

On massive photons in dielectrics

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Proca in vacuum

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F^{\alpha\beta}F_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 A^\alpha A_\alpha$$

$$\partial^\alpha F_{\alpha\beta} + \mu^2 A_\beta = 0 \quad \xRightarrow{\partial^\beta} \quad \partial^\beta A_\beta = 0$$

η ... Minkowski metric

μ ... photon mass

A ... vector potential

Proca in dielectric

Gordon metric: $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + (1 - n^2)u^\alpha u^\beta$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\alpha\rho}\gamma^{\beta\sigma}F_{\alpha\beta}F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 A_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2 A_\beta = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0$$

μ ... photon mass

A ... vector potential

u ... 4-velocity of medium

n ... refractive index

Proca in dielectric

Gordon metric: $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + (1 - n^2)u^\alpha u^\beta$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\alpha\rho}\gamma^{\beta\sigma}F_{\alpha\beta}F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\eta^{\alpha\beta}A_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2\gamma_{\sigma\alpha}\eta^{\alpha\beta}A_\beta = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \eta^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0$$

μ ... photon mass

A ... vector potential

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Proca in dielectric

Gordon metric: $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + (1 - n^2)u^\alpha u^\beta$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\alpha\rho}\gamma^{\beta\sigma}F_{\alpha\beta}F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\gamma^{\alpha\beta}A_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2 A_\sigma = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0$$

μ ... photon mass

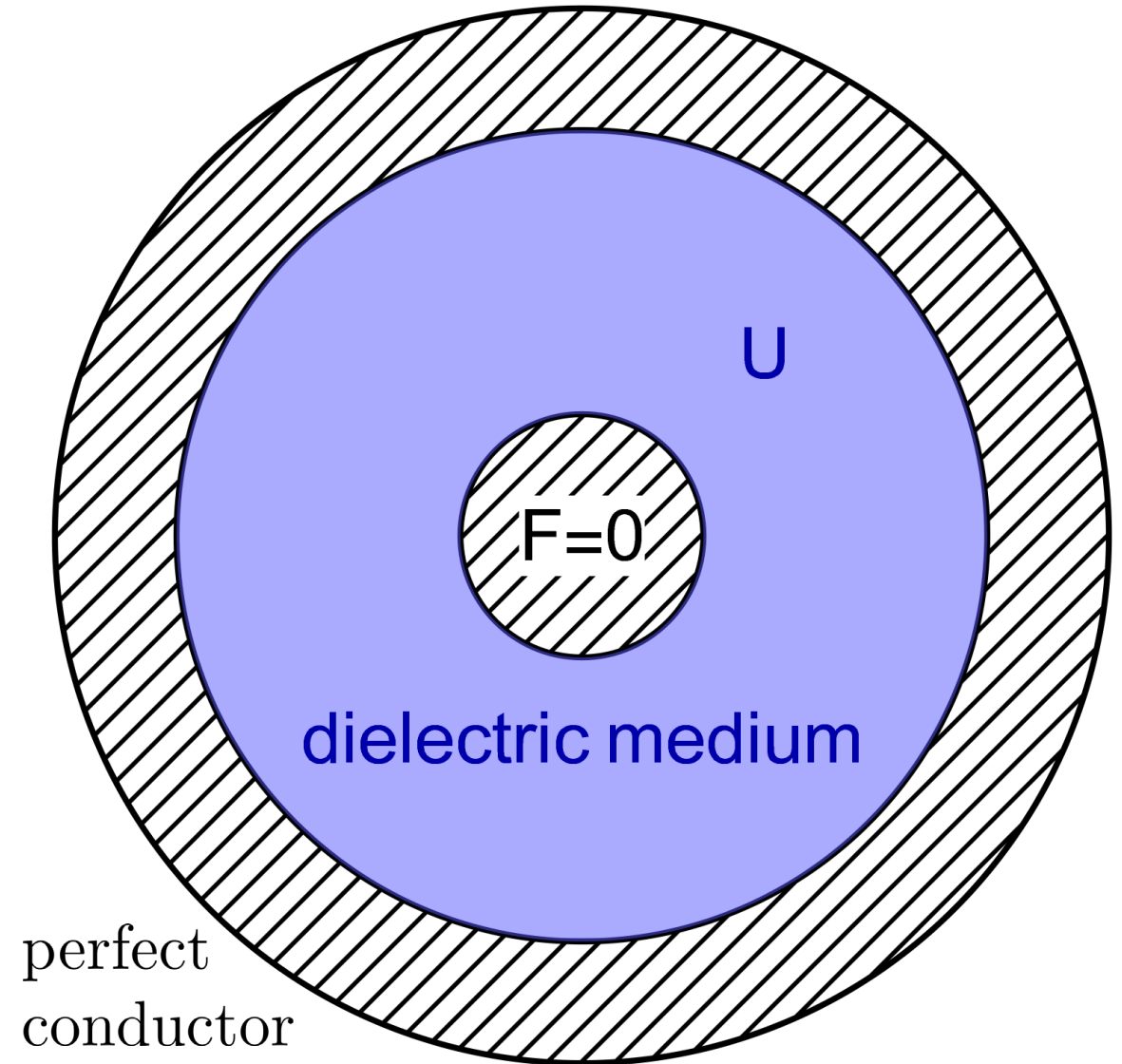
A ... vector potential

u ... 4-velocity of medium

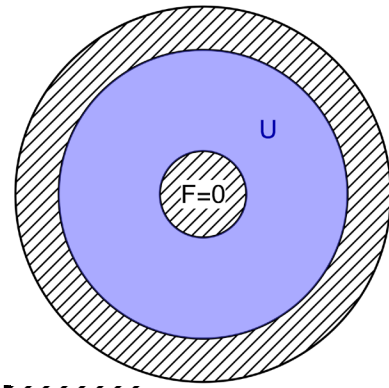
n ... refractive index

Coaxial Waveguide

$$\begin{cases} (\square_\gamma - \mu^2) A_\alpha = 0 & \text{in } U \\ & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$



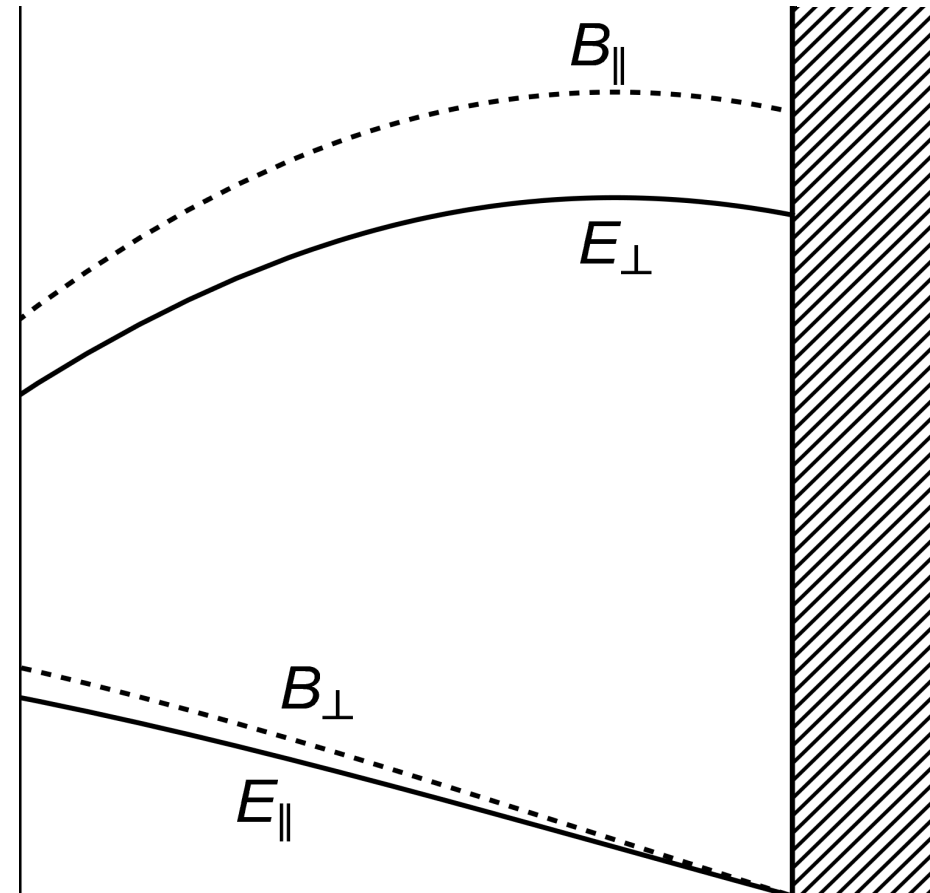
Coaxial Waveguide - Boundary



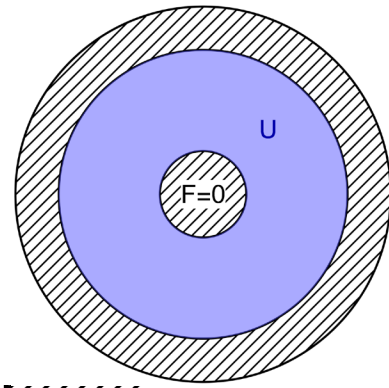
$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Maxwell:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Coaxial Waveguide - Boundary

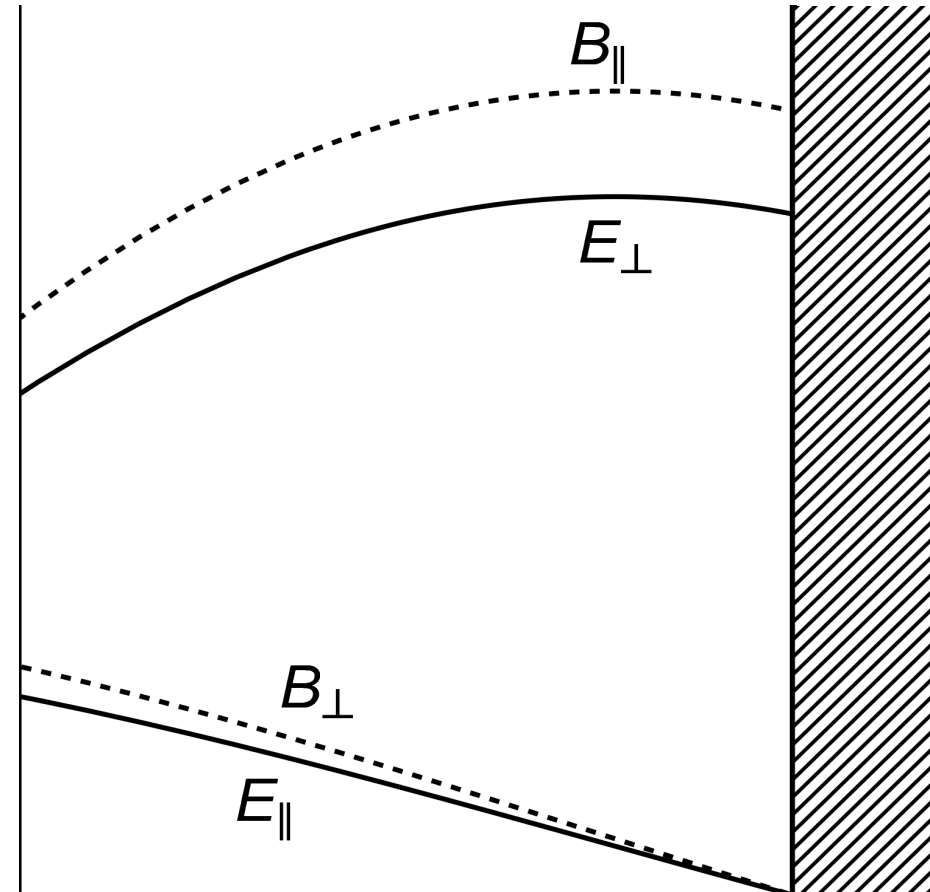


$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ E_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

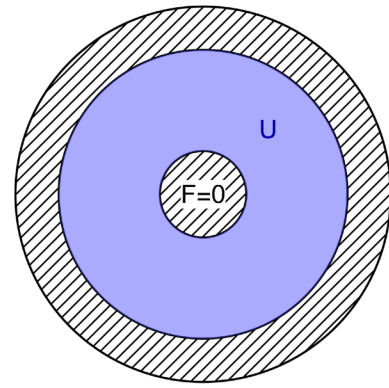
Maxwell:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 & \implies \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 & \implies \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$F = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$$



Coaxial Waveguide - Boundary



$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ E_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Maxwell:

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$$F = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$$

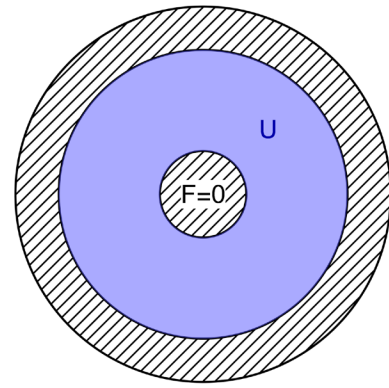
$$\begin{cases} (\square_{\gamma} - \mu^2) A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Proca:

$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2 A_{\sigma} = 0$$

$$F \equiv 0 \iff A \equiv 0$$

Coaxial Waveguide - Boundary



$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ E_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Maxwell:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 & \implies \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = 0 & \implies \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{B} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$F = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (\square_{\gamma} - \mu^2) A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Proca:

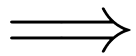
$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta} \partial_{\alpha} F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2 A_{\sigma} = 0$$

$$F \equiv 0 \iff A \equiv 0$$

A_{α} continuous

Coaxial Waveguide

$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ E_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

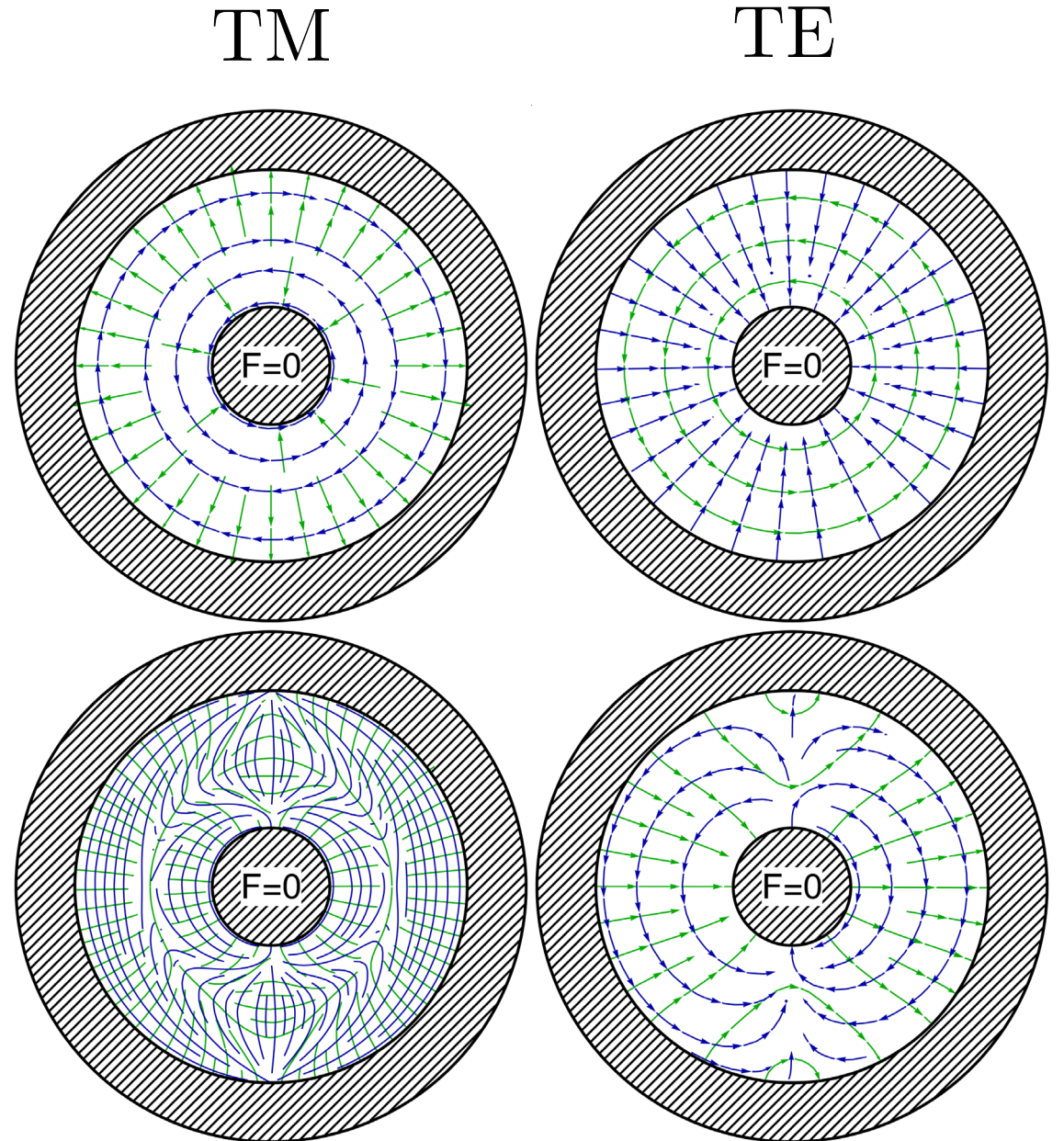


Mode solutions:

TM: $B_z = 0$ in U

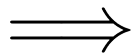
TE: $E_z = 0$ in U

TEM: $B_z = E_z = 0$ in U



Coaxial Waveguide

$$\begin{cases} \square_{\gamma} A_{\alpha} = 0 & \text{in } U \\ E_{\parallel} = B_{\perp} = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

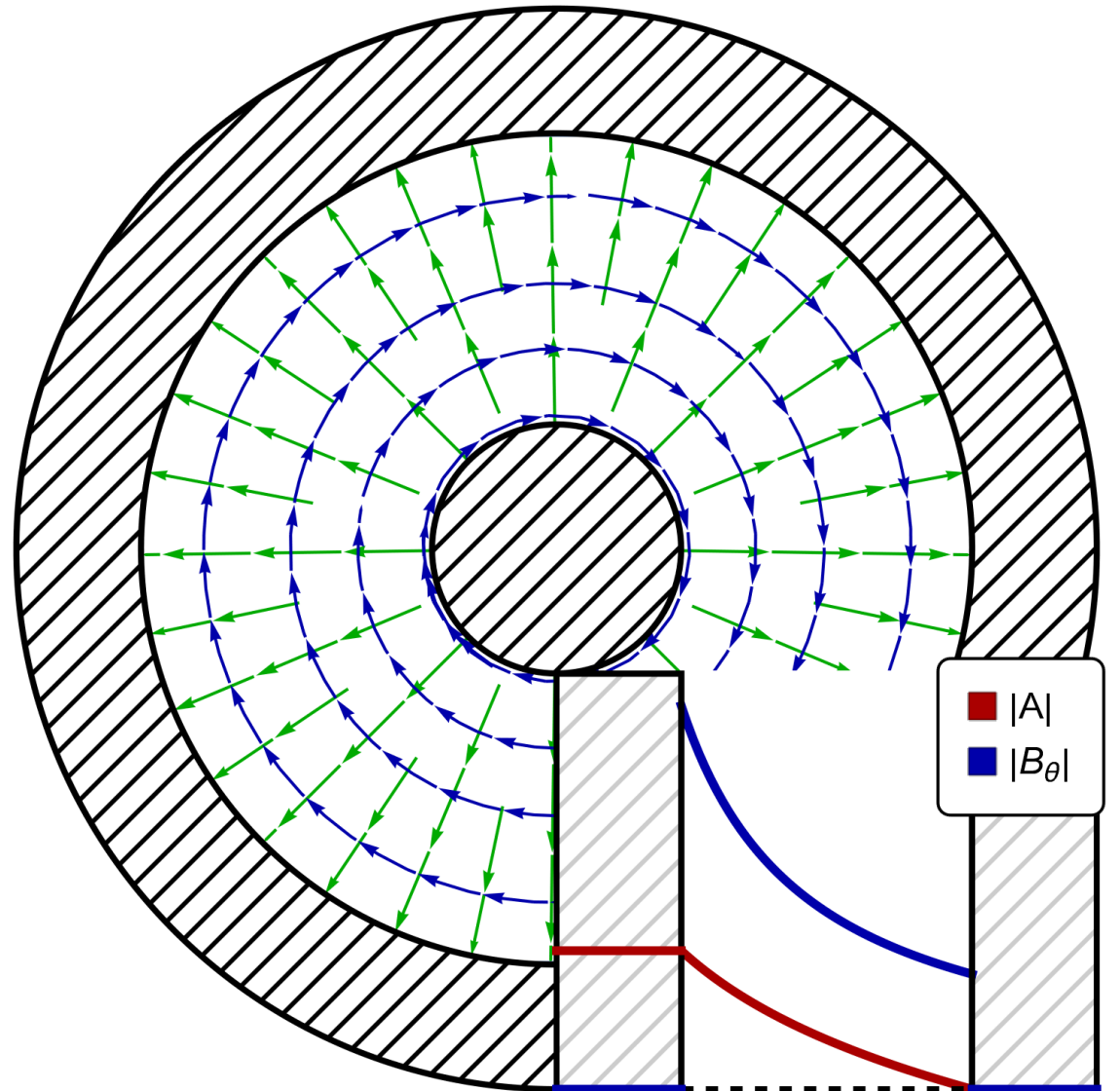


Mode solutions:

TM: $B_z = 0$ in U

TE: $E_z = 0$ in U

TEM: $B_z = E_z = 0$ in U



Coaxial Waveguide

Mode solutions:

$$\text{TM:} \quad B_z = 0 \text{ in } U$$

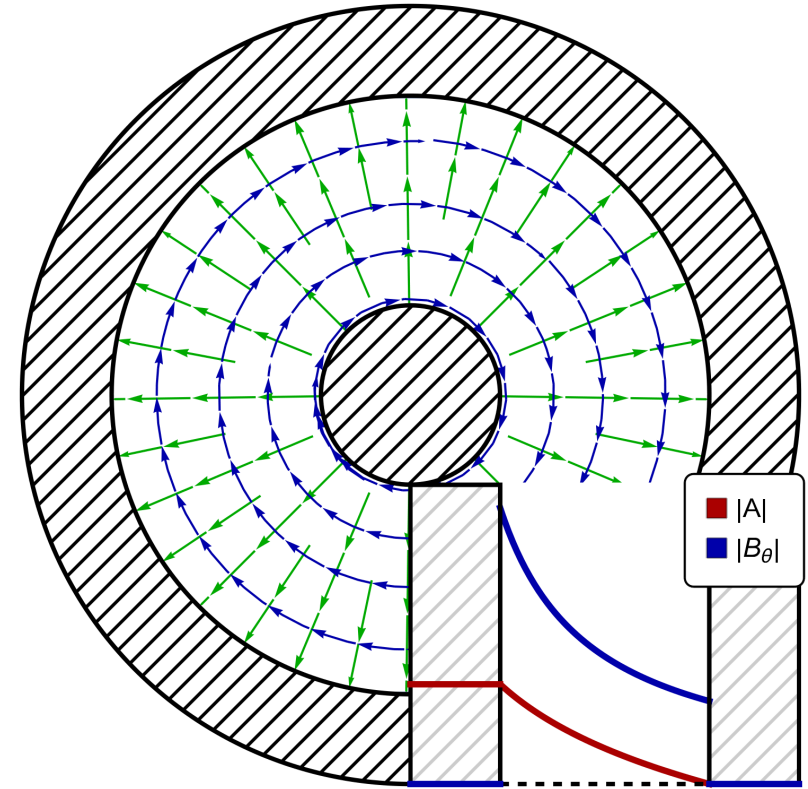
$$\text{TE:} \quad E_z = 0 \text{ in } U$$

$$\text{TEM:} \quad B_z = E_z = 0 \text{ in } U$$

$$A_\alpha \neq 0 \text{ on } \partial U$$

\implies

incompatible with Proca



$$\begin{cases} (\square_\gamma - \mu^2) A_\alpha = 0 & \text{in } U \\ A_\alpha = 0 & \text{on } \partial U \end{cases}$$

Proca in dielectric

Gordon metric: $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + (1 - n^2)u^\alpha u^\beta$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}\gamma^{\alpha\rho}\gamma^{\beta\sigma}F_{\alpha\beta}F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\gamma^{\alpha\beta}A_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha F_{\beta\sigma} + \mu^2 A_\sigma = 0 \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \gamma^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\alpha A_\beta = 0$$

μ ... photon mass

A ... vector potential

u ... 4-velocity of medium

n ... refractive index

Modified Proca in dielectric

$$M^{\alpha\beta} = \eta^{\alpha\beta} + u^\alpha u^\beta - \omega^\alpha \omega^\beta$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} \gamma^{\alpha\rho} \gamma^{\beta\sigma} F_{\alpha\beta} F_{\rho\sigma} + \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 M^{\alpha\beta} A_\alpha A_\beta$$

$$\begin{cases} \square_\gamma A_\alpha = 0 & \text{longitudinal} \\ (\square_\gamma - \mu^2) A_\alpha = 0 & \text{transverse} \end{cases}$$

μ ... photon mass

A ... vector potential

u ... 4-velocity of medium

ω ... preferred space-like direction

Summary

- Standard formulation of Proca
incompatible with TEM modes
→ proposed modified Lagrangian

Outlook

- Extending to optical fiber case
→ estimating photon mass bounds