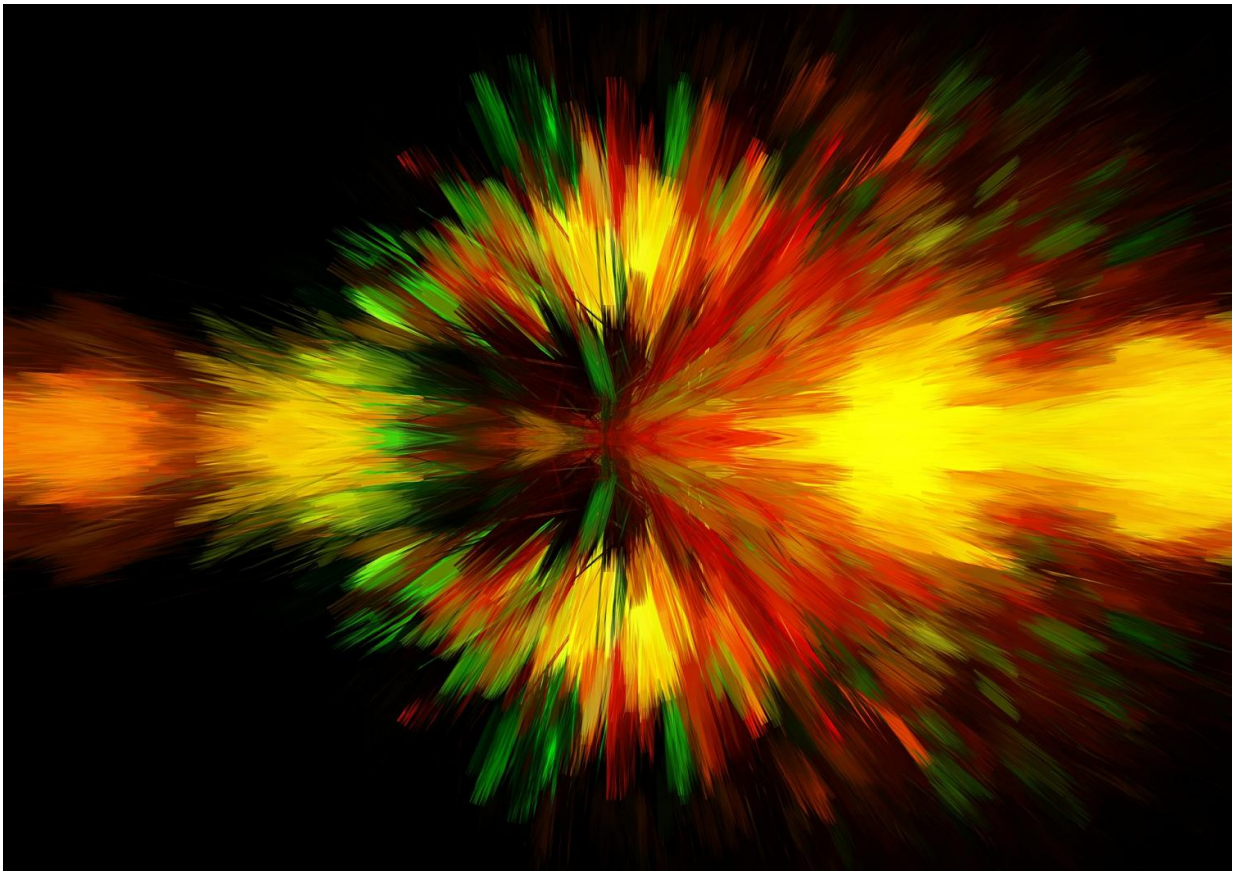


Physicists uncover the topological origin of surface electromagnetic waves

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In work that provides insights for several areas of wave physics, including Maxwell electromagnetism, topological quantum states, and

plasmonics/metamaterials, scientists have shown that the well-known surface electromagnetic waves at interfaces between homogeneous isotropic media, obtained within classical Maxwell's electromagnetism, also have a purely topological origin, similar to quantum topological states.

Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, which was formulated 150 years ago, was one of the greatest breakthroughs in physics. It united electricity and magnetism, provided an ultimate description of [electromagnetic waves](#), including light, and anticipated relativity and the field theories of the 20th century. More recently, more than 60 years ago, scientists found that [electromagnetic radiation](#) can not only propagate in free space but can also form [surface waves](#) at interfaces between media, such as between metals and air or glass. This resulted in the development of plasmonics and metamaterials, where surface electromagnetic waves underpin a number of phenomena and useful applications.

Another area of modern physics where surface waves play a crucial role is topological [quantum](#) systems, which are very robust against small perturbations and continuous deformations. The discovery of nontrivial topological phases in condensed-matter quantum systems and the existence of topological surface modes at interfaces between topologically-different materials resulted in the Nobel Prize in physics in 2016.

Now, in a paper published in *Nature Communications*, scientists from the RIKEN Cluster for Pioneering Research in Japan have demonstrated that the well-known surface electromagnetic waves at interfaces between homogeneous isotropic media, obtained within classical Maxwell's electromagnetism, also have a purely topological origin, similar to quantum topological states.

This new approach illuminates the origin of surface electromagnetic

waves and explains why these waves appear at interfaces where one of the medium parameters (dielectric permittivity or magnetic permeability) changes its sign. Moreover, the number of surface modes is determined by the number of the bulk-medium parameters changing their signs at the [interface](#), which is called "bulk-boundary correspondence" in the topological formalism.

Konstantin Bliokh says, "There is a crucial difference between the topological description of surface Maxwell waves and that of previously known topological [surface](#) modes. So far, topological properties and classification of various wave systems have relied on mathematical properties of the Hamiltonian (i.e., energy) operator characterizing the system. In contrast, the topological properties of Maxwell's waves are described by the so-called helicity operator, which characterizes the chirality—or handedness—of circularly-polarized [electromagnetic](#) waves. Thus, our theory also extends the range of applicability of the topological approach to other wave systems. It shows that the topological classification can be associated not only with the Hamiltonian but also with other operators corresponding to conserved physical quantities."

Franco Nori says, "Our work provides a new twist and insights for several areas of wave physics: Maxwell electromagnetism, [topological](#) quantum states, and plasmonics/metamaterials."

More information: Konstantin Y. Bliokh et al. Topological non-Hermitian origin of surface Maxwell waves, *Nature Communications* (2019). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-08397-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-08397-6)

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