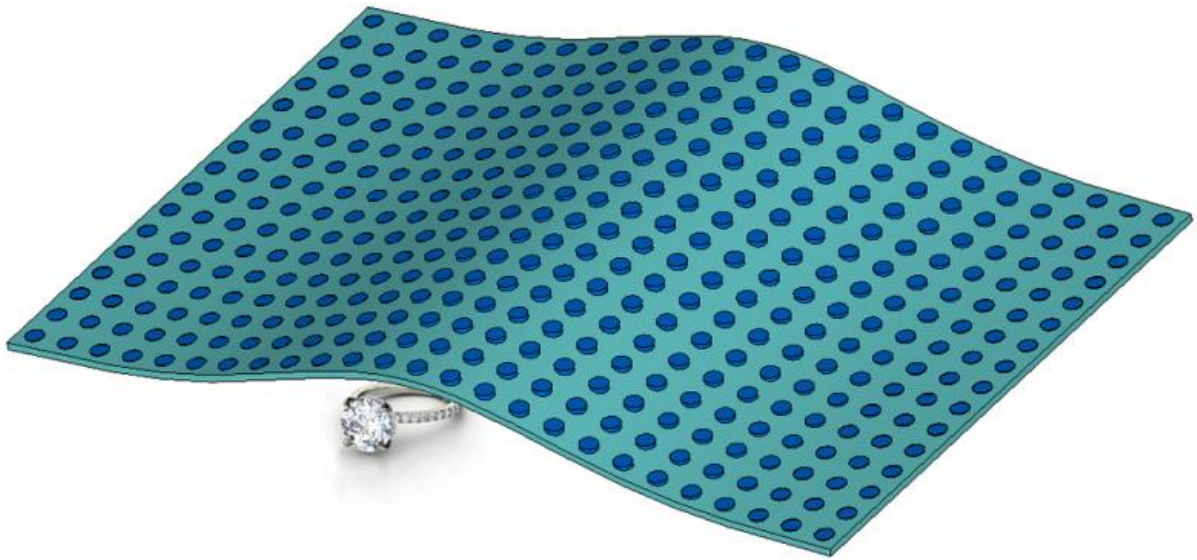


Engineers give invisibility cloaks a slimmer design

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An extremely thin cloaking device is designed using dielectric materials. The cloak is a thin Teflon sheet (light blue) embedded with many small, cylindrical ceramic particles (dark blue). Credit: Li-Yi Hsu/Jacobs School of Engineering/UC San Diego

Researchers have developed a new design for a cloaking device that overcomes some of the limitations of existing "invisibility cloaks." In a new study, electrical engineers at the University of California, San Diego have designed a cloaking device that is both thin and does not alter the brightness of light around a hidden object. The technology behind this

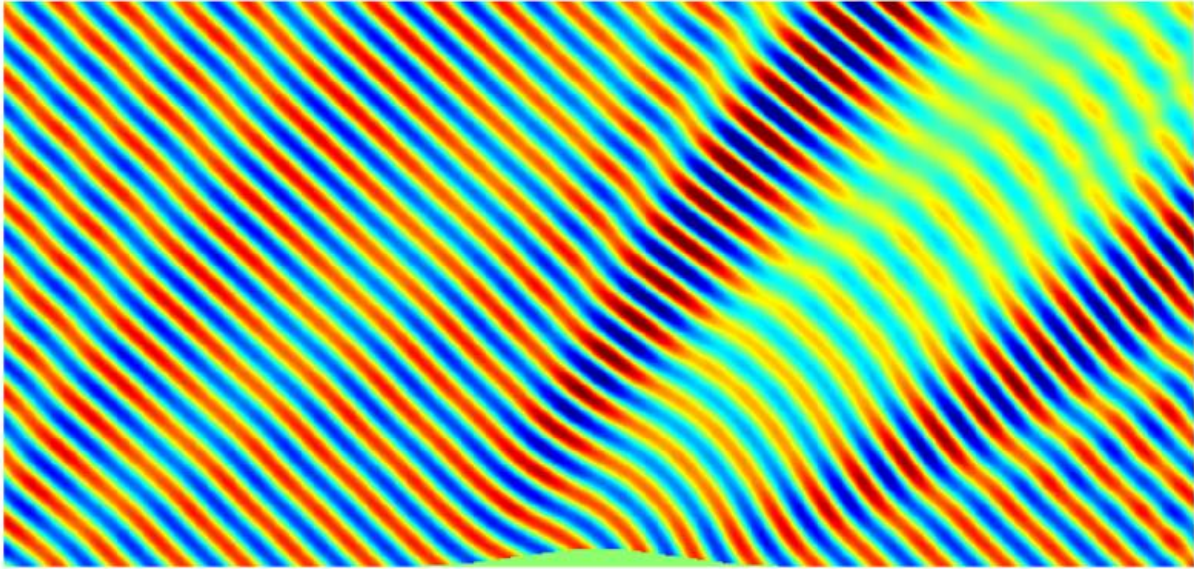
cloak will have more applications than invisibility, such as concentrating solar energy and increasing signal speed in optical communications.

"Invisibility may seem like magic at first, but its underlying concepts are familiar to everyone. All it requires is a clever manipulation of our perception," said Boubacar Kanté, a professor in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering and the senior author of the study. "Full invisibility still seems beyond reach today, but it might become a reality in the near future thanks to recent progress in cloaking devices."

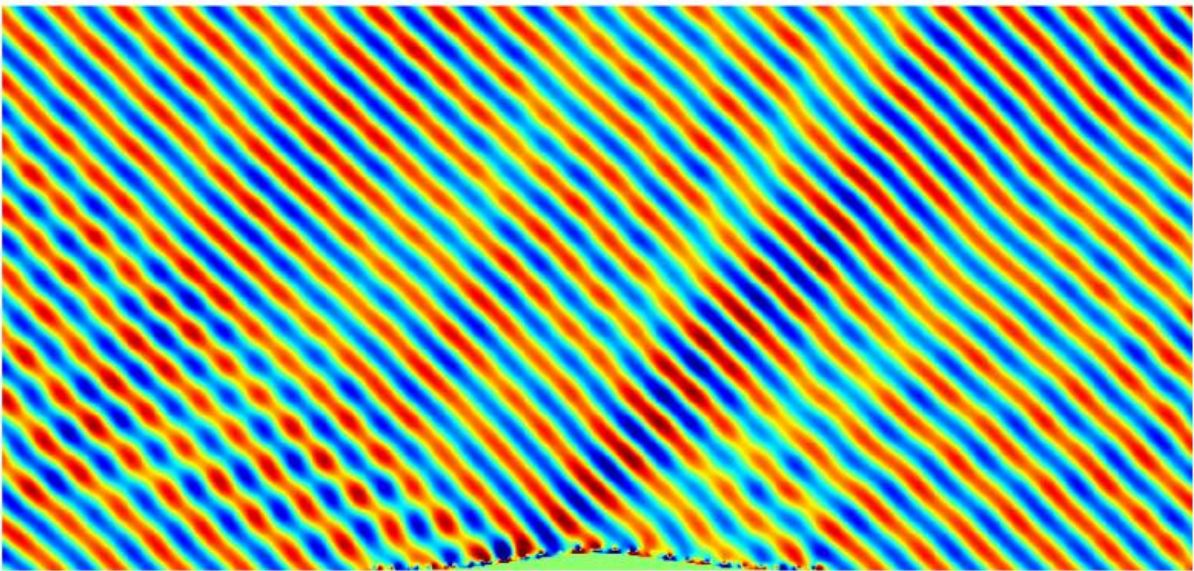
As their name implies, cloaks are devices that cover objects to make them appear invisible. The idea behind cloaking is to change the scattering of electromagnetic waves—such as [light](#) and radar—off an object to make it less detectable to these wave frequencies.

One of the drawbacks of cloaking devices is that they are typically bulky.

"Previous cloaking studies needed many layers of materials to hide an object, the cloak ended up being much thicker than the size of the object being covered," said Li-Yi Hsu, electrical engineering Ph.D. student at UC San Diego and the first author of the study, which was recently published in the journal *Progress In Electromagnetics Research*. "In this study, we show that we can use a thin single-layer sheet for cloaking."



Uncloaked



Cloaked

The reflection pattern from an uncloaked object on a flat surface (top) compared to the reflection pattern of the same object covered with the cloaking device (bottom), which effectively mimics the reflection from a completely flat surface. Credit: Li-Yi Hsu/Jacobs School of Engineering/UC San Diego

The researchers say that their cloak also overcomes another fundamental drawback of existing [cloaking devices](#): being "lossy." Cloaks that are lossy reflect light at a lower intensity than what hits their surface.

"Imagine if you saw a sharp drop in brightness around the hidden object, it would be an obvious telltale. This is what happens when you use a lossy cloaking device," said Kanté. "What we have achieved in this study is a 'lossless' cloak. It won't lose any intensity of the light that it reflects."

Many cloaks are lossy because they are made with metal particles, which absorb light. The researchers report that one of the keys to their cloak's design is the use of non-conductive materials called dielectrics, which unlike metals do not absorb light. This cloak includes two dielectrics, a proprietary ceramic and Teflon, which are structurally tailored on a very fine scale to change the way [light waves](#) reflect off of the cloak.

In their experiments, the researchers specifically designed a "carpet" cloak, which works by cloaking an object sitting on top of a flat surface. The cloak makes the whole system—object and surface—appear flat by mimicking the reflection of light off the flat surface. Any object reflects light differently from a flat surface, but when the object is covered by the cloak, light from different points is reflected out of sync, effectively cancelling the overall distortion of light caused by the object's shape.

"This cloaking device basically fools the observer into thinking that there's a [flat surface](#)," said Kanté.

The researchers used Computer-Aided Design software with electromagnetic simulation to design and optimize the cloak. The cloak was modeled as a thin matrix of Teflon in which many small cylindrical ceramic particles were embedded, each with a different height

depending on its position on the cloak.

"By changing the height of each dielectric particle, we were able to control the reflection of light at each point on the cloak," explained Hsu. "Our computer simulations show how our cloaking device would behave in reality. We were able to demonstrate that a thin cloak designed with cylinder-shaped dielectric particles can help us significantly reduce the object's shadow."

"Doing whatever we want with light waves is really exciting," said Kanté. "Using this technology, we can do more than make things invisible. We can change the way light waves are being reflected at will and ultimately focus a large area of sunlight onto a solar power tower, like what a solar concentrator does. We also expect this technology to have applications in optics, interior design and art."

More information: "Extremely Thin Dielectric Metasurface for Carpet Cloaking" by Li-Yi Hsu, Thomas Lepetit, and Boubacar Kanté from the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the UC San Diego Jacobs School of Engineering. This paper was published June 25 in the journal *Progress In Electromagnetics Research*.

www.jpier.org/PIER/pier.php?paper=15032005

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