

 Contenido archivado el 2023-04-03

A new invisibility cloak to conceal objects in diffusive atmospheres is devised

Researchers at the Public University of Navarre (NUP/UPNA) and the Universitat Politècnica de València (UPV) have come up with a new invisibility cloak capable of concealing objects in diffusive atmospheres, not just in permanent light, made possible by the cloaks developed so far, but also in any kind of light. Their work, which establishes the bases to render undetectable, for example, a plane in the fog or a submarine in the sea

As Carlos García-Meca of the UPV's Centre for Nanophotonic Technology explained, diffusive environments are those in which the light is not propagated in a straight line, but bounces around. "To provide some cases closer to us, a diffusive environment would be what we find on a foggy day, in cloudy water or in a place with smoke, but also in our organic tissue. Our proposal establishes the bases, for example to make a plane in the fog or a submarine in the sea undetectable," stressed García-Meca.

The NUP-UPNA and UPV researchers have conducted a simulation of this new invisibility cloak and will soon be working to build it in the lab. "It would be fairly straightforward because all we would need is two different materials with a specific diffusivity; by playing around with them we would be capable of producing the cloak that would cause the light to circulate around the object in such a way that the object would end up hidden. We could achieve perfect invisibility; but only for diffusive atmospheres, of course," stressed the lead researcher Bakhtiyar Orazbayev, who is conducting his work at the Public University of Navarre.

The idea of making an object invisible by surrounding it in a special material capable of making the light bend around it was proposed about a decade ago. Since then, scientists have discovered that producing a device of this type is fraught with

difficulties from a fundamental as well a technological point of view.

“It has recently been shown that this difficulty disappears if the object one is intending to conceal is in a diffusive environment. In this case, and unlike in non-diffusive atmospheres, it is possible to build, in a fairly straightforward way, invisibility cloaks of a macroscopic size that work for any light direction and on a high bandwidth. However, the cloaks proposed so far do not work properly when the object is illuminated by short light pulses, essential in a large number of applications,” pointed out Alejandro Martínez-Abiétar, researcher at the Centre for Nanophotonic Technology.

The proposal devised by the UPV and NUP-UPNA researchers solves this problem by taking a different approach based on a technique known as transformation optics, which enables one to know which material is best suited to creating the cloak and concealing the object.

The devices have several applications which cannot be tackled by means of any previous design. “Apart from the ones already mentioned, they would render invisible objects susceptible to causing interference in communication systems and in image tomography systems in which work is often done with diffusive mediums such as organic tissue,” concluded Miguel Beruete, a researcher at the Public University of Navarre.

Países

Spain

Colaborador

Aportado por

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Última actualización: 20 Enero 2017

Permalink: <https://cordis.europa.eu/article/id/131855-a-new-invisibility-cloak-to-conceal-objects-in-diffusive-atmospheres-is-devised/es>

European Union, 2025

