < 0$ (target).
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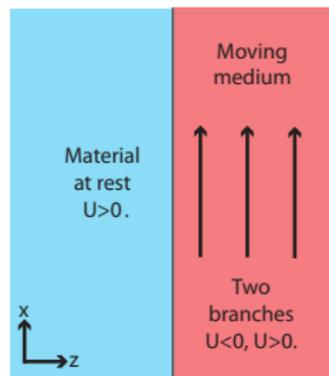
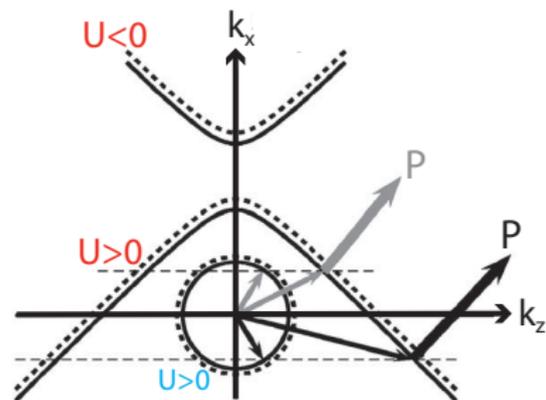
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- ▶ (Lower branch: just “counterposition” $P_x k_x / \omega < 0$).

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- Thesis: NPV always needs dispersion!

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- ▶ EPSRC, Grant No. EP/E031463/1.
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