

# Trace Expressions and Associated Limits for Non-Equilibrium Casimir

## Torque

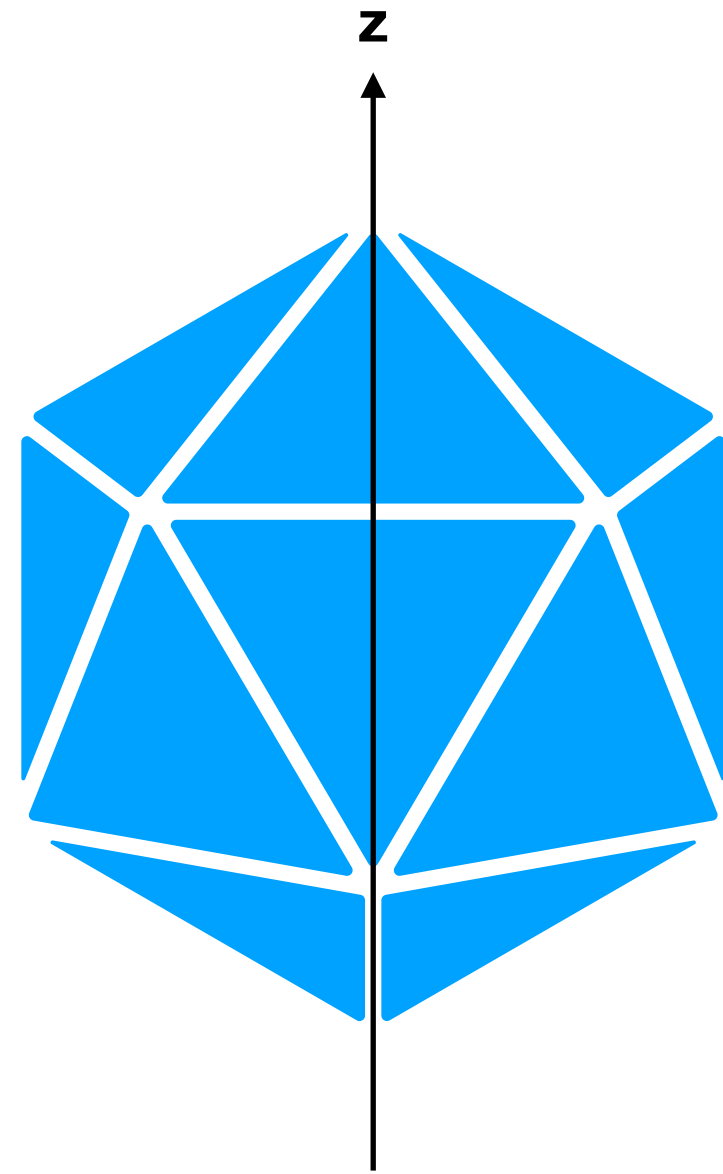
Benjamin Strekha<sup>1</sup>, Sean Molesky<sup>2</sup>, Pengning Chao<sup>1</sup>, Matthias Krüger<sup>3</sup>, Alejandro W. Rodriguez<sup>1</sup>

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### Thermal Casimir Torque on a Single Object



$$\mathbf{F} = \int_V d^3\mathbf{r} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega [\rho^*(\omega, \mathbf{r})\mathbf{E}(\omega, \mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{J}^*(\omega, \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{B}(\omega, \mathbf{r})]$$

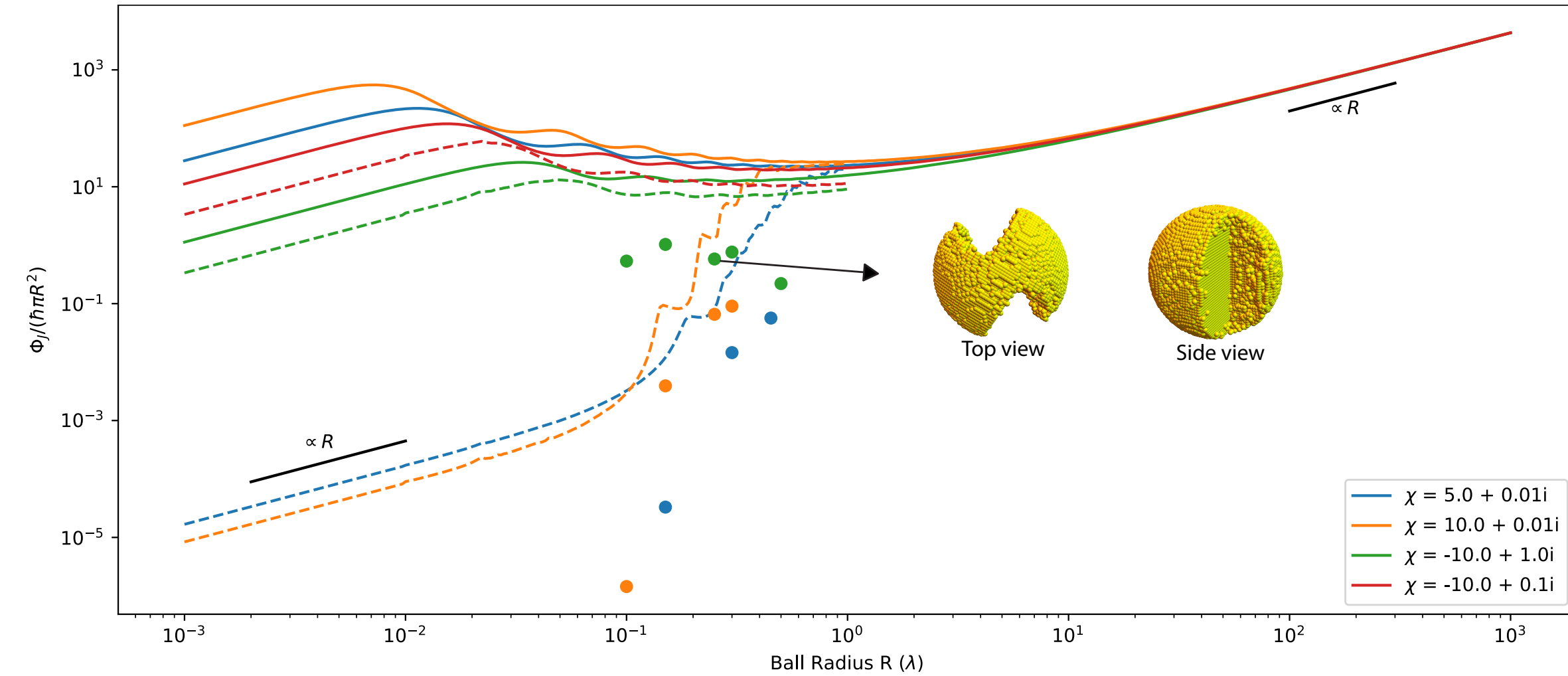
$$\mathbf{F}_{body} = \int_0^{\infty} d\omega (n_{BE}(\omega, T_{body}) - n_{BE}(\omega, T_{env})) \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ImTr} [(-\hat{\mathbf{p}}\mathbb{G}_0)(\mathbb{T}_{body}^A - \mathbb{T}_{body}\mathbb{G}_0^A\mathbb{T}_{body}^\dagger)]$$

↙ Müller and Krüger, *Phys. Rev. A*, 93:032511

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \int_V d^3\mathbf{r} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega \mathbf{r} \times [\rho^*(\omega, \mathbf{r})\mathbf{E}(\omega, \mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{J}^*(\omega, \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{B}(\omega, \mathbf{r})]$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{body} \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^{\infty} d\omega (n_{BE}(\omega, T_{body}) - n_{BE}(\omega, T_{env})) \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ImTr} \left[ - \underbrace{(\mathbf{r} \times \hat{\mathbf{p}})}_{\hat{\mathbf{L}}} \mathbb{G}_0 (\mathbb{T}_{body}^A - \mathbb{T}_{body}\mathbb{G}_0^A\mathbb{T}_{body}^\dagger) \right]$$

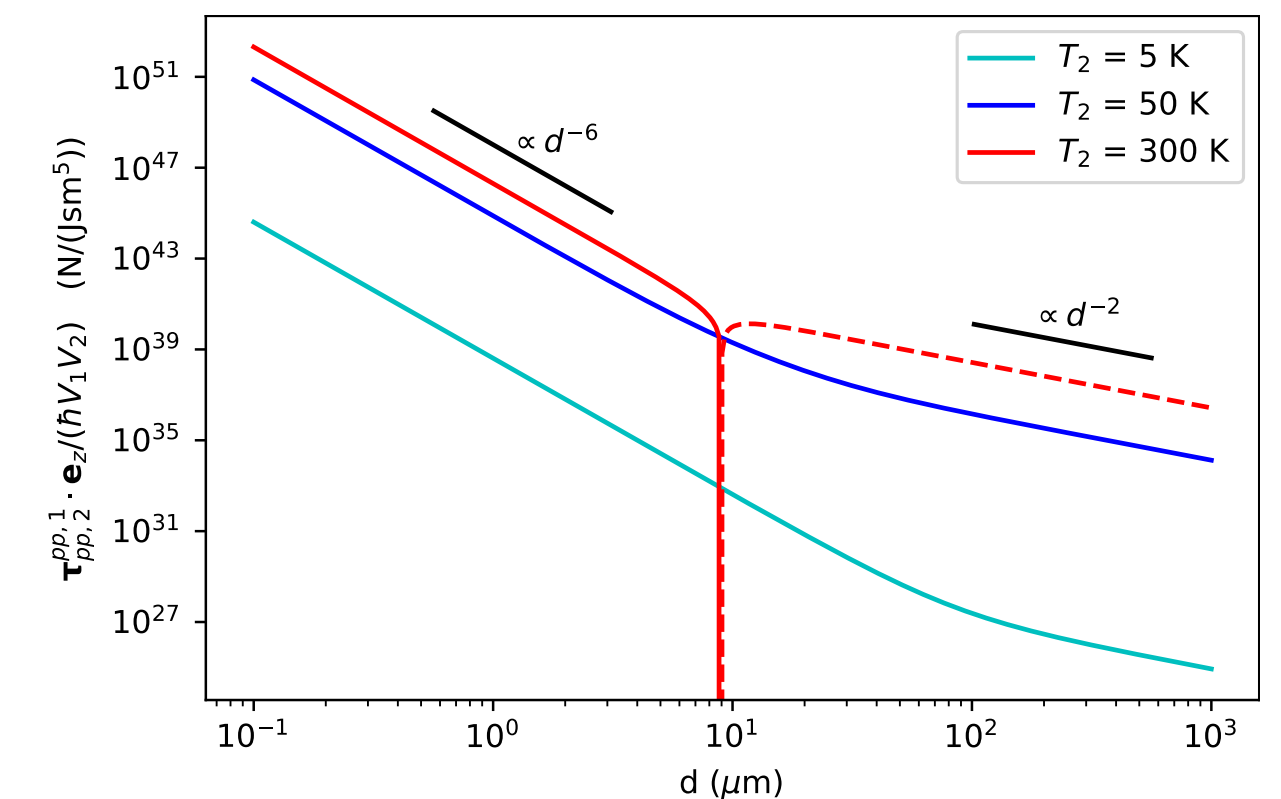
$$n_{BE}(\omega, T) = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}\right) - 1}$$



### Two Objects and the Point Particle Limit

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(\alpha), neq}(T_{env}, \{T_\beta\}) = \boldsymbol{\tau}^{(\alpha), eq}(T_{env}) + \sum_\beta (\boldsymbol{\tau}_\beta^{(\alpha)}(T_\beta) - \boldsymbol{\tau}_\beta^{(\alpha)}(T_{env}))$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{pp,2}^{pp,1} \cdot \mathbf{e}_z = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} d\omega \frac{(\omega/c)^4}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T_2}} - 1} \text{ImTr}_{cmp} [(\hat{J}_z \mathbb{G}_0)(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \bar{\alpha}_2^A \mathbb{G}_0^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_1) \bar{\alpha}_1^\dagger]$$



# The longitudinal component and screening of the Casimir interaction between spheres

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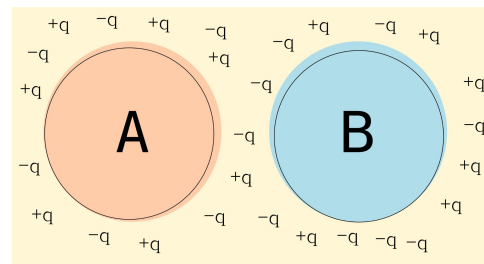
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1. Overview
2. The Casimir effect and optical tweezers
3. The scattering approach
4. The scattering matrix
5. Final remarks



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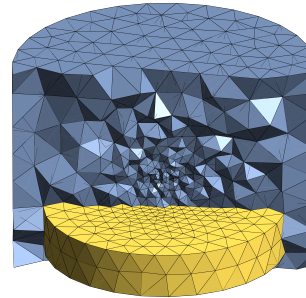
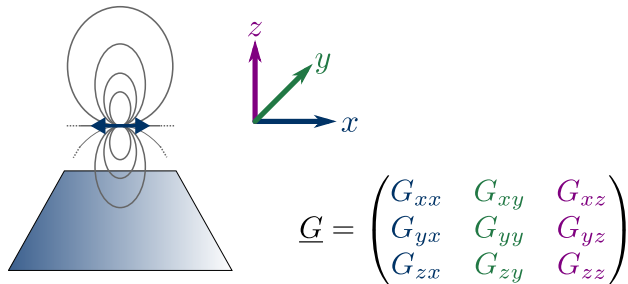
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# A time-domain approach for the Casimir-Polder interaction

Bettina Beverungen, Philip Trøst Kristensen,  
Francesco Intravaia and Kurt Busch

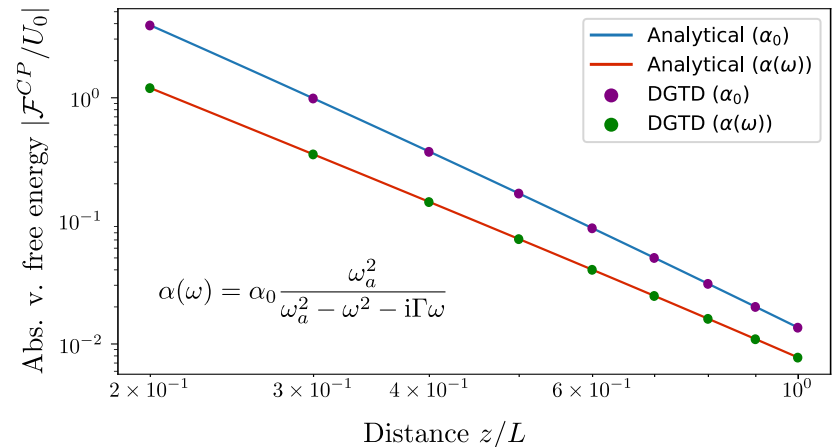
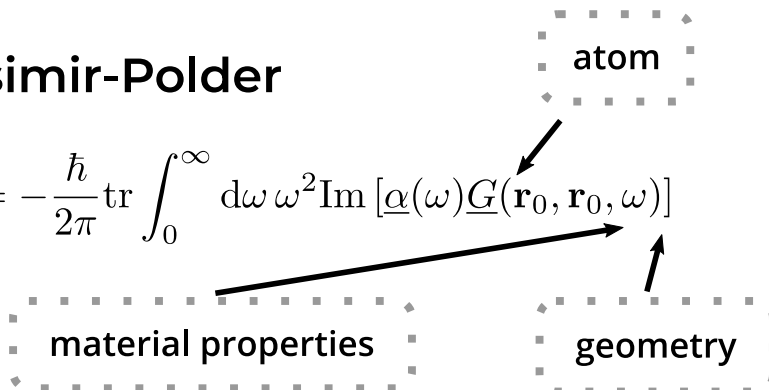
- Numerical calculation of fluctuation-induced interactions



- Discontinuous Galerkin time domain method

- Casimir-Polder

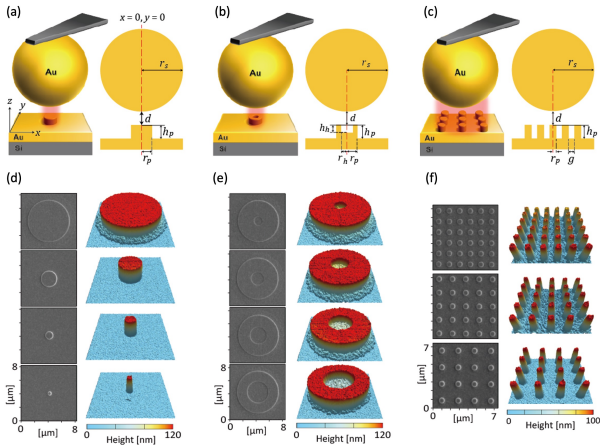
$$\mathcal{F}^{CP} = -\frac{\hbar}{2\pi} \text{tr} \int_0^\infty d\omega \omega^2 \text{Im} [\underline{\alpha}(\omega) \underline{G}(\mathbf{r}_0, \mathbf{r}_0, \omega)]$$



- Local & nonlocal material models

# Exact Casimir force calculations between a structured surface and a sphere

*B. Spreng and J. N. Munday*

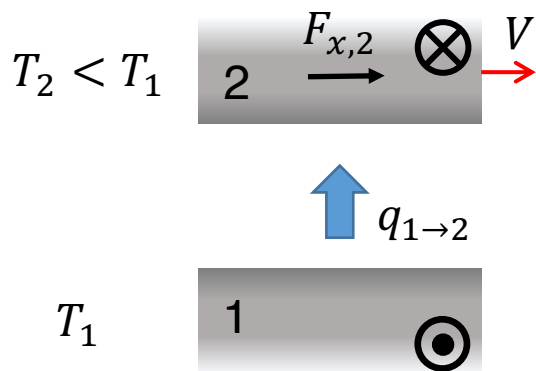




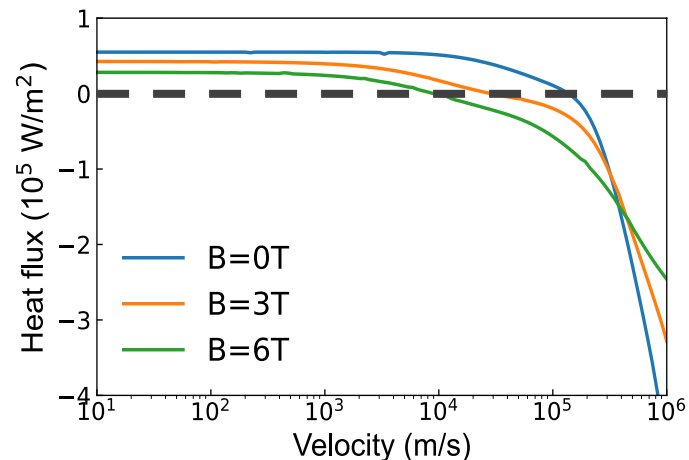
# Moving Media as a Photonic Heat Pump

Yoichiro Tsurimaki, Renwen Yu, Shanhui Fan, Stanford University

## System



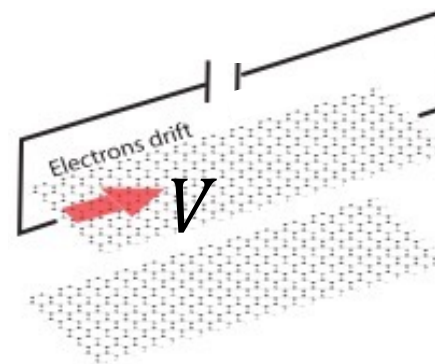
## Heat and momentum transfer analysis



## Thermodynamic efficiency

$$\eta = \frac{\gamma F_{x,2} V - (\gamma - 1) q_{z,1 \rightarrow 2}}{q_{z,1 \rightarrow 2}} \leq 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

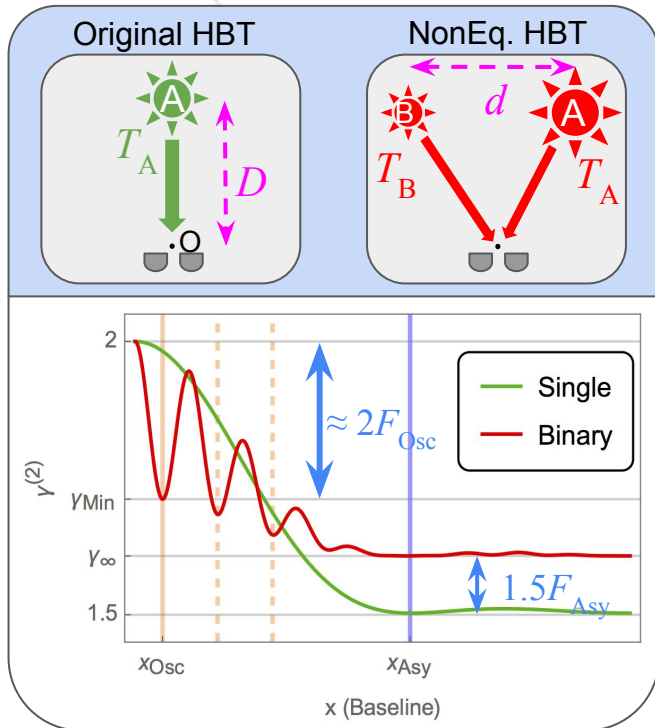
## Two graphene sheets



# Nonequilibrium Hanbury-Brown-Twiss experiment: Theory and application to binary stars

ELECTRODYNAMICS.ORG

Adrian Rubio López



- How can we use field correlations for characterizing nonequilibrium binary systems (stars or cold atoms)?
- How can we implement the Hanbury-Brown and Twiss experiment for measuring the temperatures of stars?
- What is the optimal strategy for measurements?

Adrian E. Rubio López, Fanglin Bao, Ashwin K. Boddeti, Hyunsoo Choi, and Zubin Jacob, in preparation.

# Casimir latching

