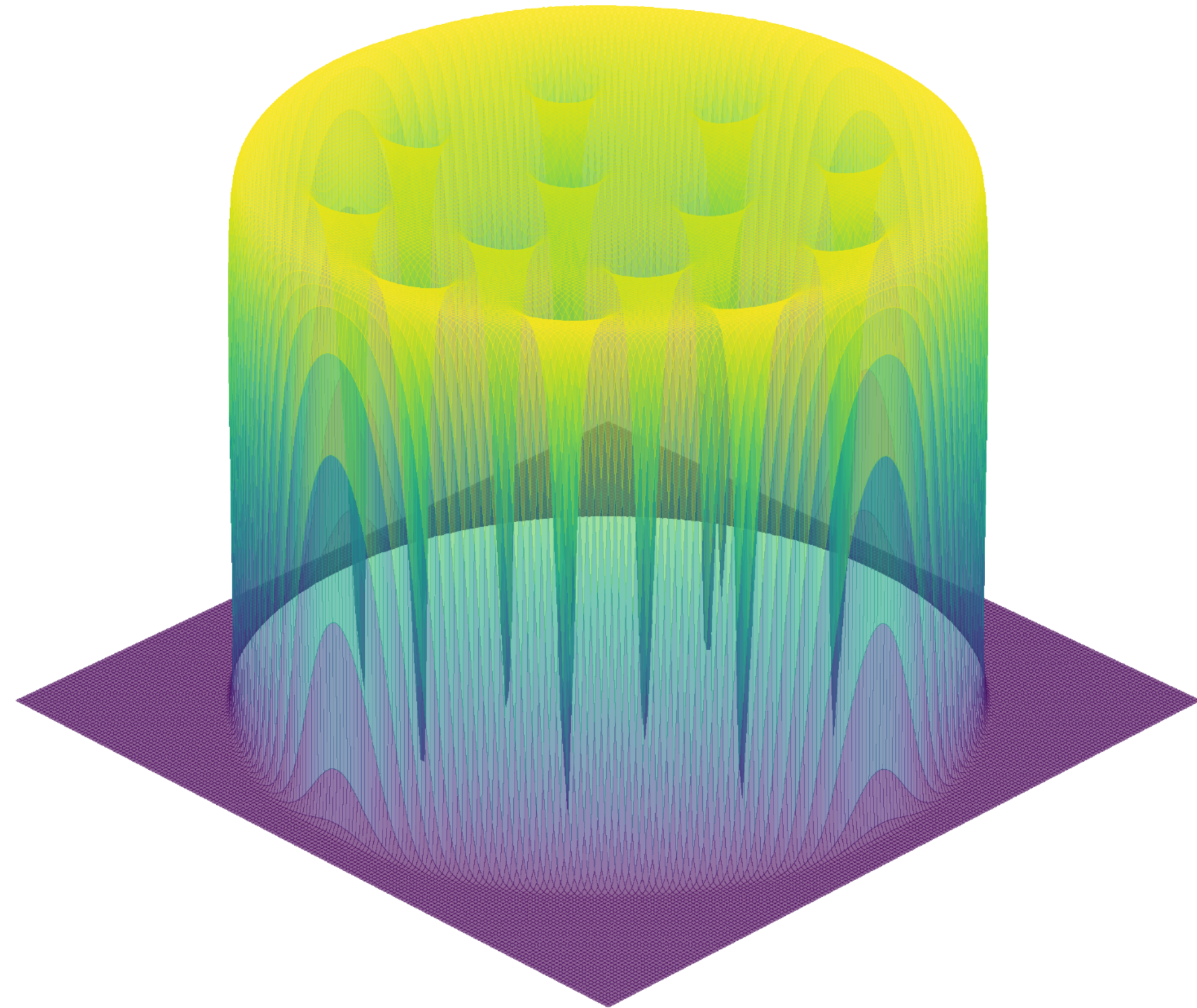


Exotic superfluids of homogeneous Bose-Einstein condensates



**Matthew Edmonds &
Matthew Davis**
University of Queensland

m.edmonds@uq.edu.au
13th December 2022

In this talk...

In this talk...

- * shaped light can create customizable potentials for ultracold gases

In this talk...

- * shaped light can create customizable potentials for ultracold gases
- * effectively homogeneous potentials realizable

In this talk...

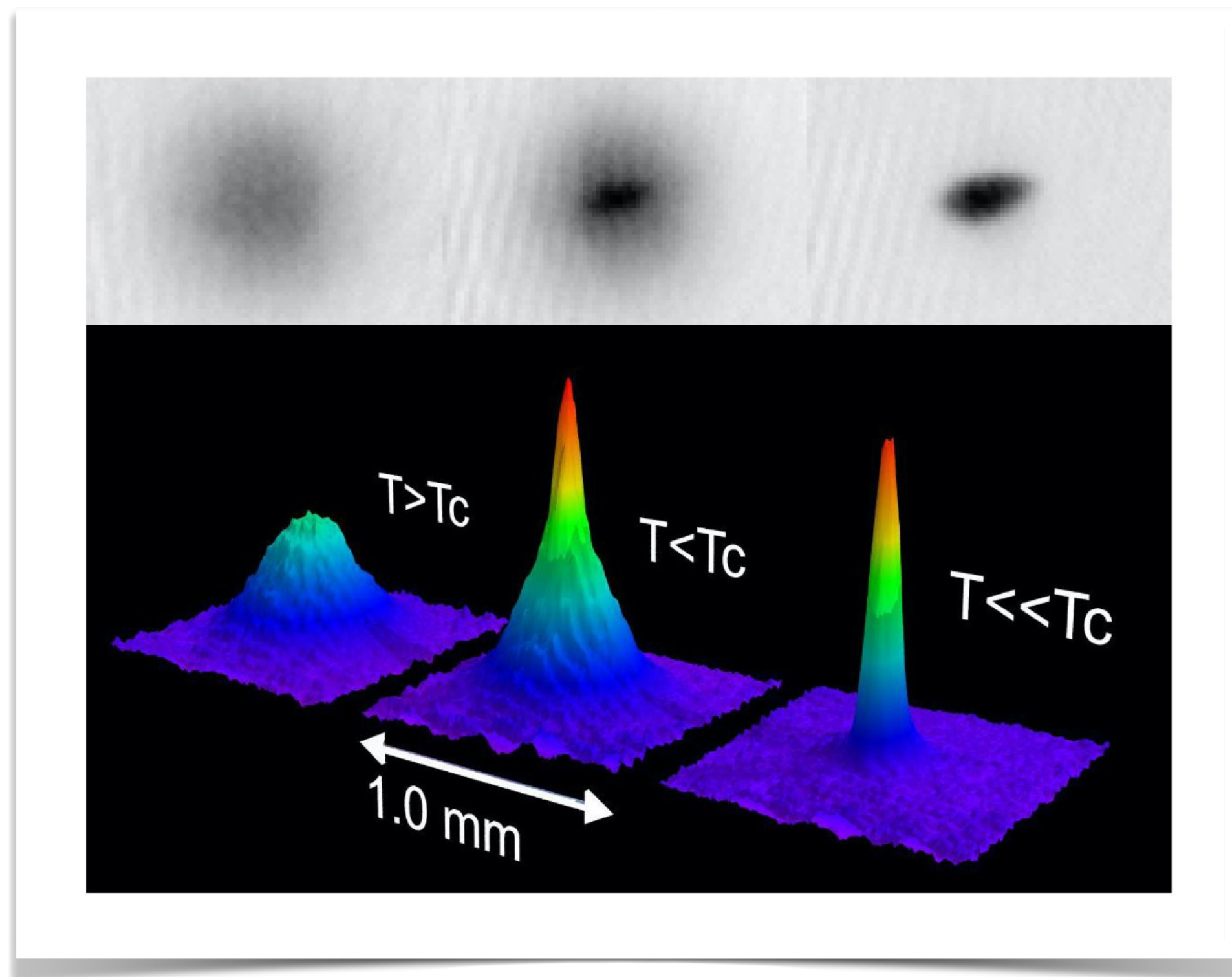
- * shaped light can create customizable potentials for ultracold gases
- * effectively homogeneous potentials realizable
- * superfluid properties studied under rotation

In this talk...

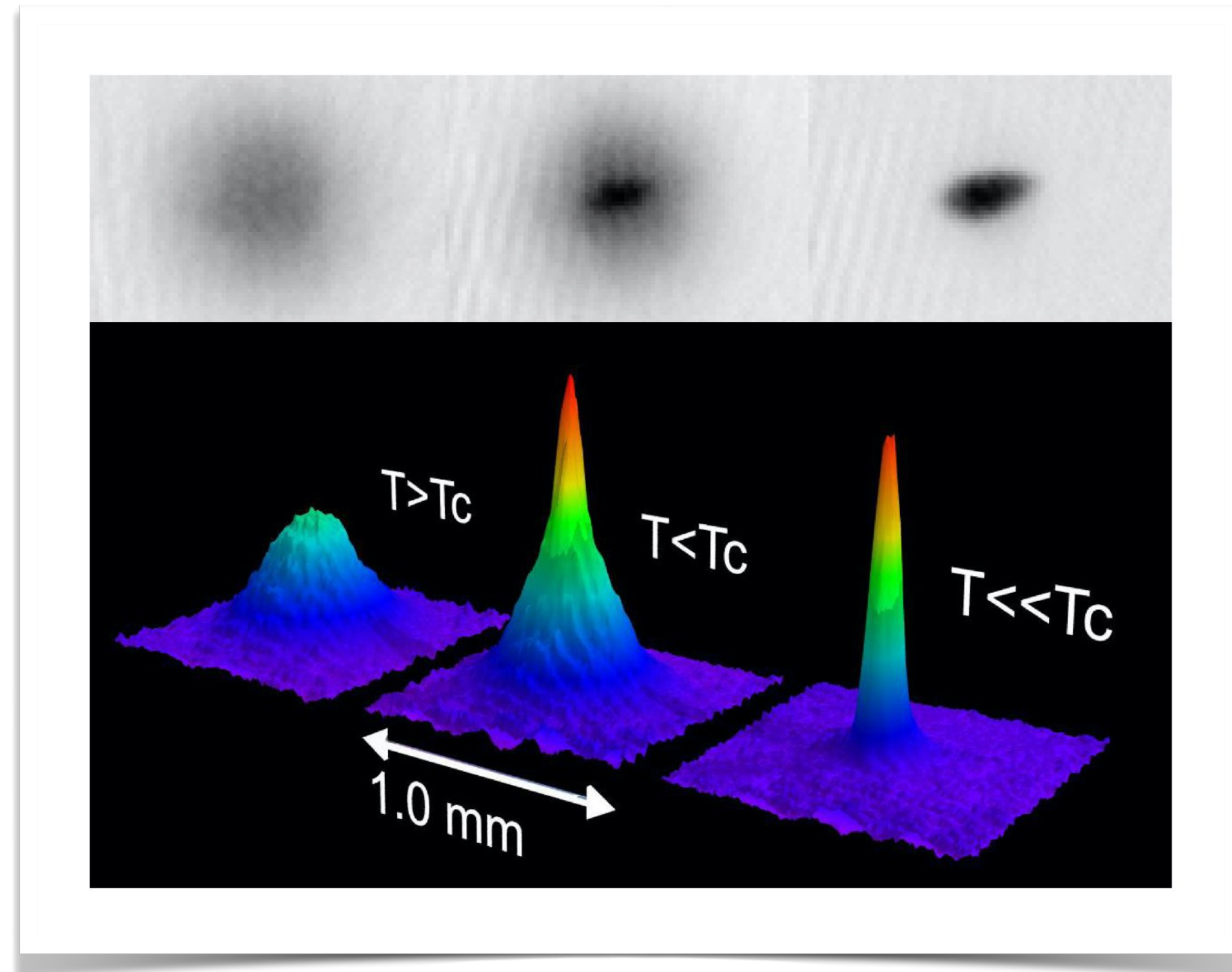
- * shaped light can create customizable potentials for ultracold gases
- * effectively homogeneous potentials realizable
- * superfluid properties studied under rotation
- * unique vortex patterns found with unusual symmetries

Inhomogeneous trapped gases

Inhomogeneous trapped gases

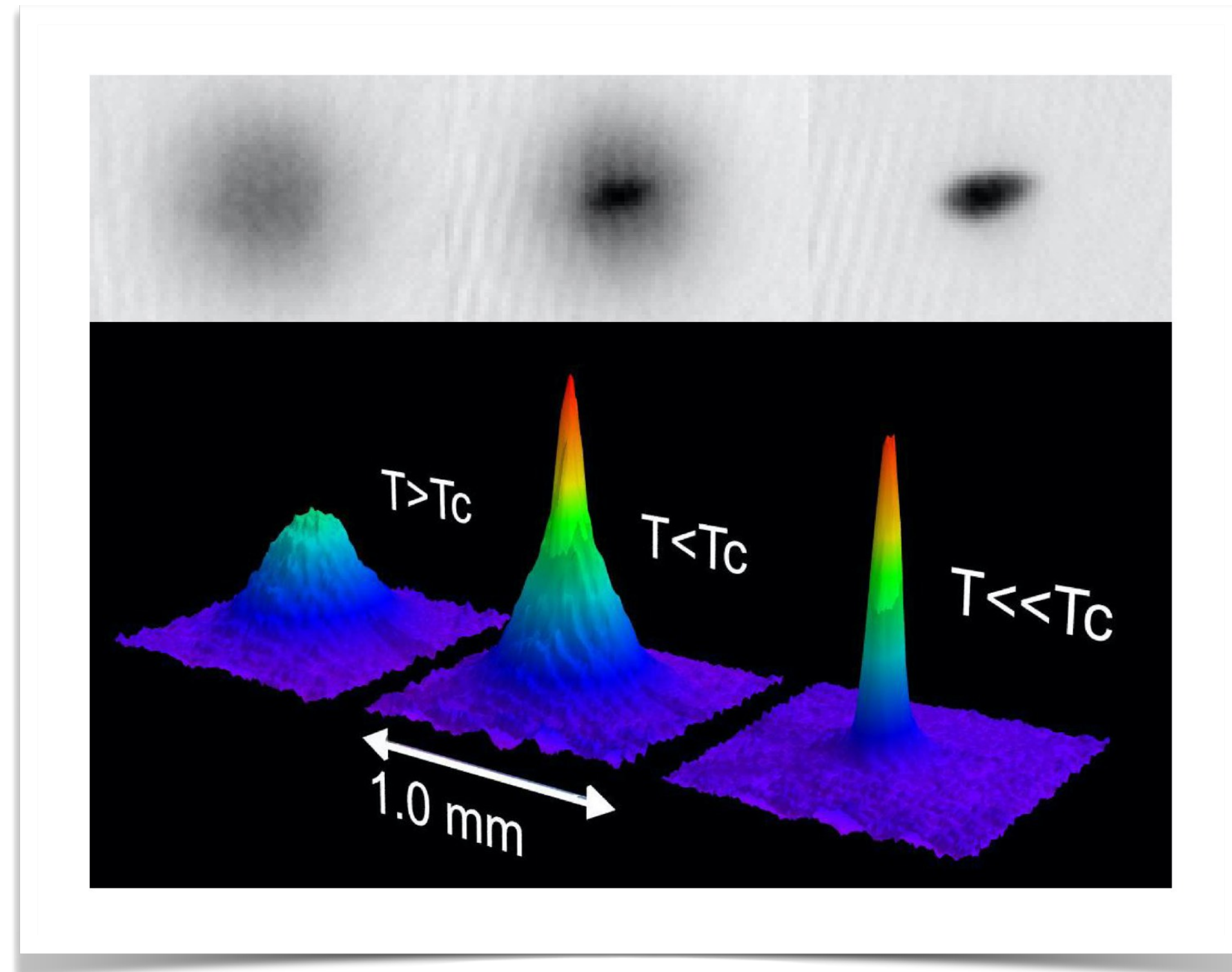


Inhomogeneous trapped gases



below transition
temp, particles form
Bose-Einstein
condensate

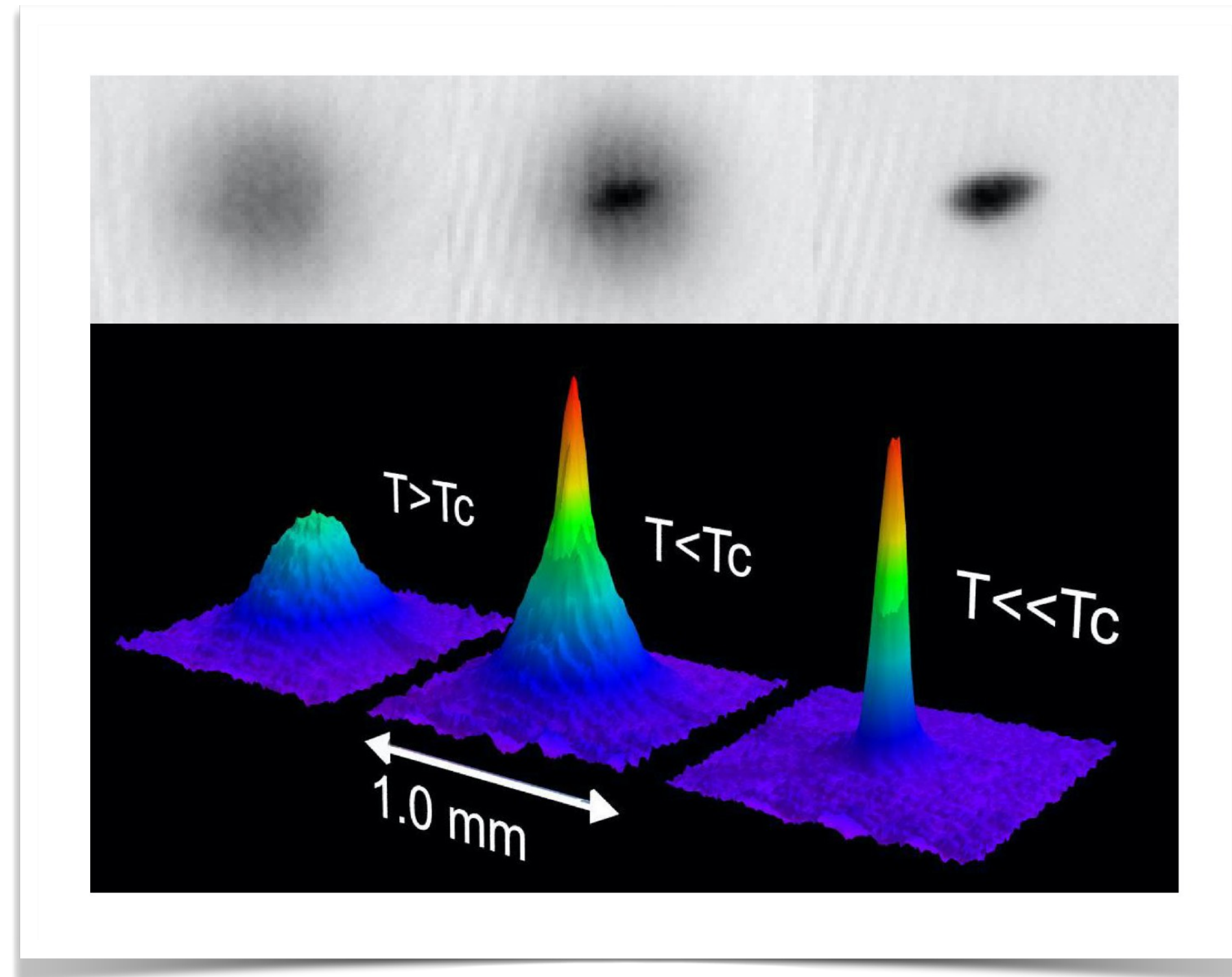
Inhomogeneous trapped gases



below transition
temp, particles form
Bose-Einstein
condensate

large peak result of
cooling and *spatial*
confinement

Inhomogeneous trapped gases

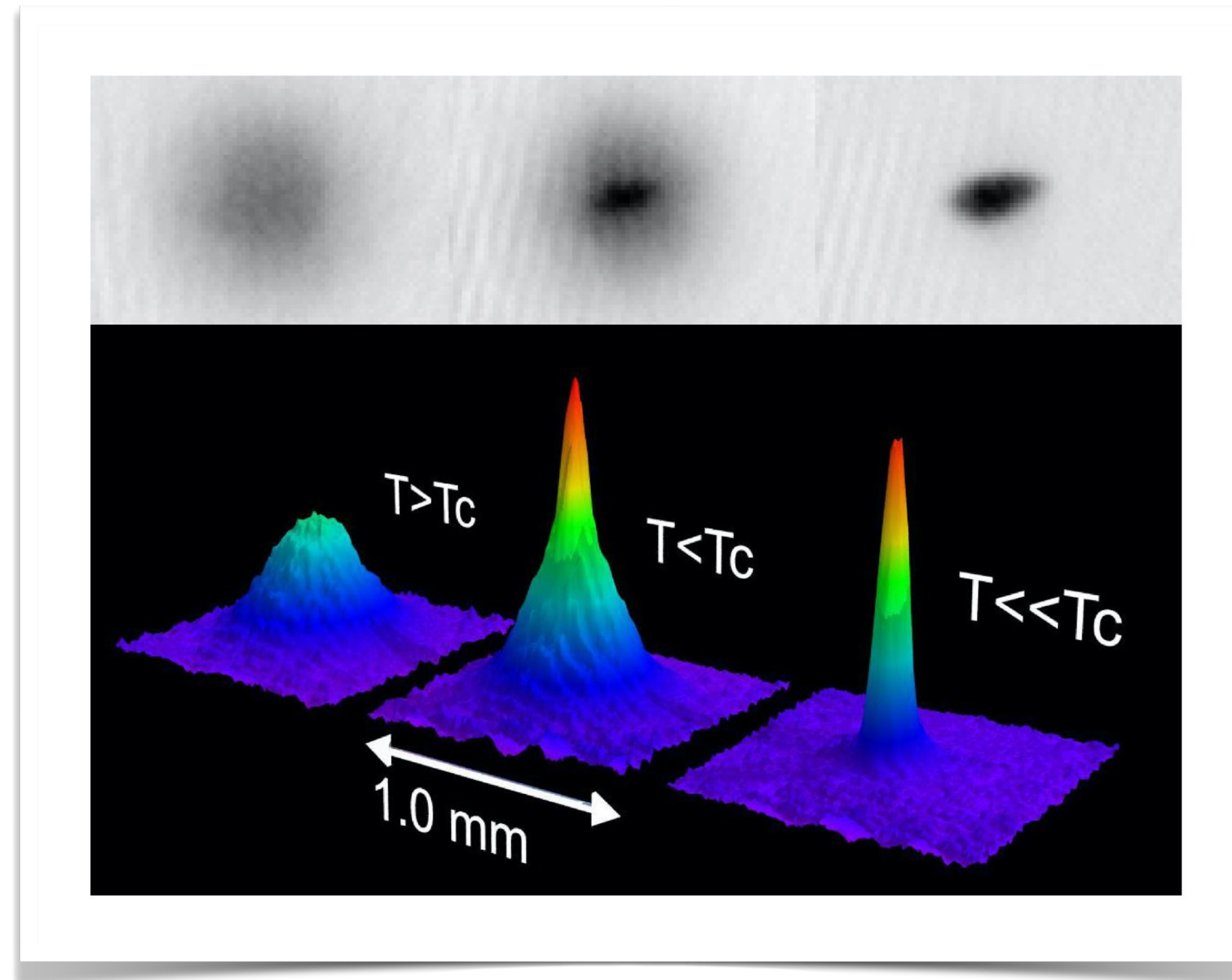


below transition
temp, particles form
Bose-Einstein
condensate

large peak result of
cooling and *spatial*
confinement

* atomic Bose-Einstein condensates created with *inhomogeneous* trapping potential

Inhomogeneous trapped gases

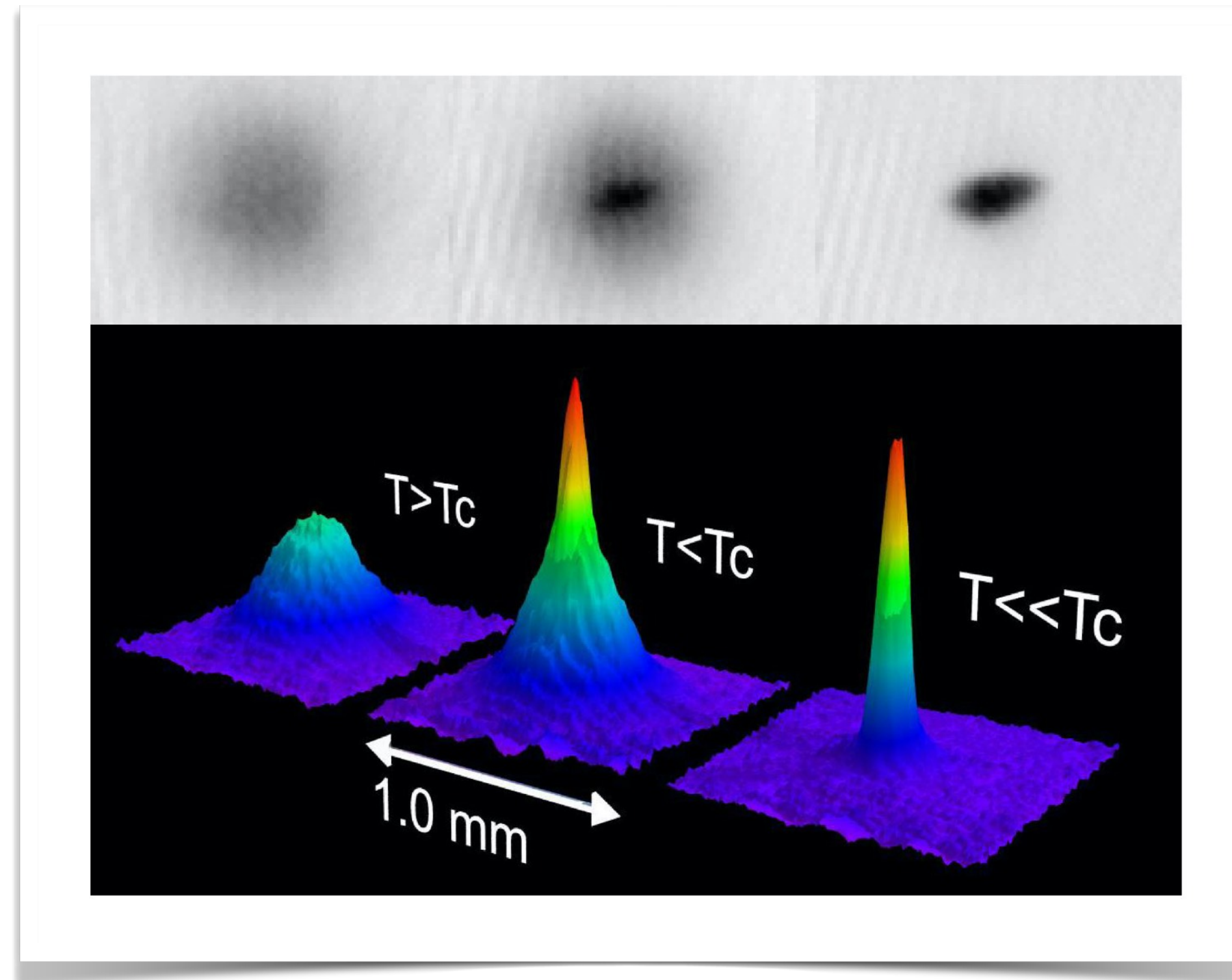


below transition
temp, particles form
Bose-Einstein
condensate

large peak result of
cooling and *spatial*
confinement

- * atomic Bose-Einstein condensates created with *inhomogeneous* trapping potential
- * magnetic and/or optical potentials create harmonic confining environment

Inhomogeneous trapped gases



below transition
temp, particles form
Bose-Einstein
condensate

large peak result of
cooling and *spatial*
confinement

- * atomic Bose-Einstein condensates created with *inhomogeneous* trapping potential
- * magnetic and/or optical potentials create harmonic confining environment
- * successful matching of experiment and theory for over two decades

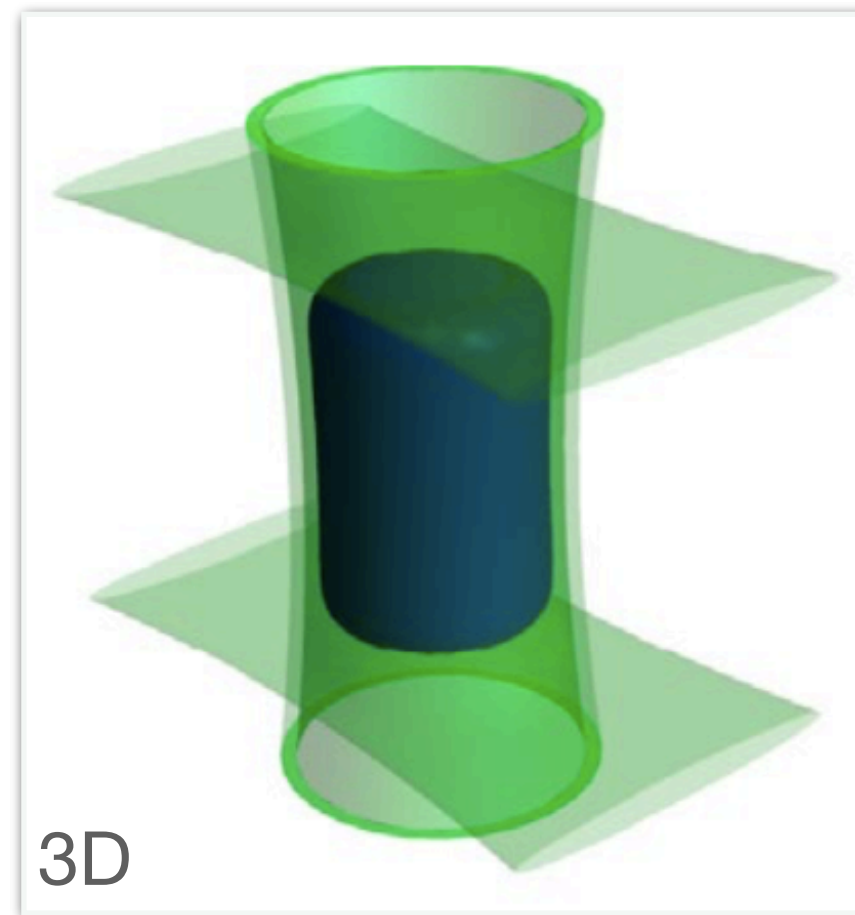
Experimental techniques

Experimental techniques

- * goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms

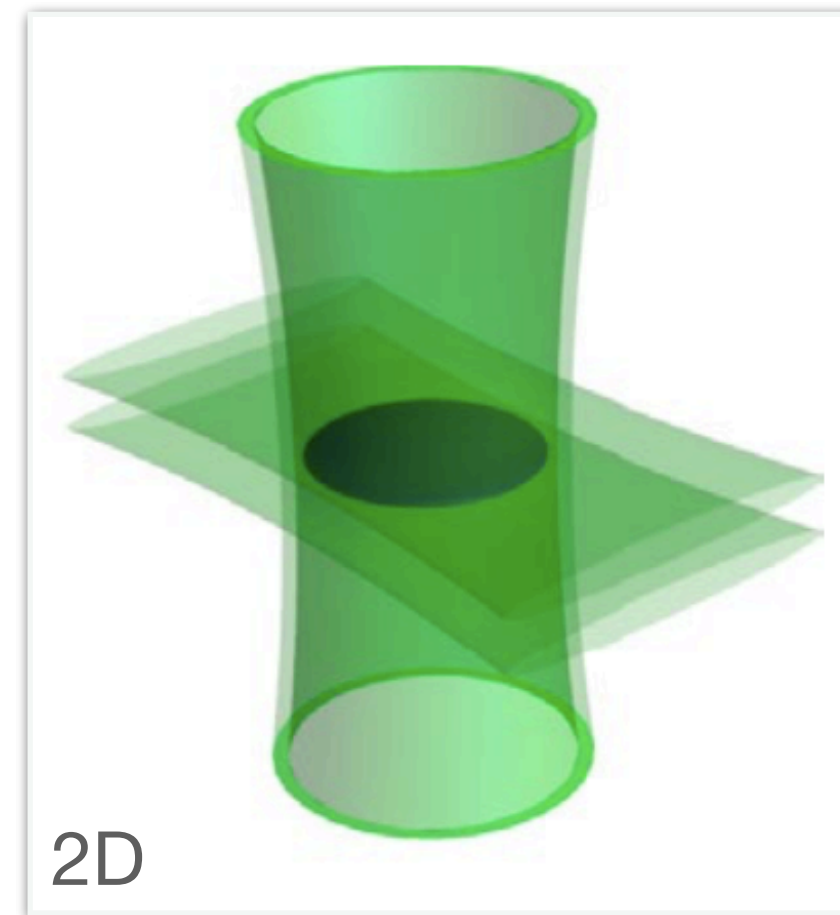
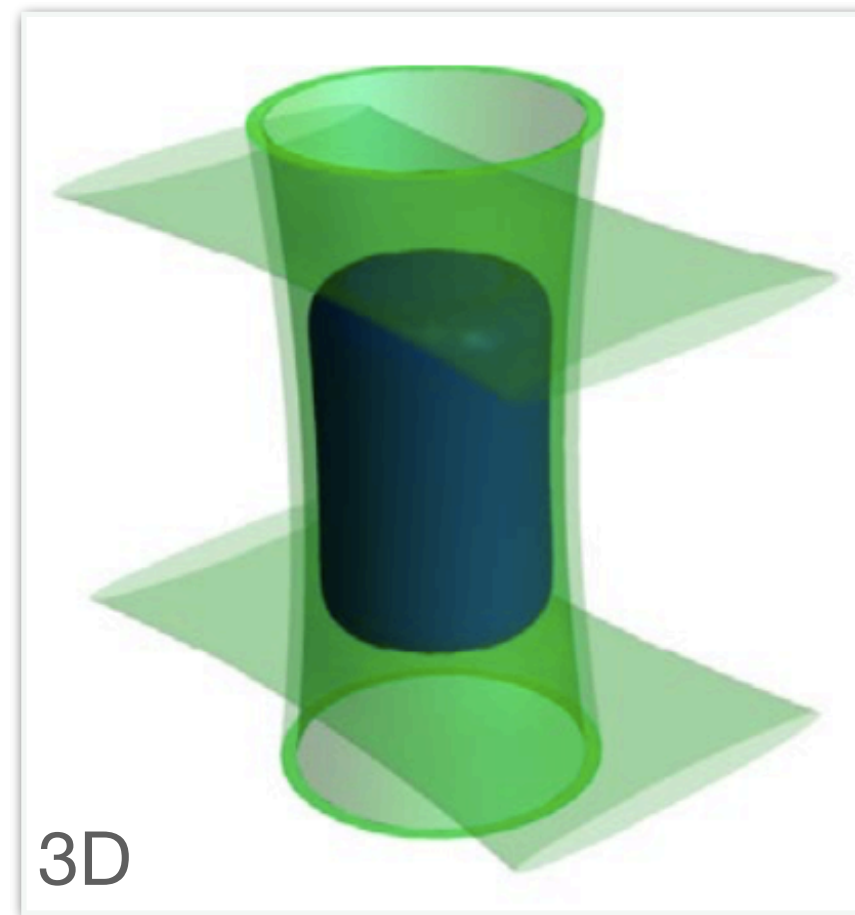
Experimental techniques

- * goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



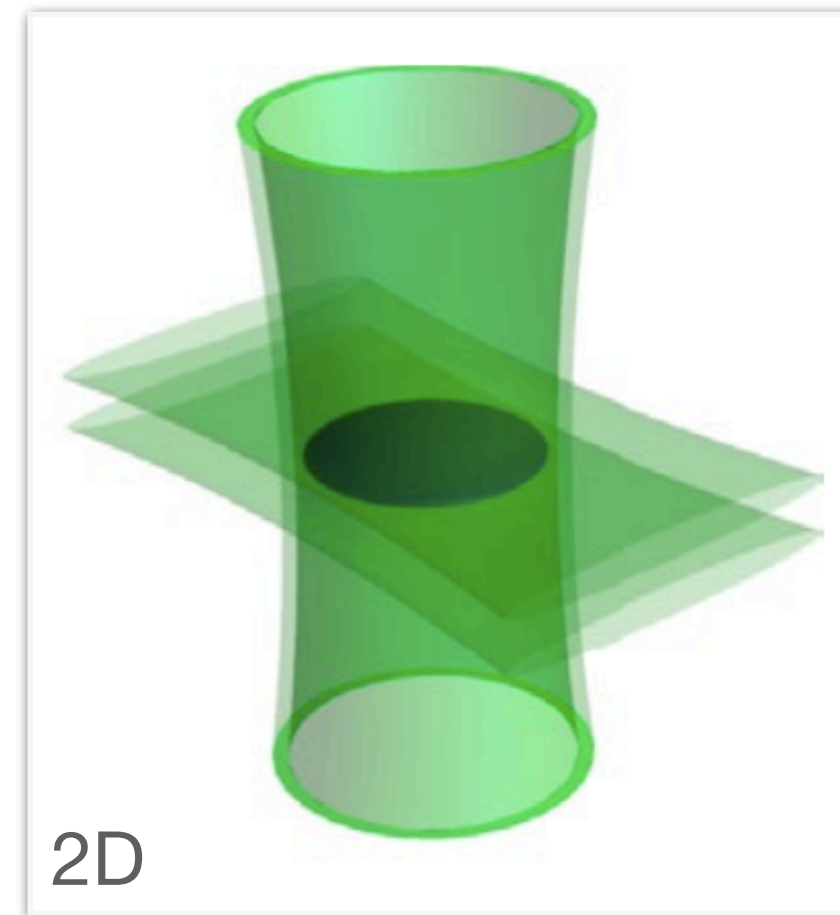
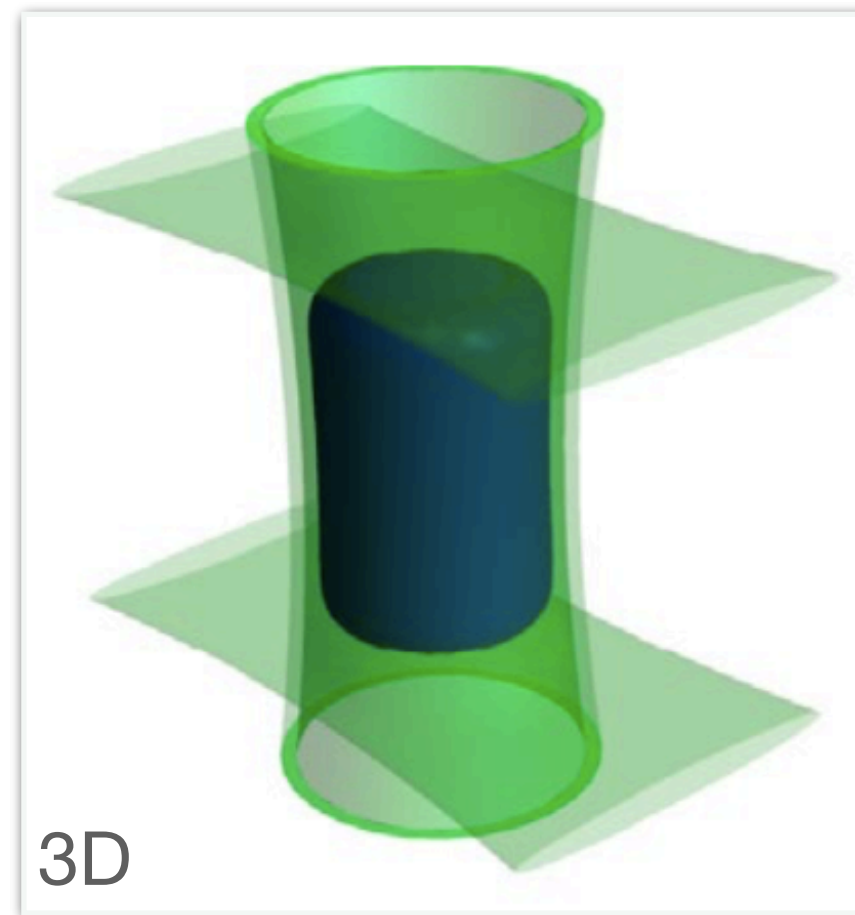
Experimental techniques

* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



Experimental techniques

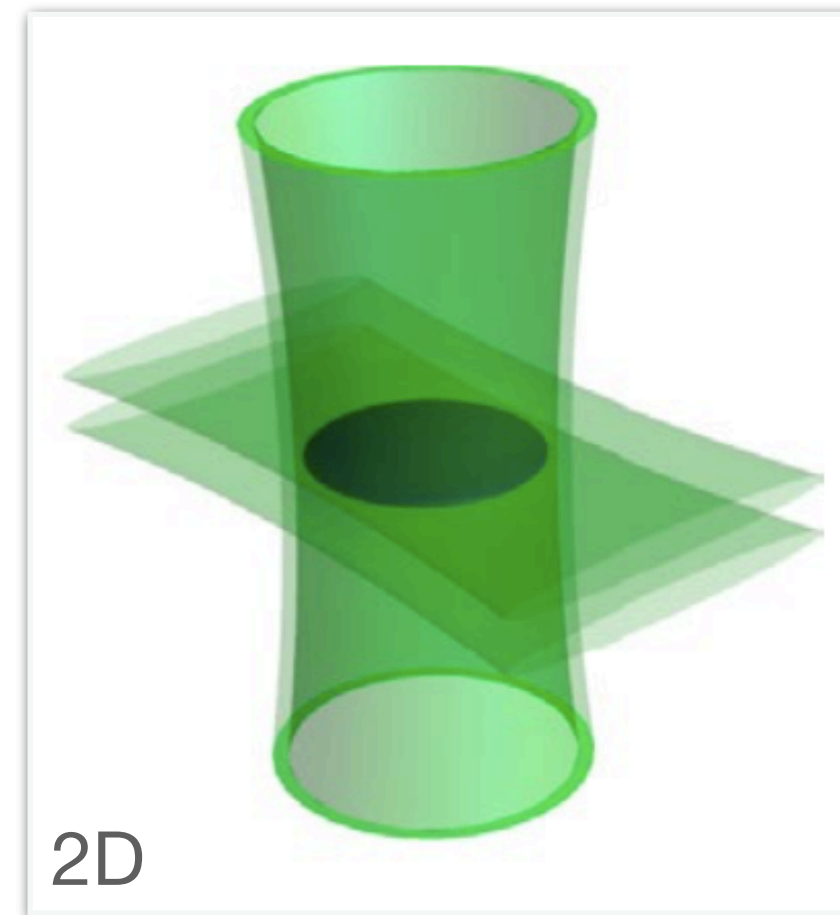
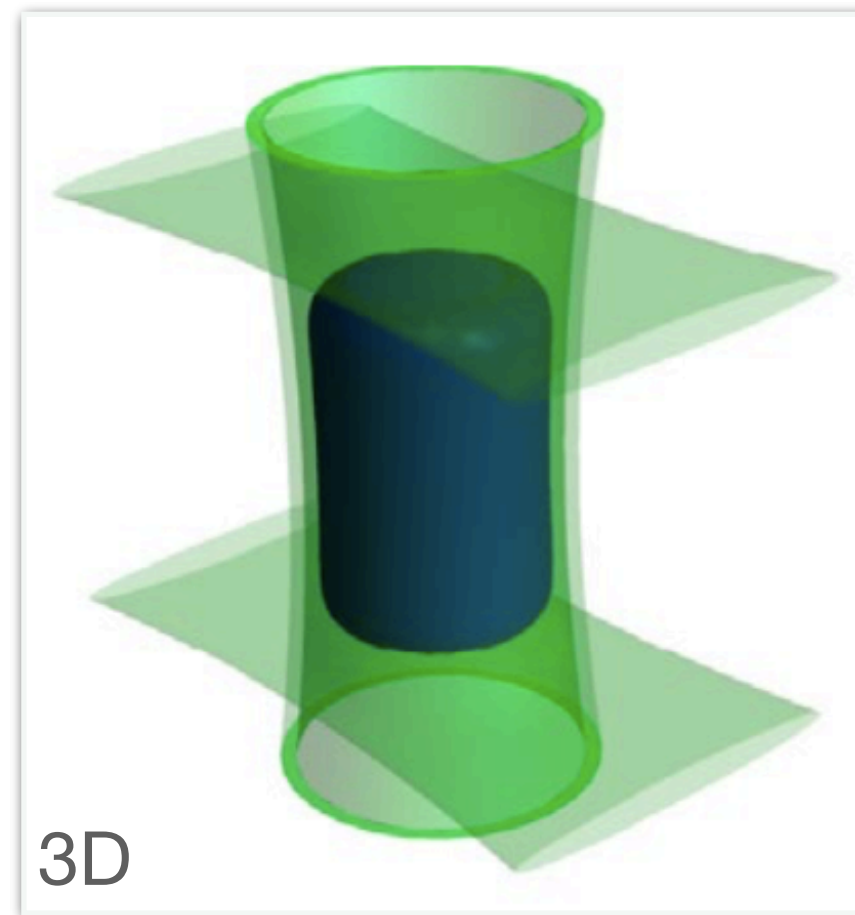
* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



repulsive lasers create walls of potential

Experimental techniques

* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms

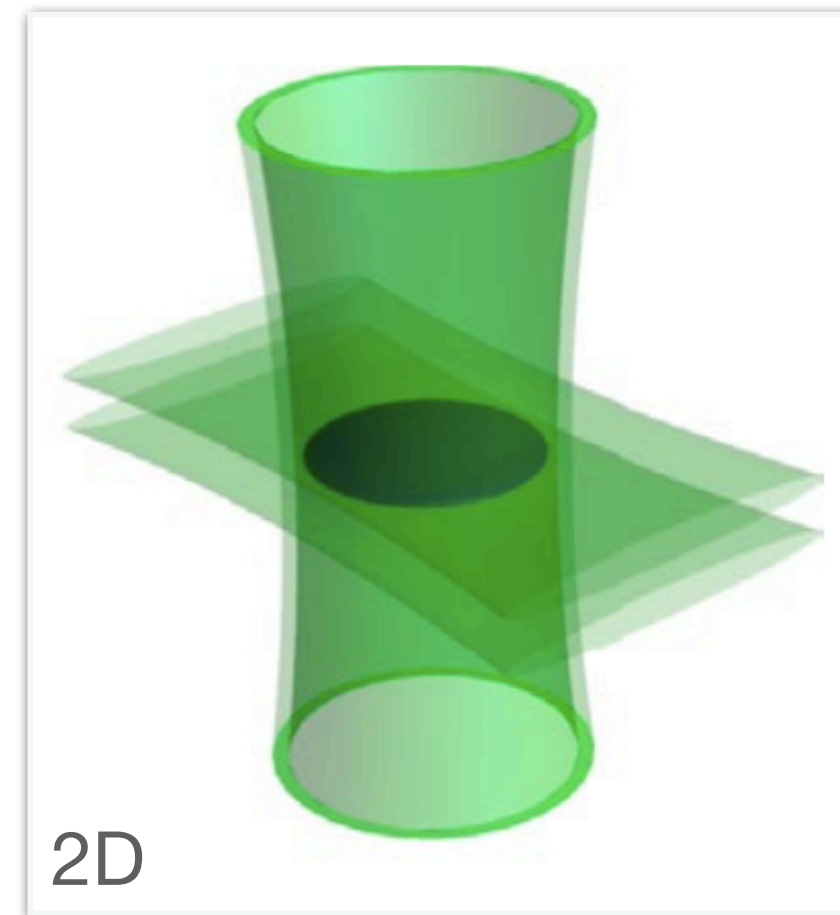
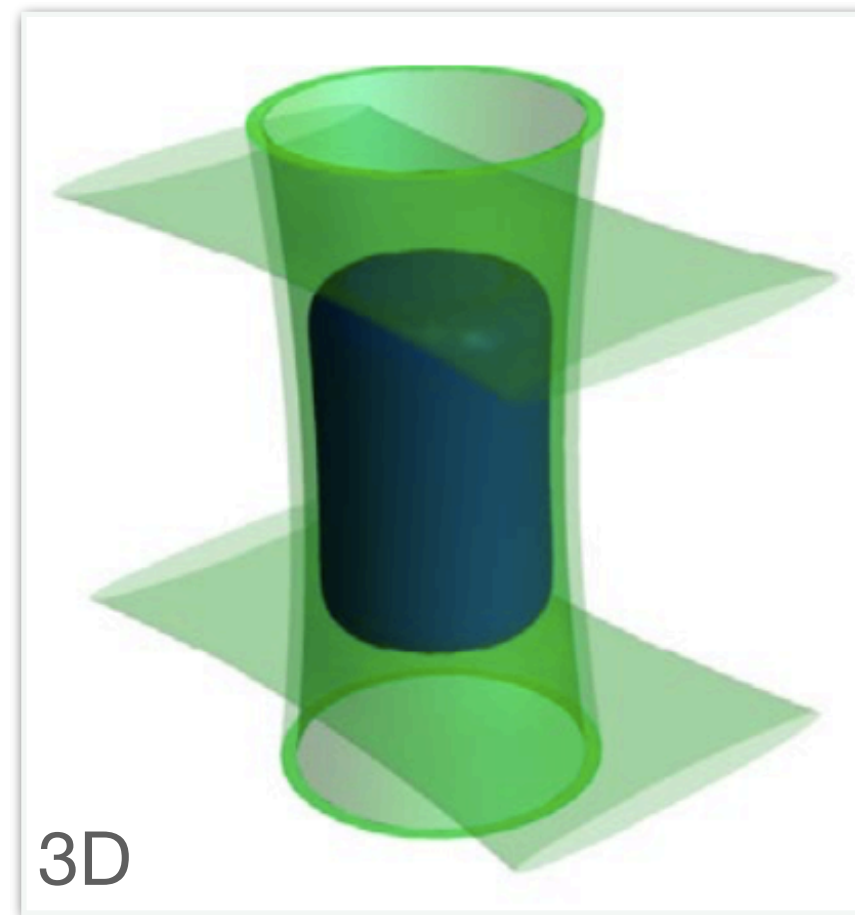


repulsive lasers create walls of potential

dimensionality controlled with shape

Experimental techniques

* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



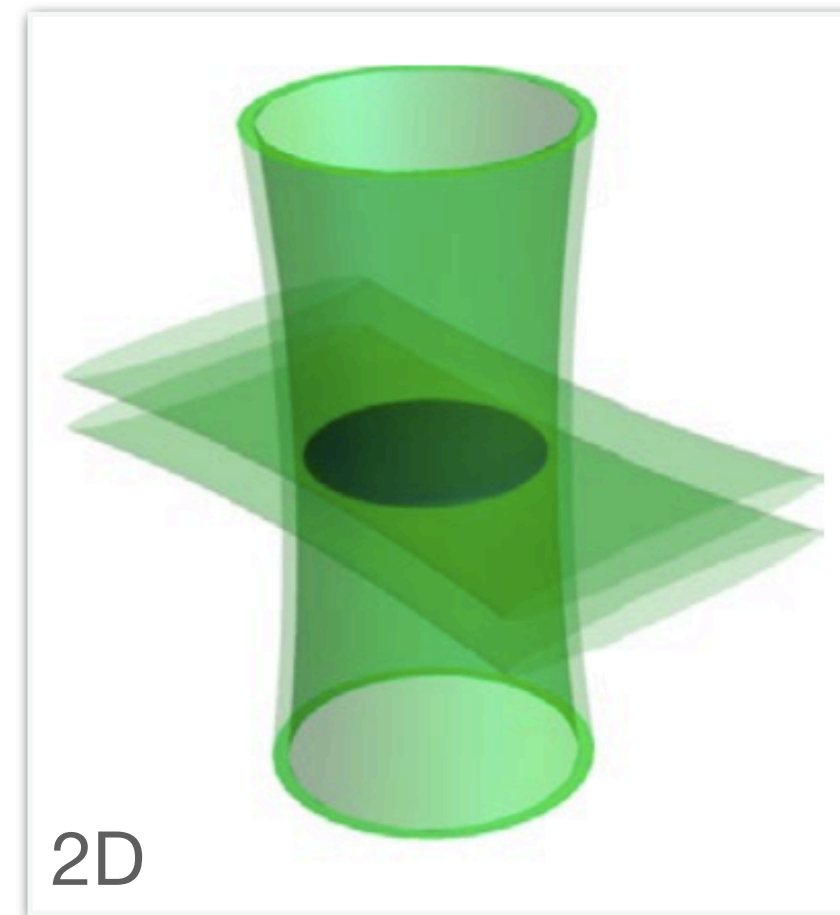
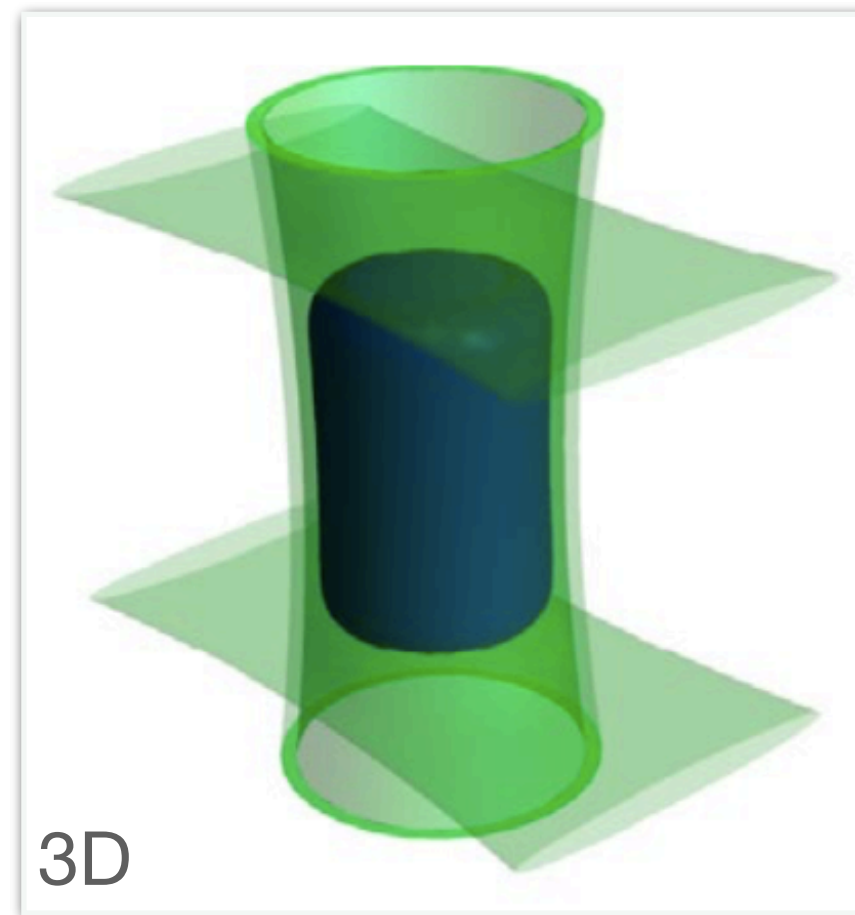
repulsive lasers create walls of potential

dimensionality controlled with shape

shaped light modulators (SLM) and digital micro mirror devices (DMDs) create optical potentials

Experimental techniques

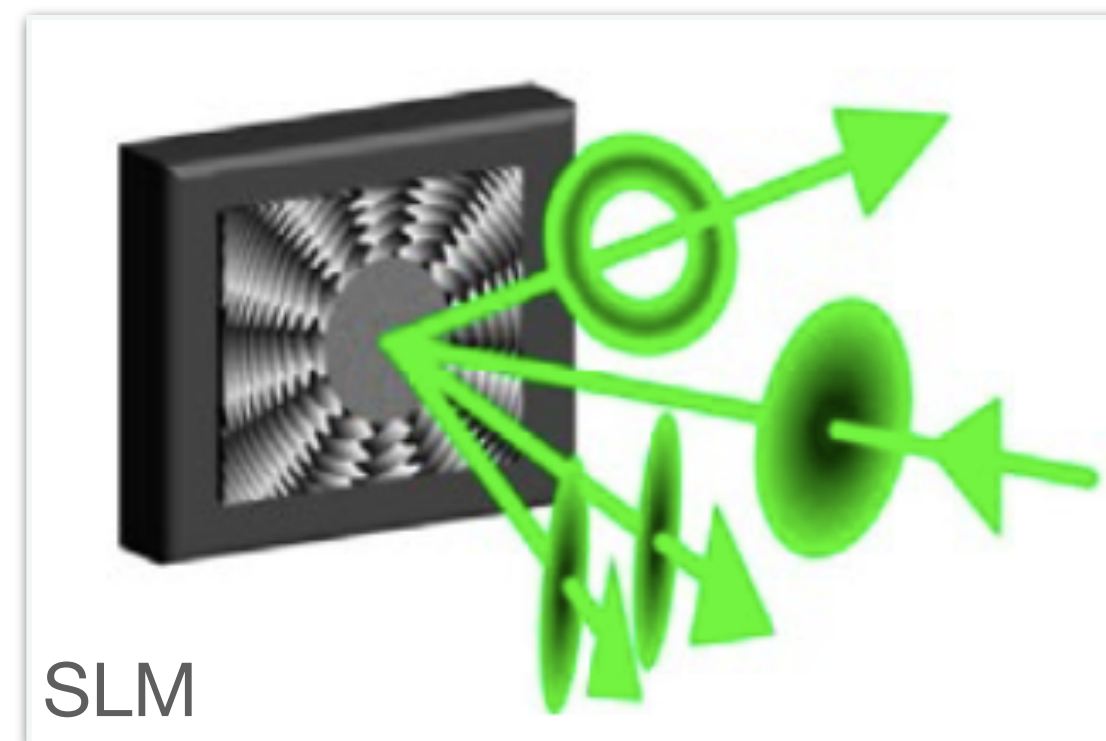
* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



repulsive lasers create walls of potential

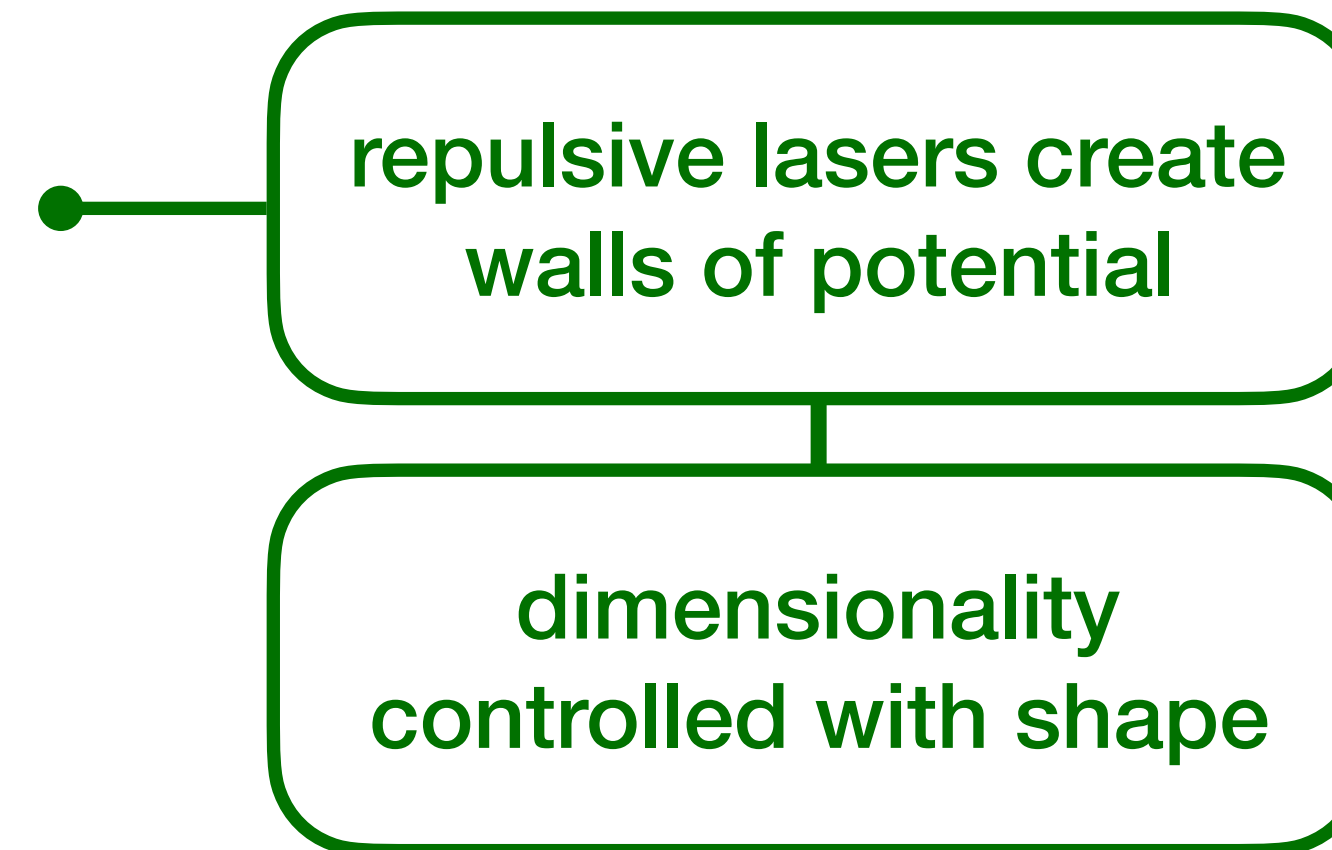
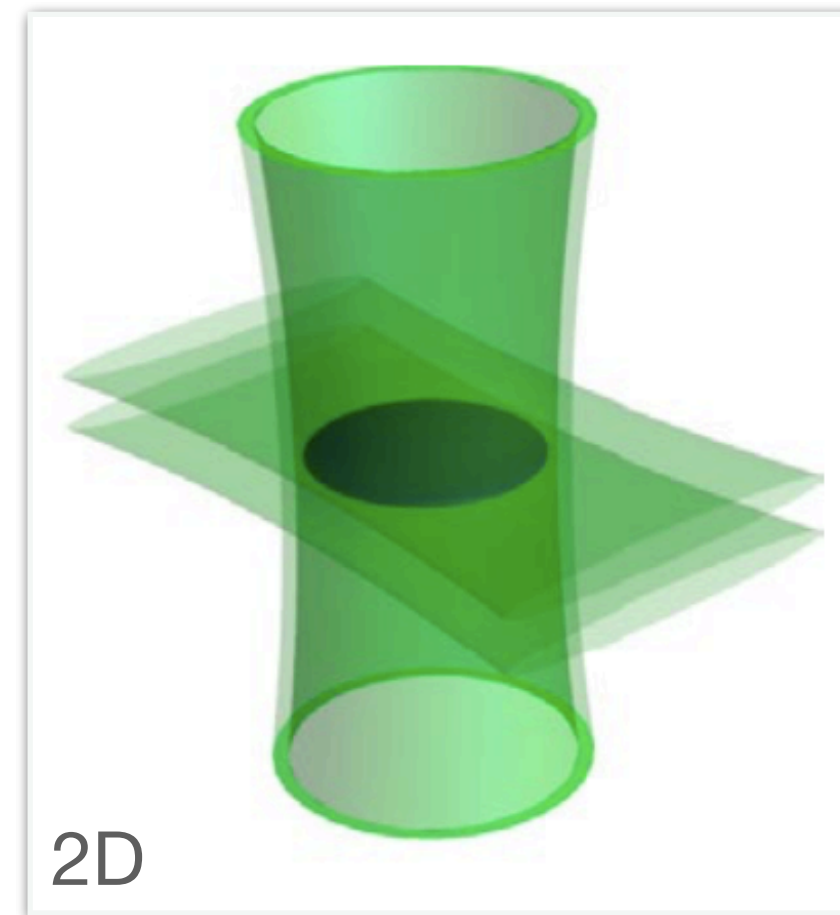
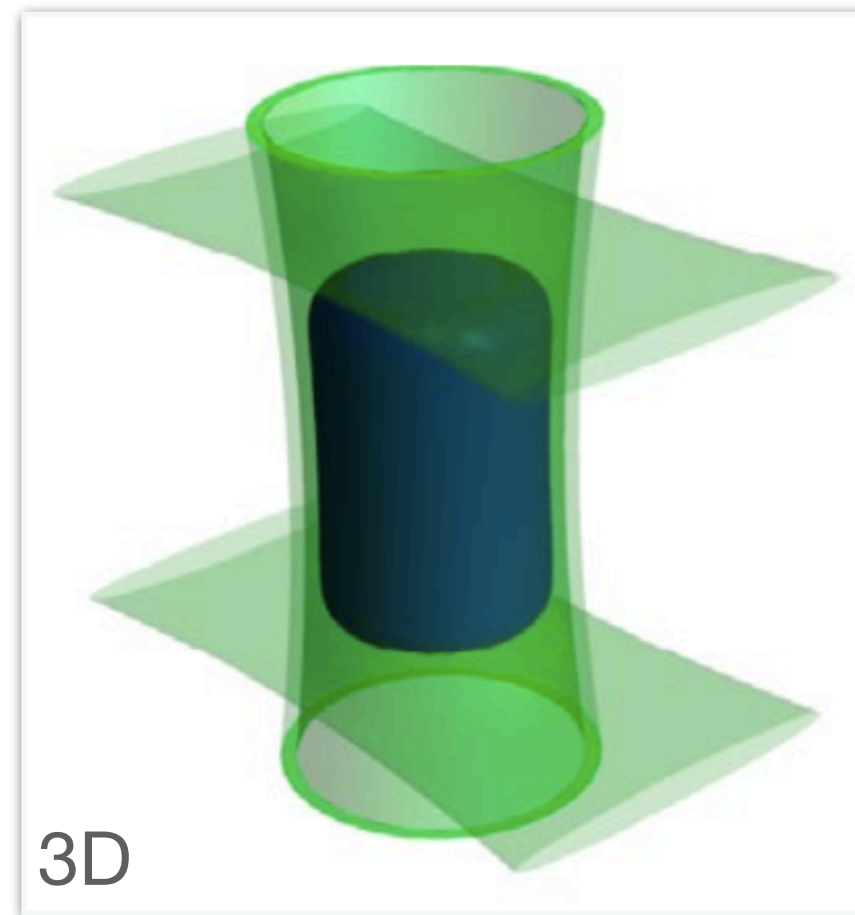
dimensionality controlled with shape

shaped light modulators (SLM) and digital micro mirror devices (DMDs) create optical potentials

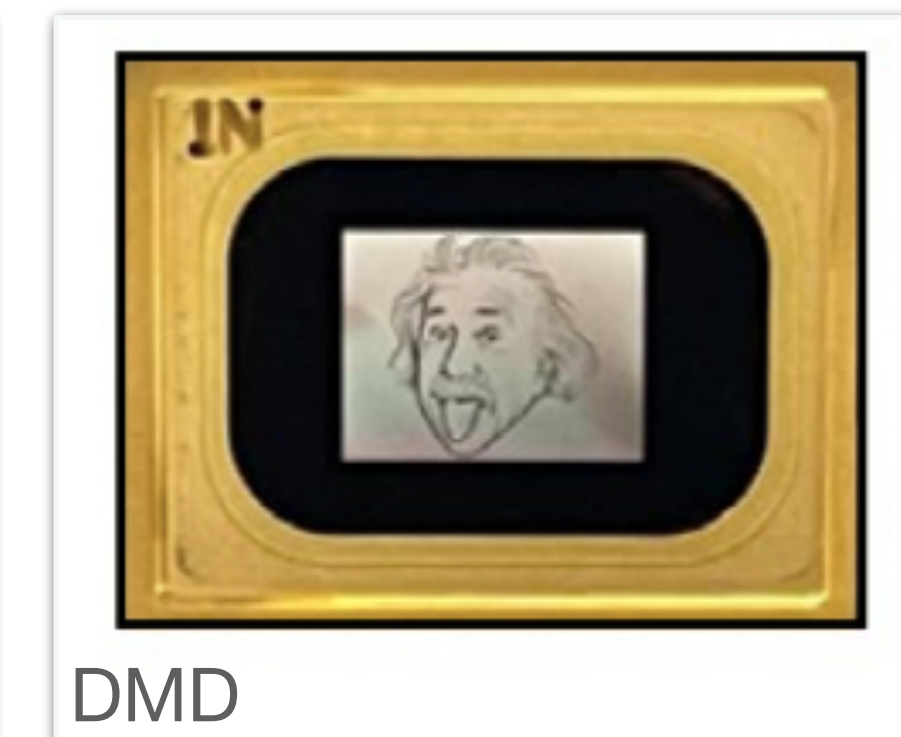
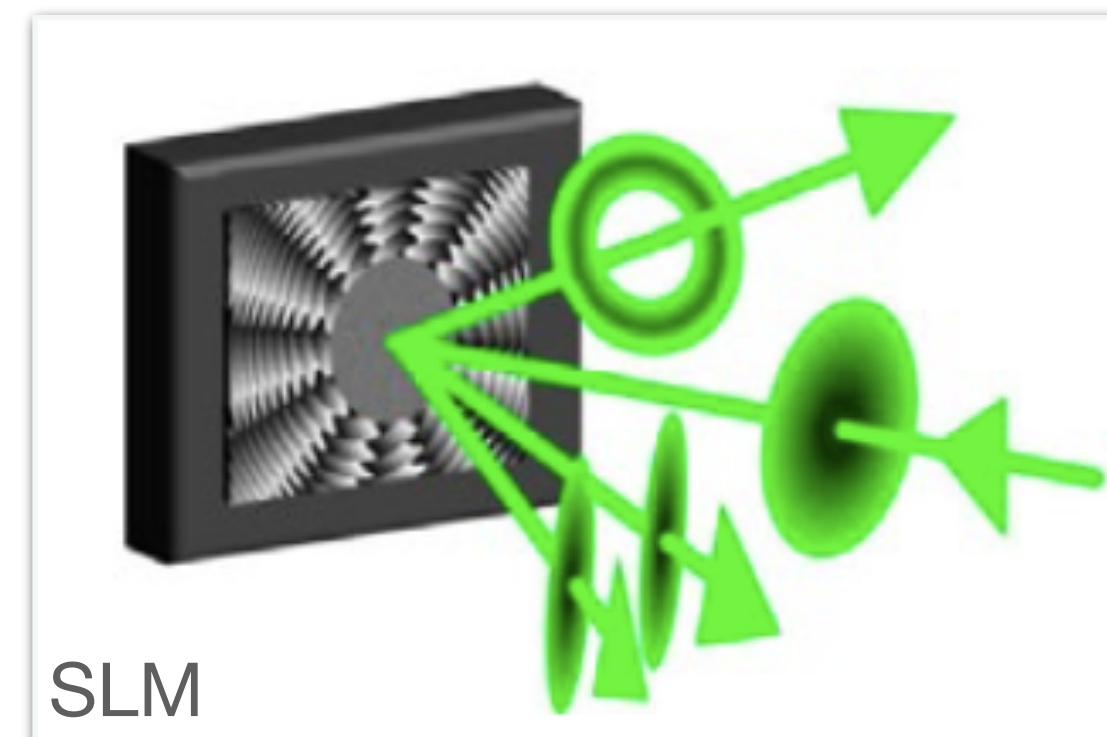


Experimental techniques

* goal: create shaped three- or two-dimensional potential to confine atoms



shaped light modulators (SLM) and digital micro mirror devices (DMDs) create optical potentials



Homogeneous box potentials

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials
- * using the shorthand $x_{\pm} = x \pm L$ and $y_{\pm} = y \pm L$ we have

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials
- * using the shorthand $x_{\pm} = x \pm L$ and $y_{\pm} = y \pm L$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\Sigma}(x, y) = & U_{\perp}(x, y) + U_{\perp}(y, x) + \theta(r_{\pm})r_{\pm}[1 - \theta(x_{+})]\theta(y_{-}) \\ & + \theta(r_{--})r_{--}\theta(x_{-})\theta(y_{-}) + \theta(r_{++})r_{++}[1 - \theta(x_{+})][1 - \theta(y_{+})] \\ & + \theta(r_{-+})r_{-+}\theta(x_{-})[1 - \theta(y_{+})] - (L_x - L)/2w \end{aligned}$$

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials
- * using the shorthand $x_{\pm} = x \pm L$ and $y_{\pm} = y \pm L$ we have

$$U_{\Sigma}(x, y) = U_{\perp}(x, y) + U_{\perp}(y, x) + \theta(r_{\pm})r_{\pm}[1 - \theta(x_{+})]\theta(y_{-}) \\ + \theta(r_{--})r_{--}\theta(x_{-})\theta(y_{-}) + \theta(r_{++})r_{++}[1 - \theta(x_{+})][1 - \theta(y_{+})] \\ + \theta(r_{-+})r_{-+}\theta(x_{-})[1 - \theta(y_{+})] - (L_x - L)/2w$$

$$U_{\perp}(x, y) = [\theta(y_{+}) - \theta(y_{-})] \left\{ [\theta(x_{+}) - 1] \frac{x_{+}}{w} + \theta(x_{-}) \frac{x_{-}}{w} \right\}$$

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials
- * using the shorthand $x_{\pm} = x \pm L$ and $y_{\pm} = y \pm L$ we have

$$U_{\Sigma}(x, y) = U_{\perp}(x, y) + U_{\perp}(y, x) + \theta(r_{\pm})r_{\pm}[1 - \theta(x_{+})]\theta(y_{-}) \\ + \theta(r_{--})r_{--}\theta(x_{-})\theta(y_{-}) + \theta(r_{++})r_{++}[1 - \theta(x_{+})][1 - \theta(y_{+})] \\ + \theta(r_{-+})r_{-+}\theta(x_{-})[1 - \theta(y_{+})] - (L_x - L)/2w$$

$$U_{\perp}(x, y) = [\theta(y_{+}) - \theta(y_{-})] \left\{ [\theta(x_{+}) - 1] \frac{x_{+}}{w} + \theta(x_{-}) \frac{x_{-}}{w} \right\}$$

$$r_{jk}(x, y) = \frac{1}{w} \sqrt{x_{\pm}^2 + y_{\pm}^2}$$

Homogeneous box potentials

- * want to engineer *realistic* uniform trapping potentials
- * experimental potentials walls sharpness $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$ [boxes typically $10\text{-}100\mu\text{m}$]
- * use *tanh* function to model smooth box-like potentials
- * using the shorthand $x_{\pm} = x \pm L$ and $y_{\pm} = y \pm L$ we have

$$U_{\Sigma}(x, y) = U_{\perp}(x, y) + U_{\perp}(y, x) + \theta(r_{\pm})r_{\pm}[1 - \theta(x_{+})]\theta(y_{-}) \\ + \theta(r_{--})r_{--}\theta(x_{-})\theta(y_{-}) + \theta(r_{++})r_{++}[1 - \theta(x_{+})][1 - \theta(y_{+})] \\ + \theta(r_{-+})r_{-+}\theta(x_{-})[1 - \theta(y_{+})] - (L_x - L)/2w$$

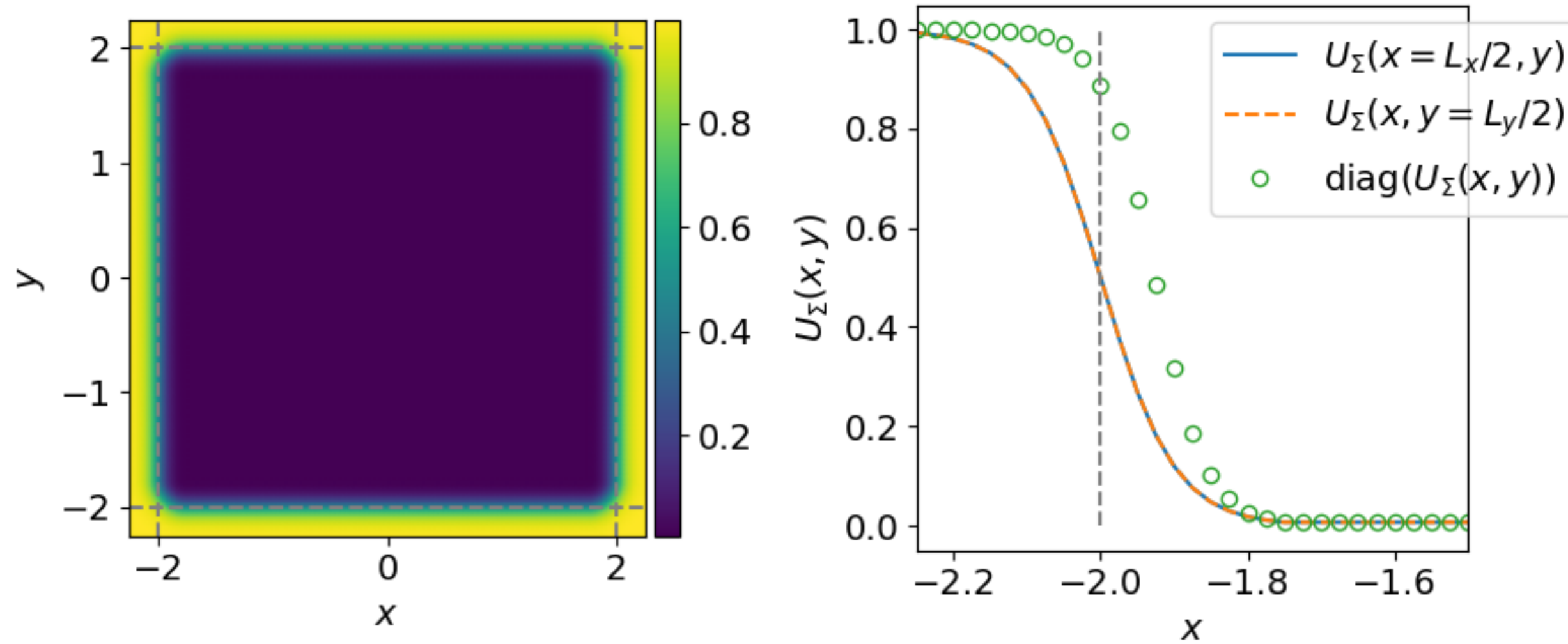
$$U_{\perp}(x, y) = [\theta(y_{+}) - \theta(y_{-})] \left\{ [\theta(x_{+}) - 1] \frac{x_{+}}{w} + \theta(x_{-}) \frac{x_{-}}{w} \right\}$$

$$r_{jk}(x, y) = \frac{1}{w} \sqrt{x_{\pm}^2 + y_{\pm}^2}$$

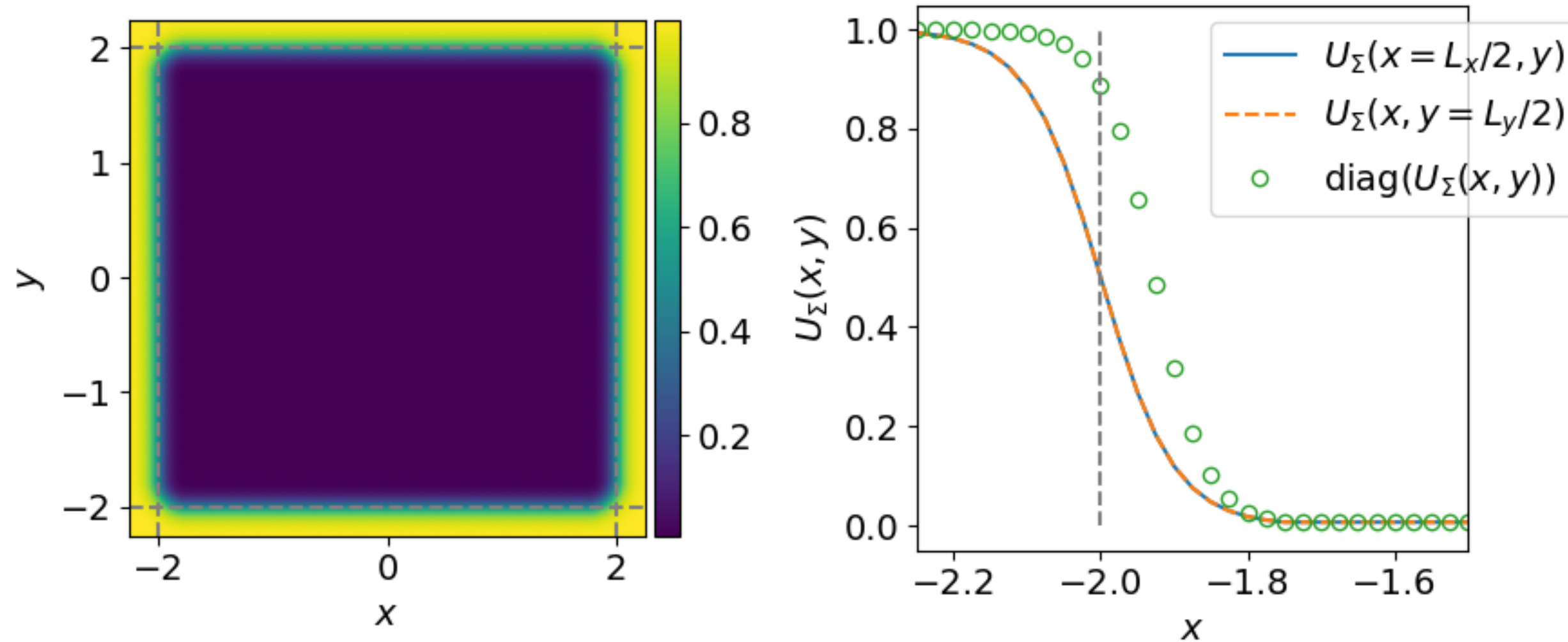
$$V_{\text{box}}(x, y) = \frac{V_0}{2} [1 + \tanh(U_{\Sigma}(x, y))]$$

Homogeneous box potentials

Homogeneous box potentials

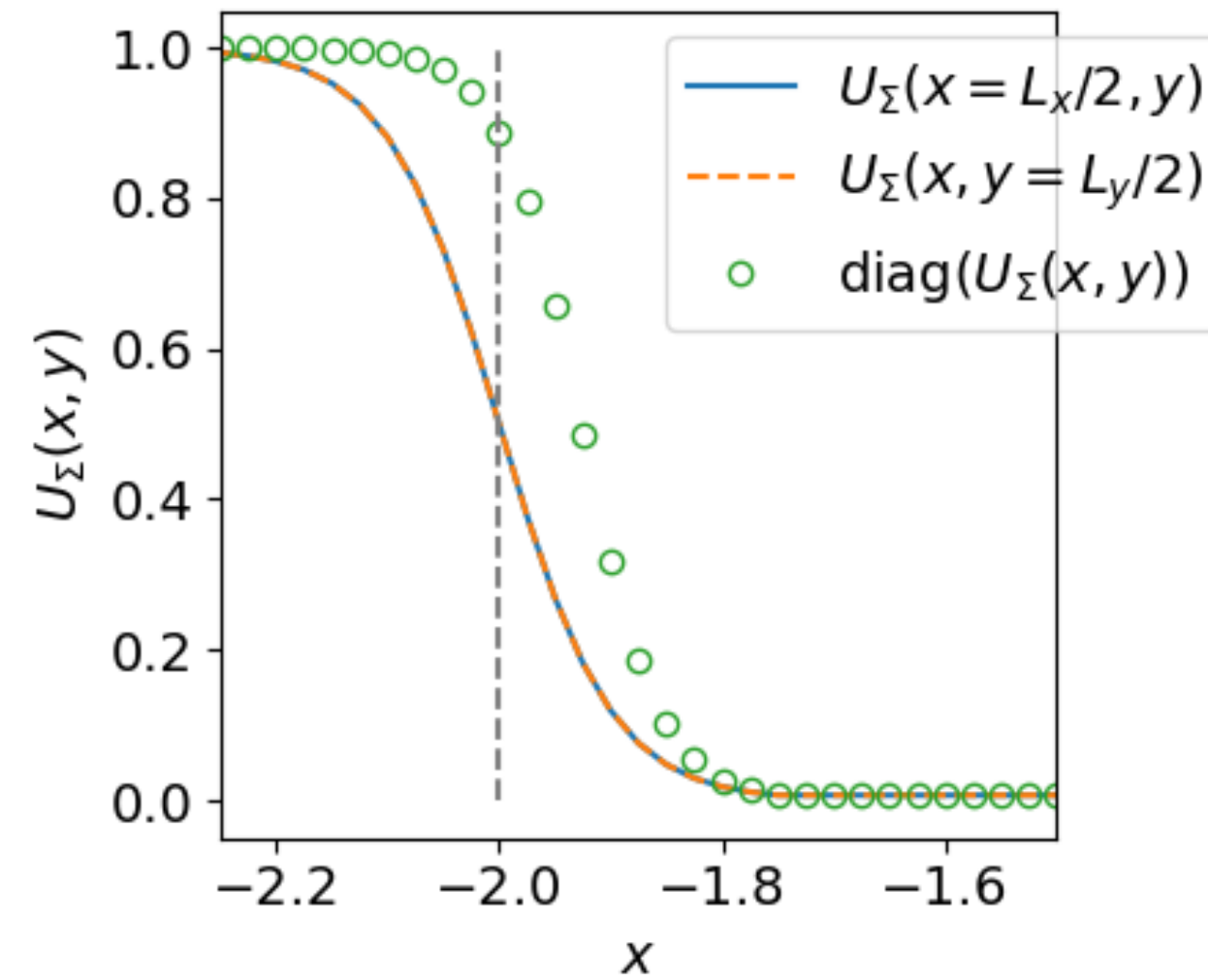
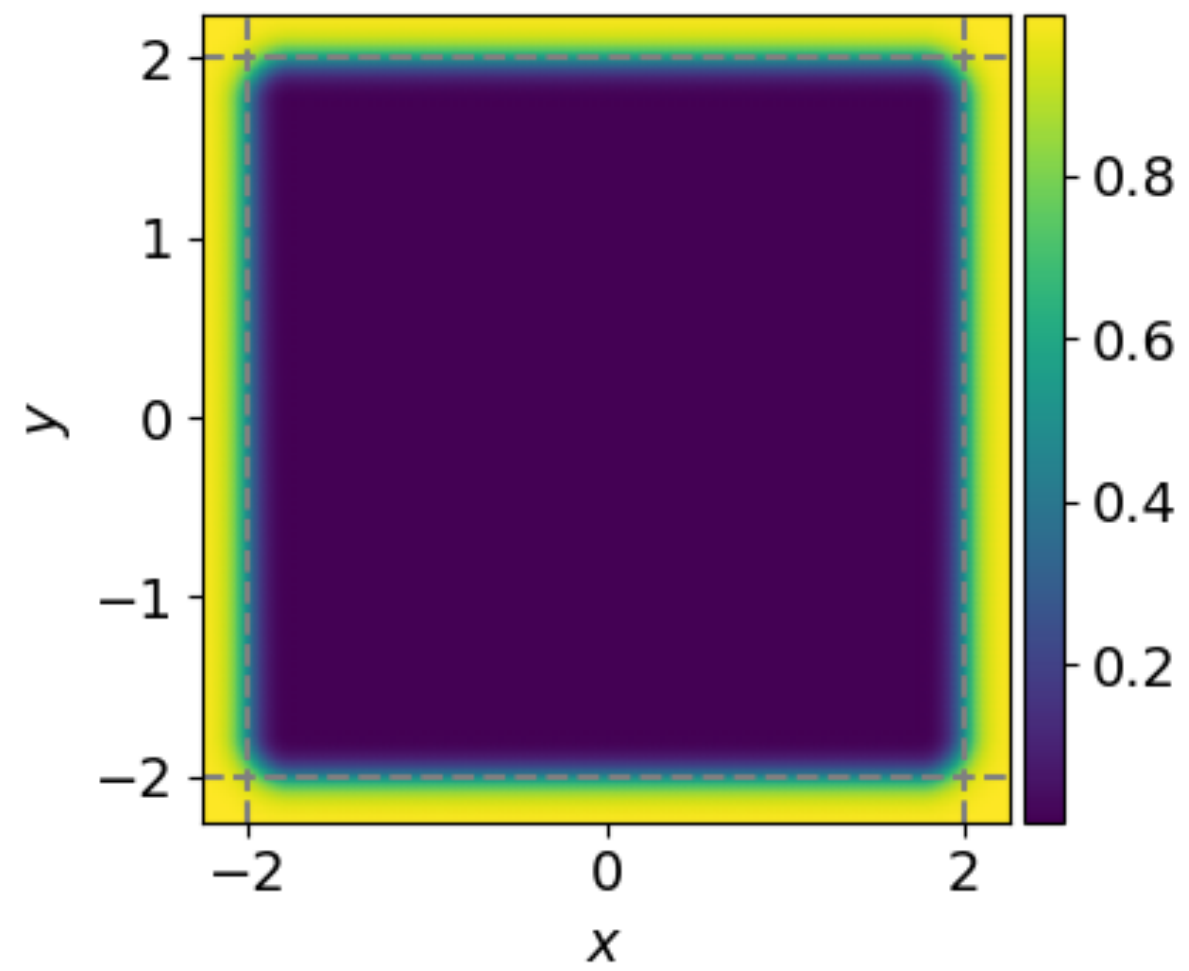


Homogeneous box potentials

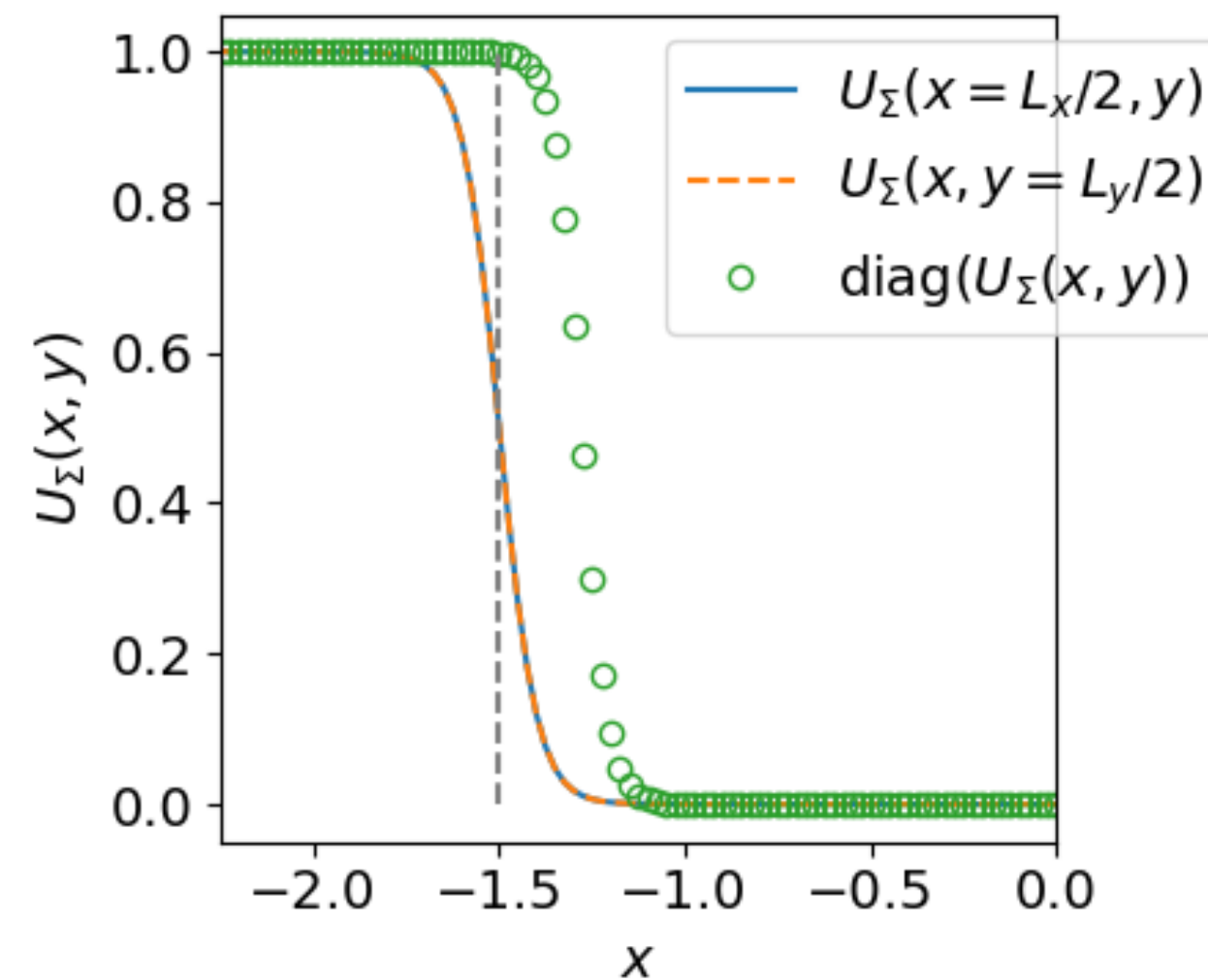
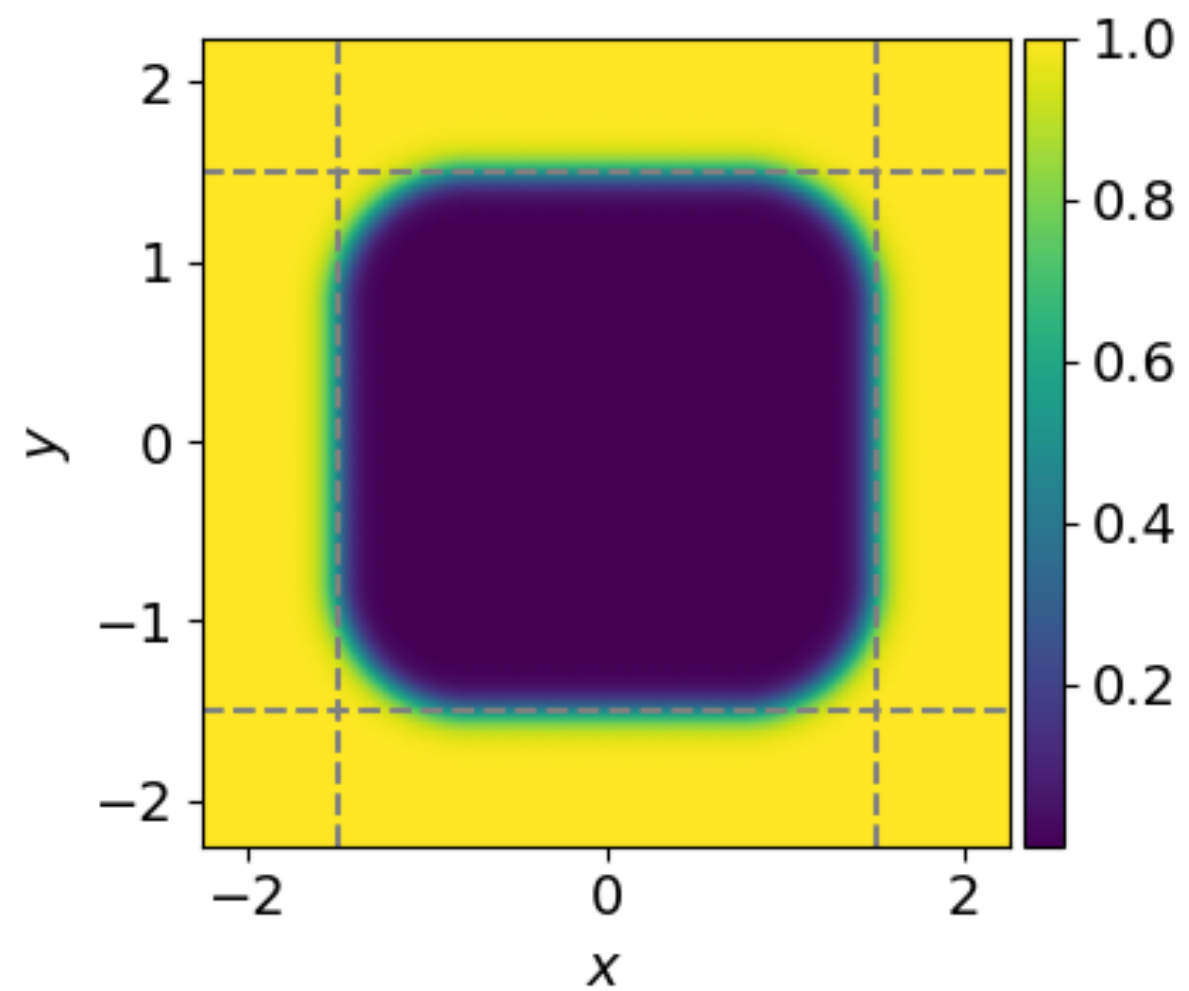


$$L = 2\xi,$$
$$w = 4dx/\xi$$

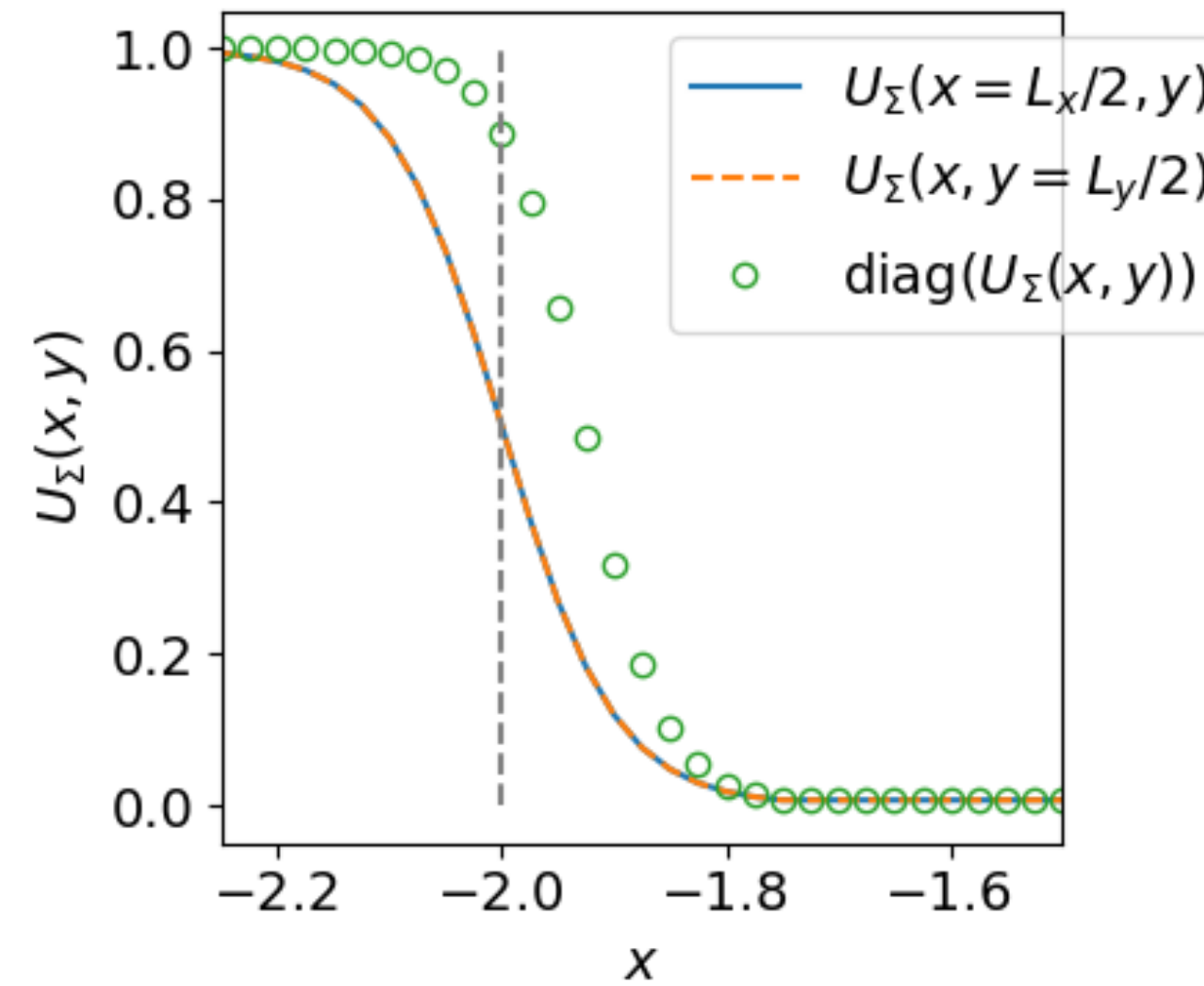
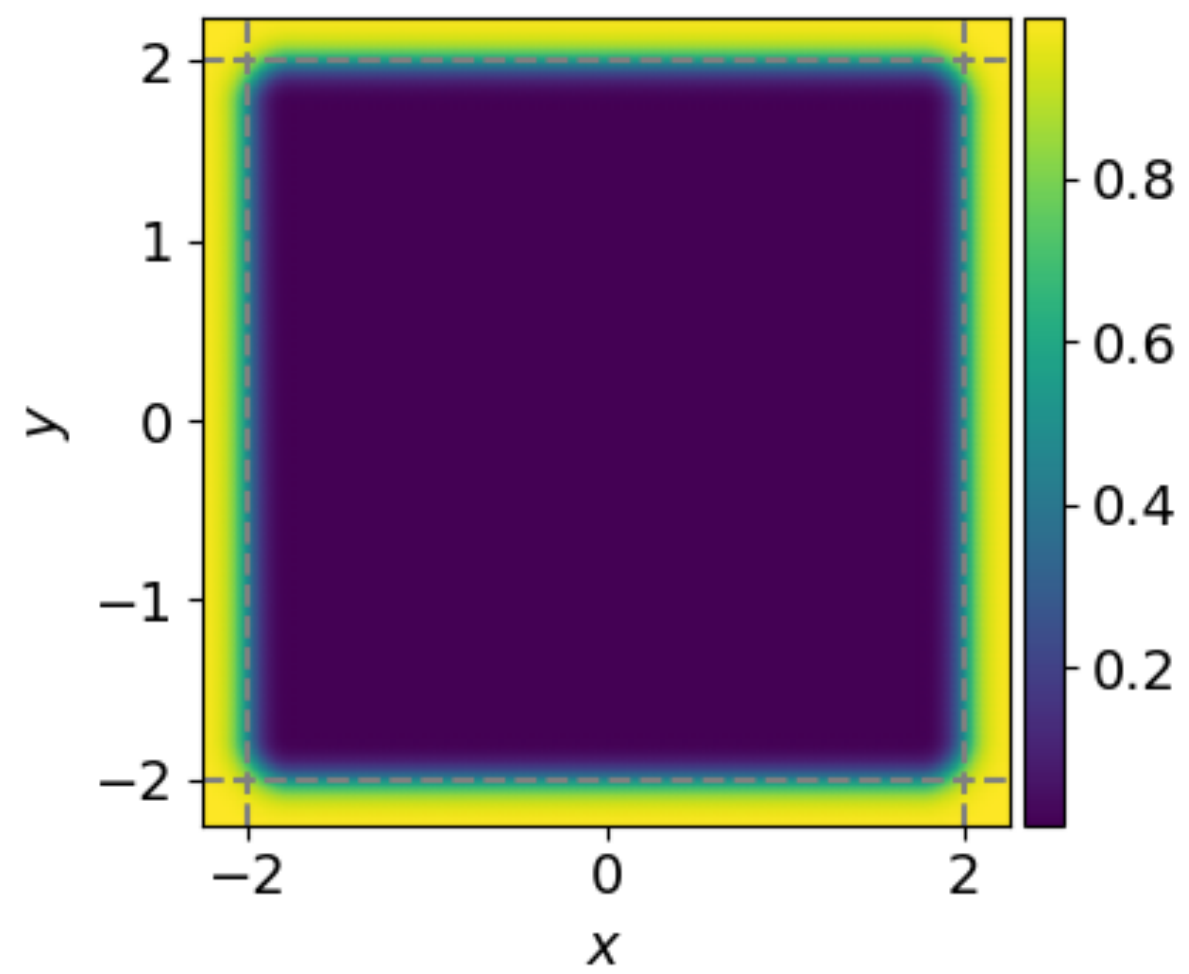
Homogeneous box potentials



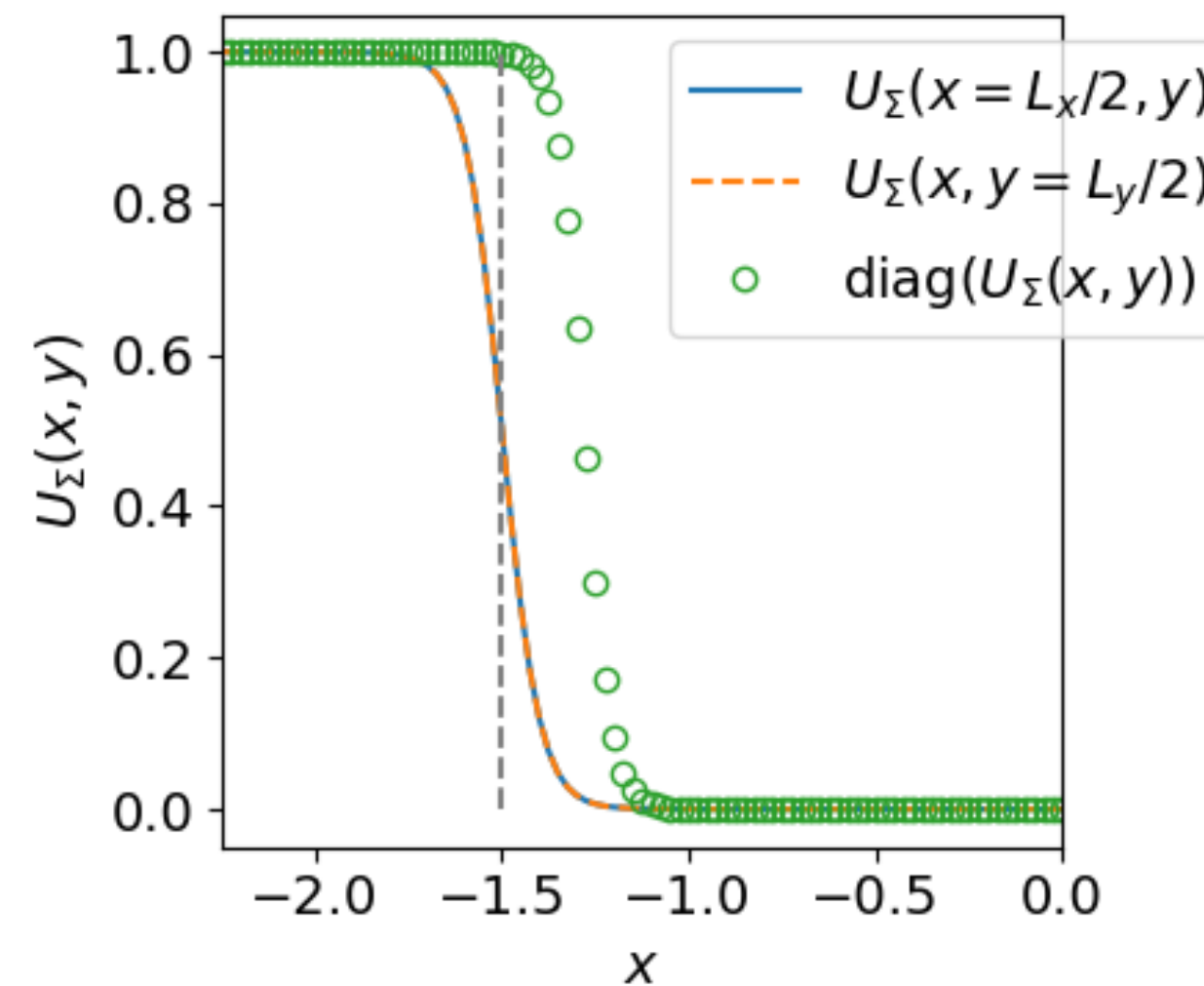
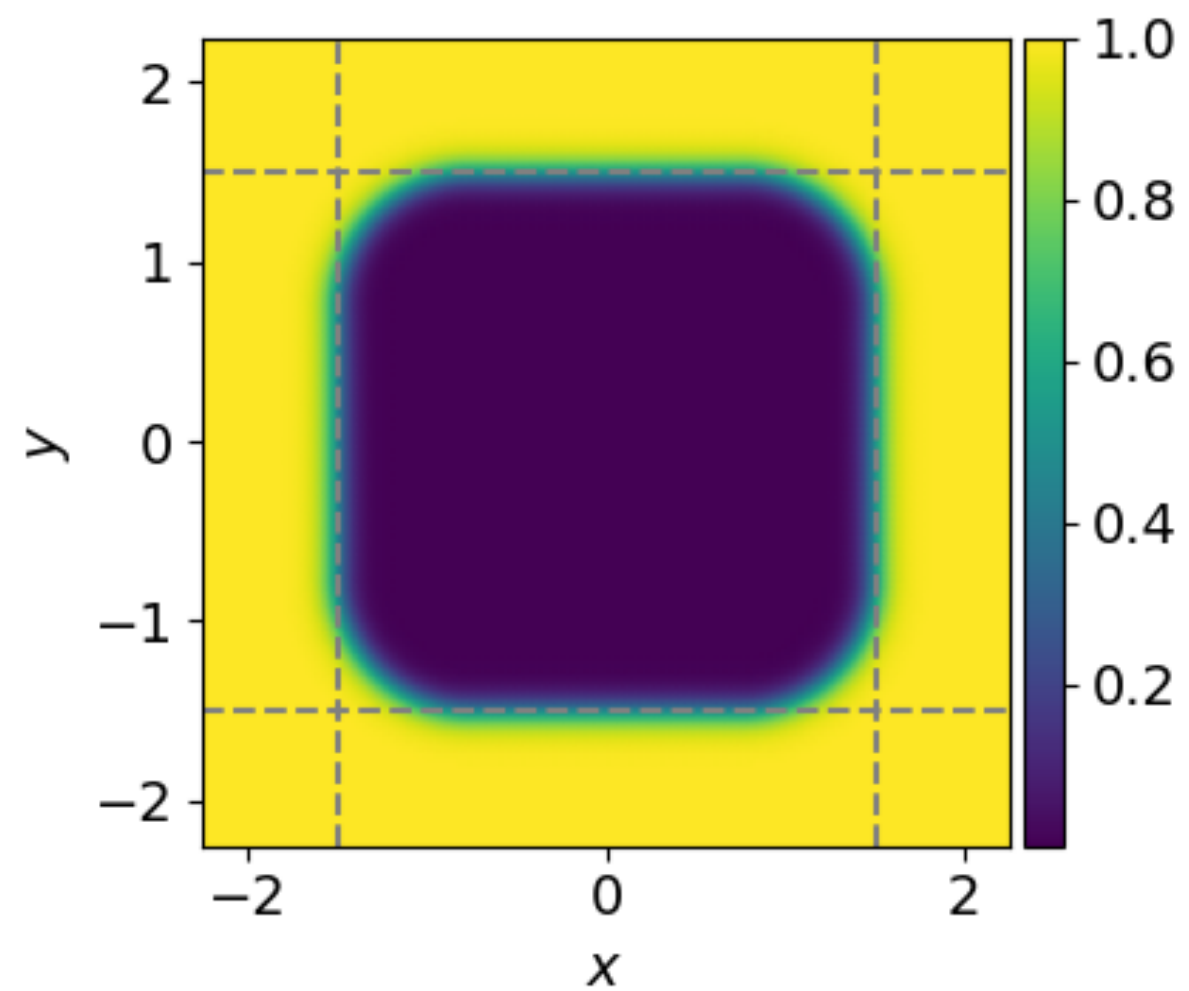
$$L = 2\xi,$$
$$w = 4dx/\xi$$



Homogeneous box potentials



$$L = 2\xi,$$
$$w = 4dx/\xi$$



$$L = 1.5\xi,$$
$$w = 4dx/\xi$$

Gross-Pitaevskii model

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{box}}(x, y) + g_{2D}|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{box}}(x, y) + g_{2\text{D}}|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * in the rotating frame, the fluid couples to the angular momentum \hat{L}_z

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\nabla^2 + V_{\text{box}}(x, y) + g_{2\text{D}}|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * in the rotating frame, the fluid couples to the angular momentum \hat{L}_z

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - \boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \hat{L}_z \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - i\hbar\Omega \left[y\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{box}}(x, y) + g_{2D} |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * in the rotating frame, the fluid couples to the angular momentum \hat{L}_z

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - \boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \hat{L}_z \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - i\hbar \Omega \left[y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * the additional coupling leads to the appearance of *vortices* in the cloud

Gross-Pitaevskii model

- * canonical model for atomic condensates is the *Gross-Pitaevskii* theory

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{box}}(x, y) + g_{2D} |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * in the rotating frame, the fluid couples to the angular momentum \hat{L}_z

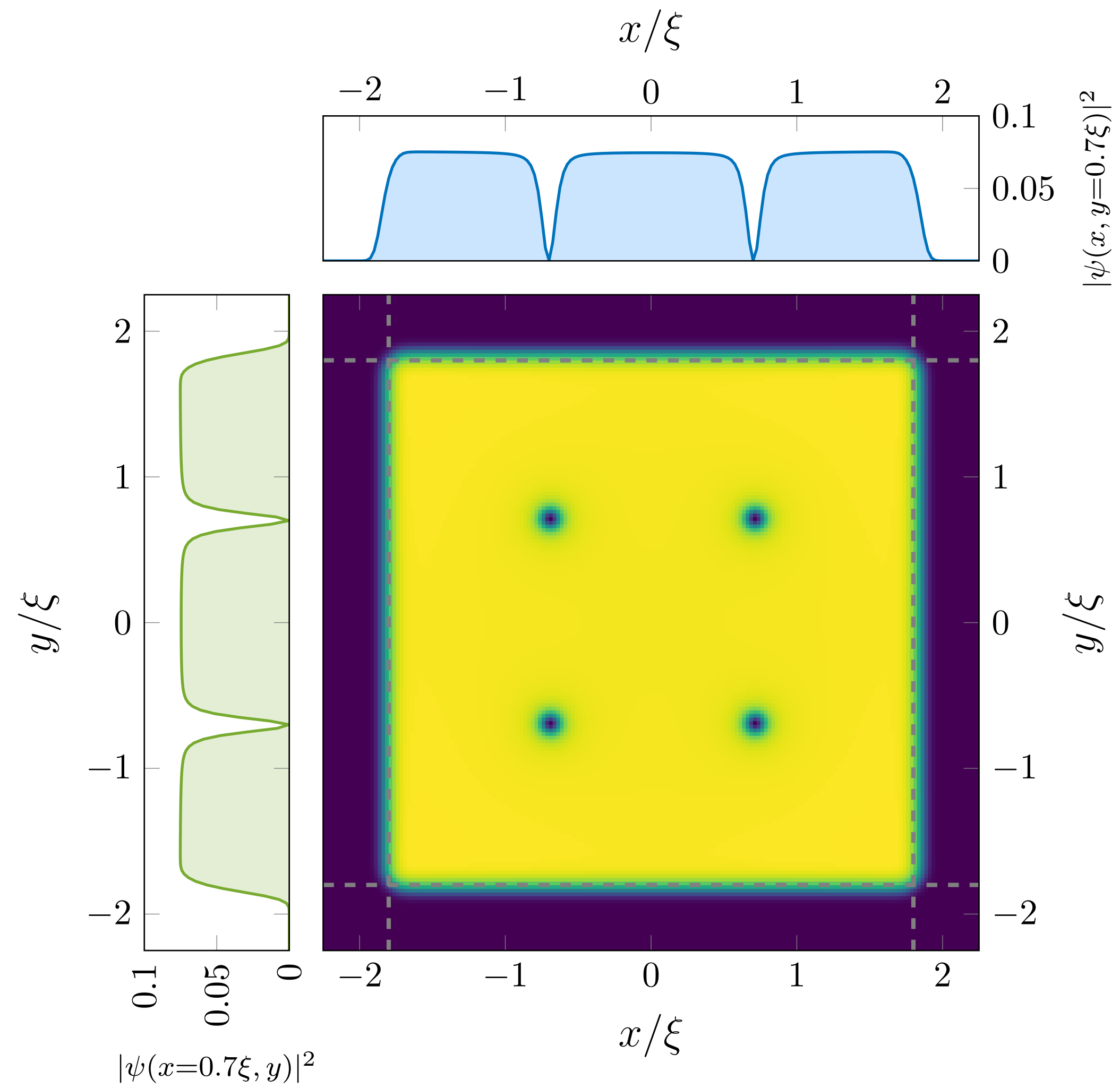
$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - \boldsymbol{\Omega} \cdot \hat{L}_z \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ &= \left(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{GP}} - i\hbar \Omega \left[y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] \right) \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned}$$

- * the additional coupling leads to the appearance of *vortices* in the cloud

$$\xi = \hbar / \sqrt{mn_{2d}g_{2d}} \text{ (healing length)} \quad \{x, y\} \rightarrow \{x, y\} / \xi, \quad \psi \rightarrow \sqrt{n_{2d}} \psi, \quad E_{2D} \rightarrow E_{2D} / (n_{2d}g_{2D}) \text{ (energy)}$$

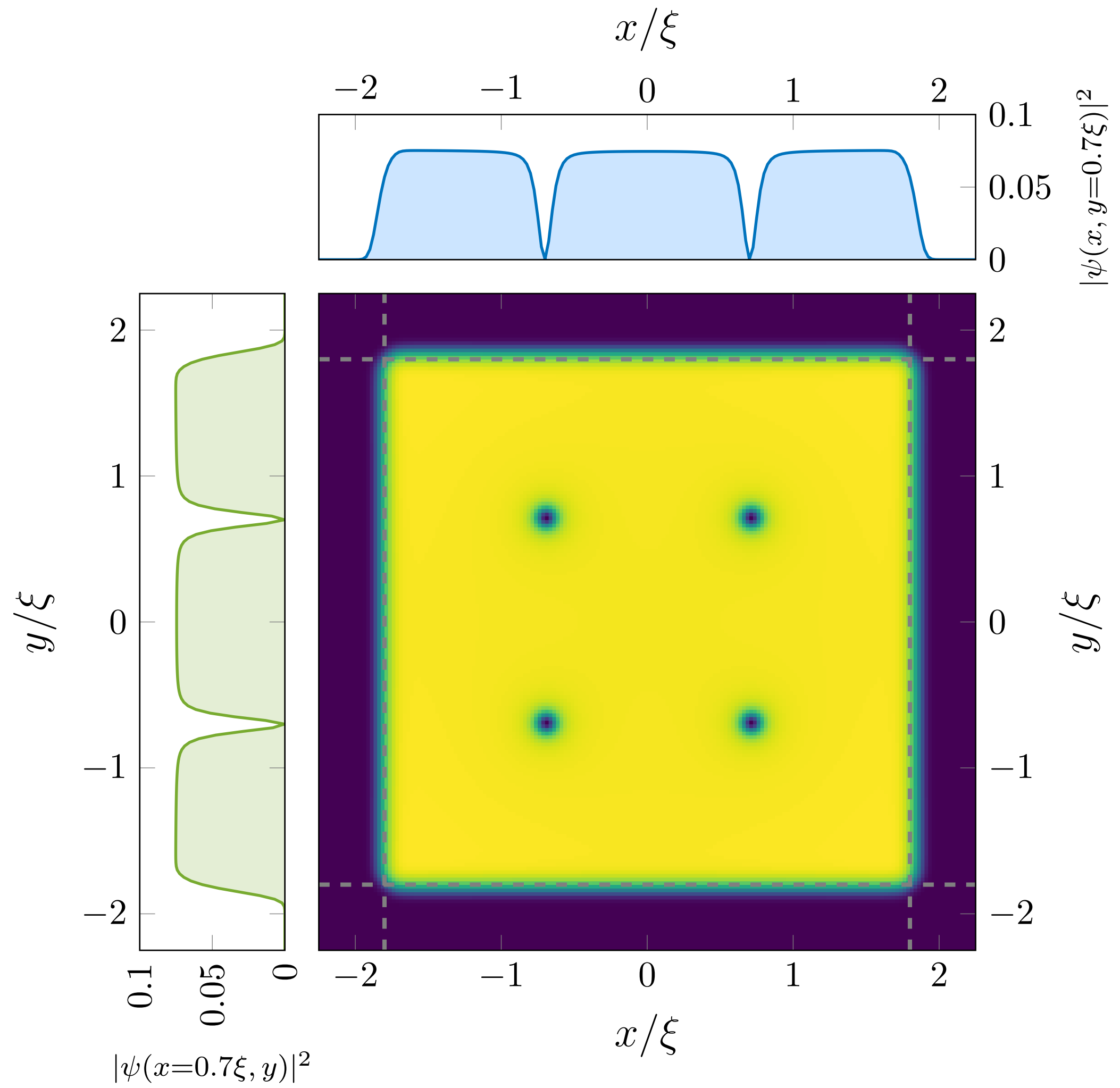
Numerical results

Numerical results



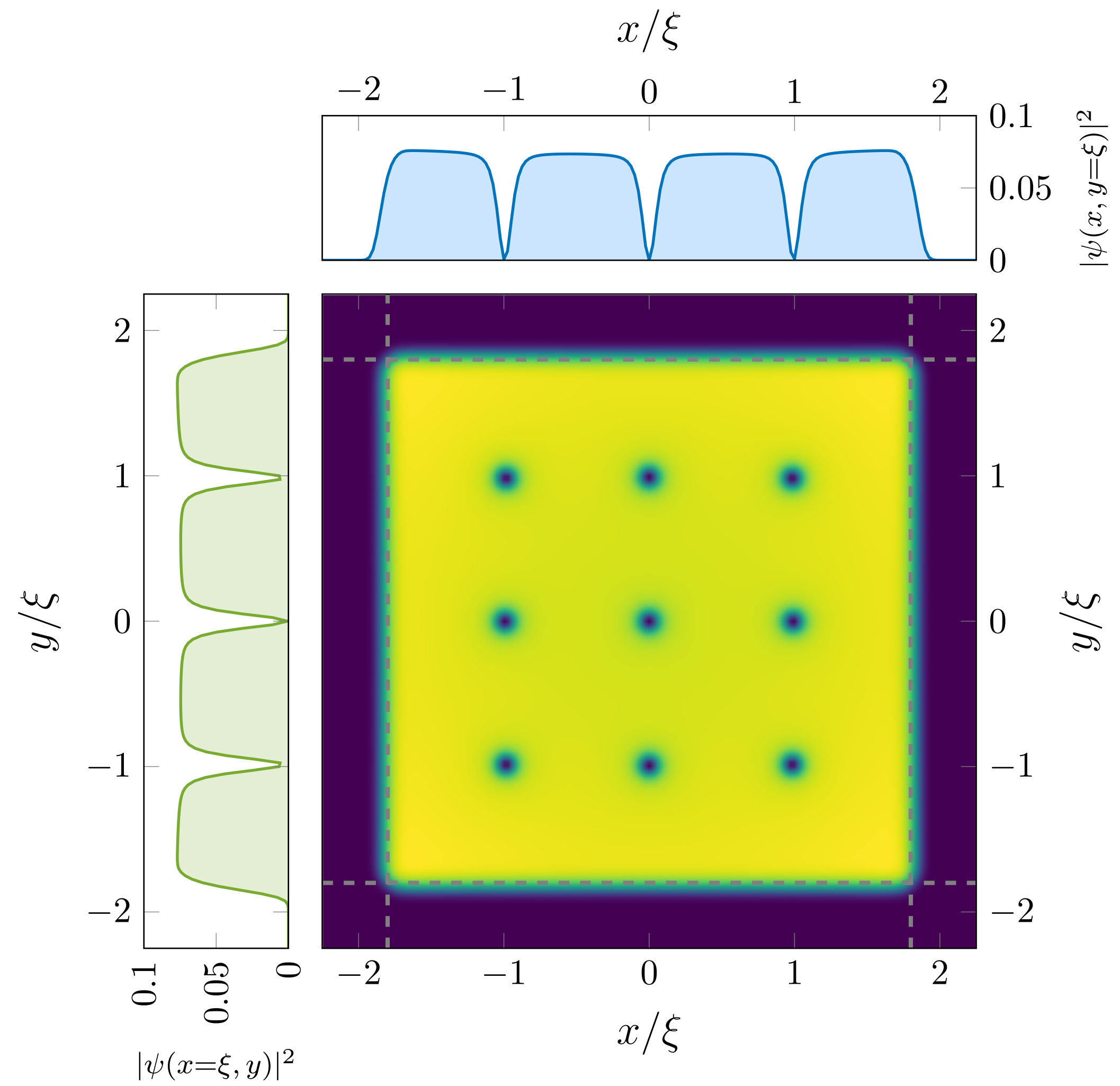
Numerical results

$$\Omega = 1.6 \frac{\hbar}{n_{2d} g_{2d}},$$
$$g = 5 \times 10^3 g_{2d},$$
$$w = 4 dx / \xi,$$
$$[L_{x,y} / \xi = 2.25 / \xi, L = 1.8 \xi]$$



Numerical results

Numerical results



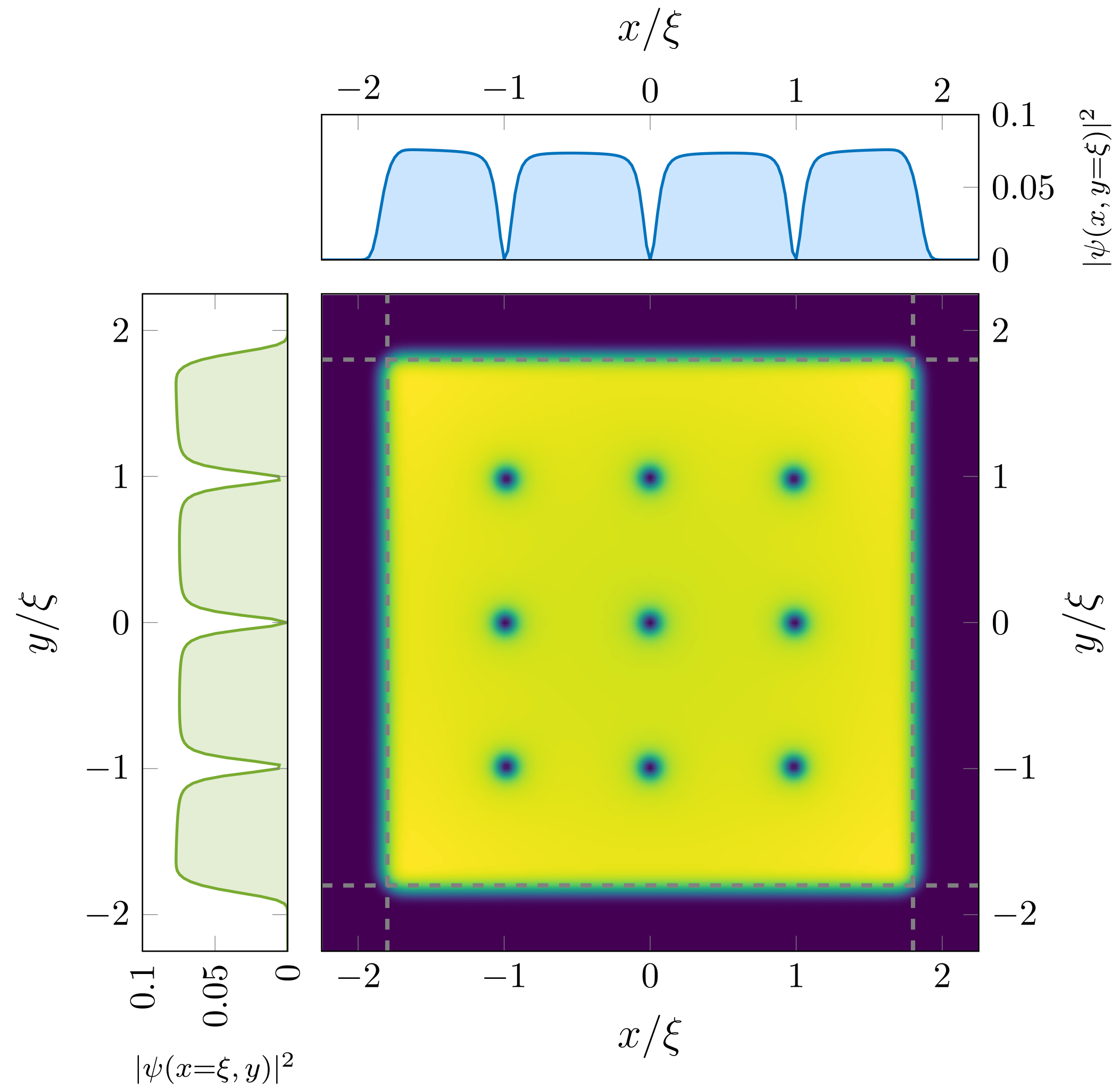
Numerical results

$$\Omega = 3.6 \frac{\hbar}{n_{2d} g_{2d}},$$

$$g = 5 \times 10^3 g_{2d},$$

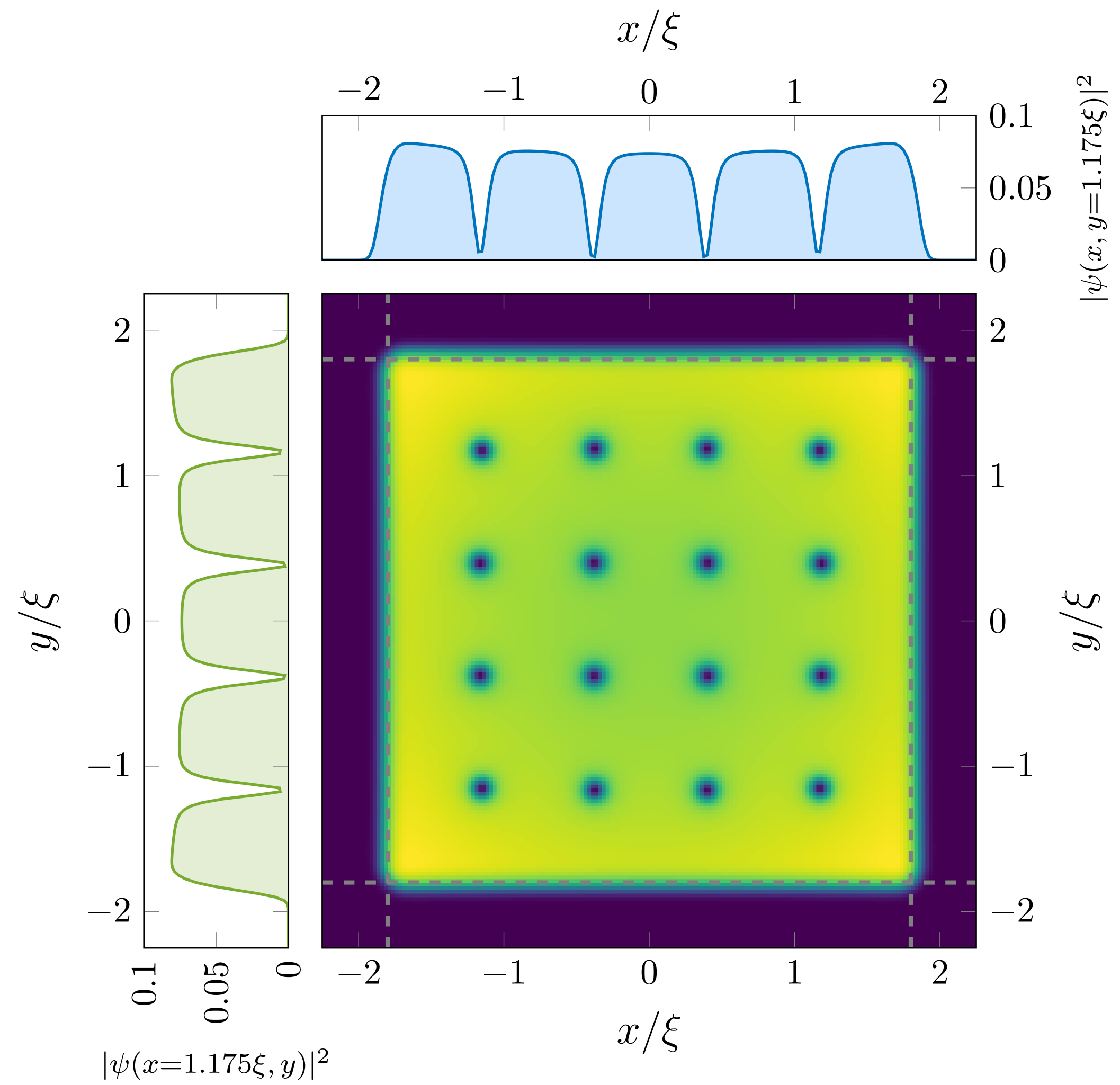
$$w = 4 dx / \xi,$$

$$[L_{x,y} / \xi = 2.25 / \xi, L = 1.8 \xi]$$



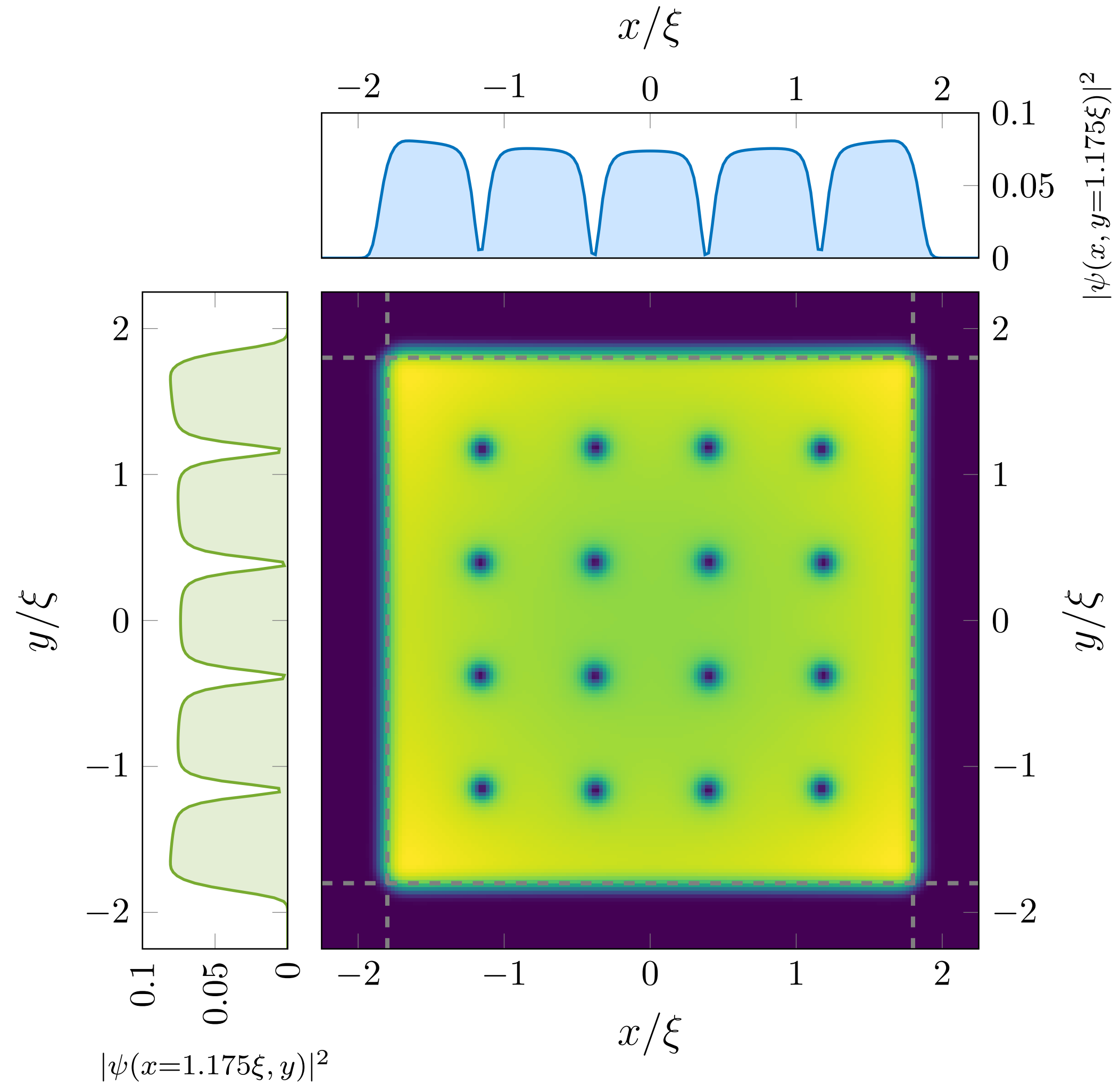
Numerical results

Numerical results



Numerical results

$$\Omega = 5.12 \frac{\hbar}{n_{2d} g_{2d}},$$
$$g = 5 \times 10^3 g_{2d},$$
$$w = 4 dx / \xi,$$
$$[L_{x,y} / \xi = 2.25 / \xi, L = 1.8 \xi]$$



Numerical results

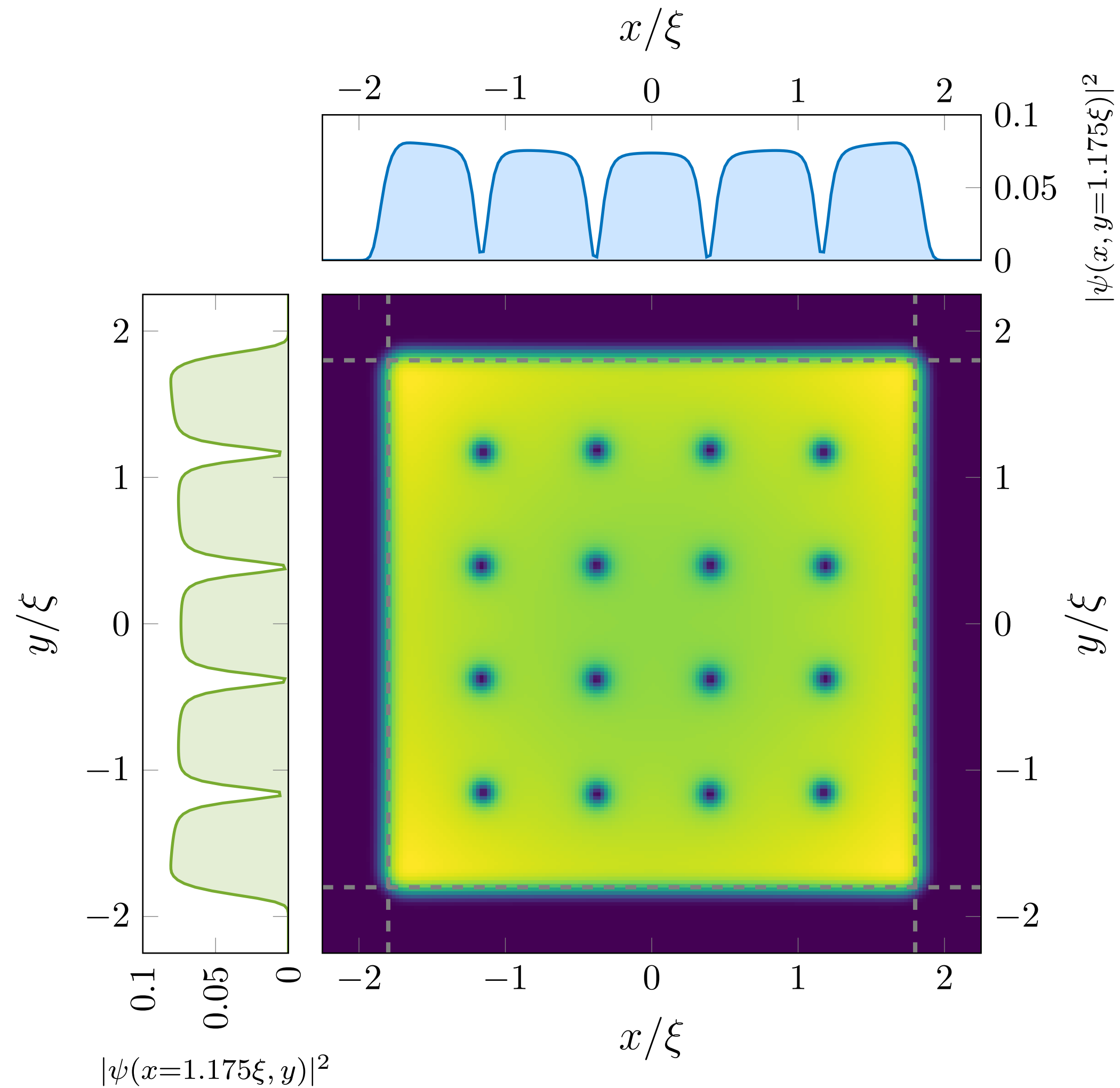
vortices arrange
into *square* patterns

$$\Omega = 5.12 \frac{\hbar}{n_{2d} g_{2d}},$$

$$g = 5 \times 10^3 g_{2d},$$

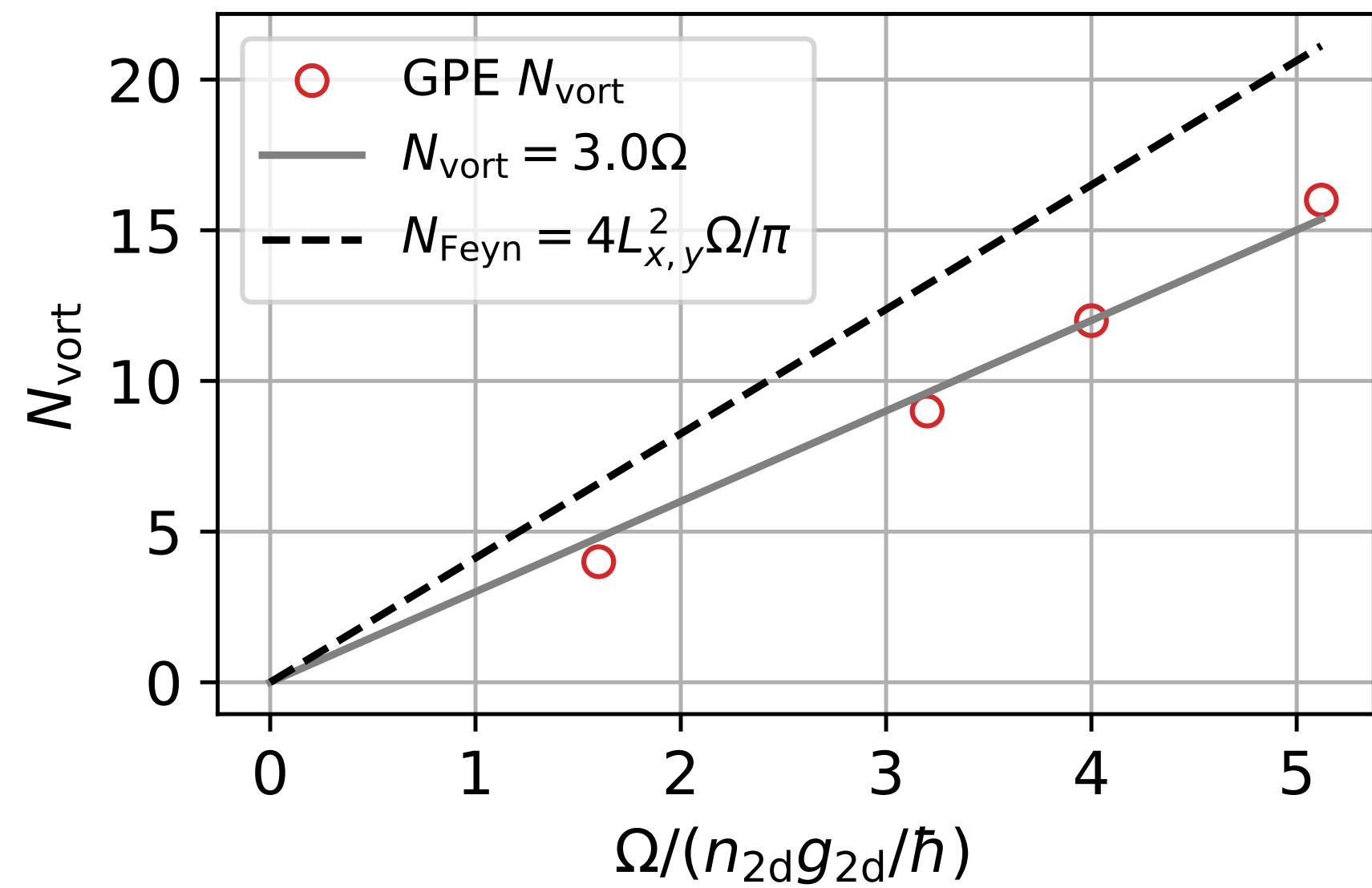
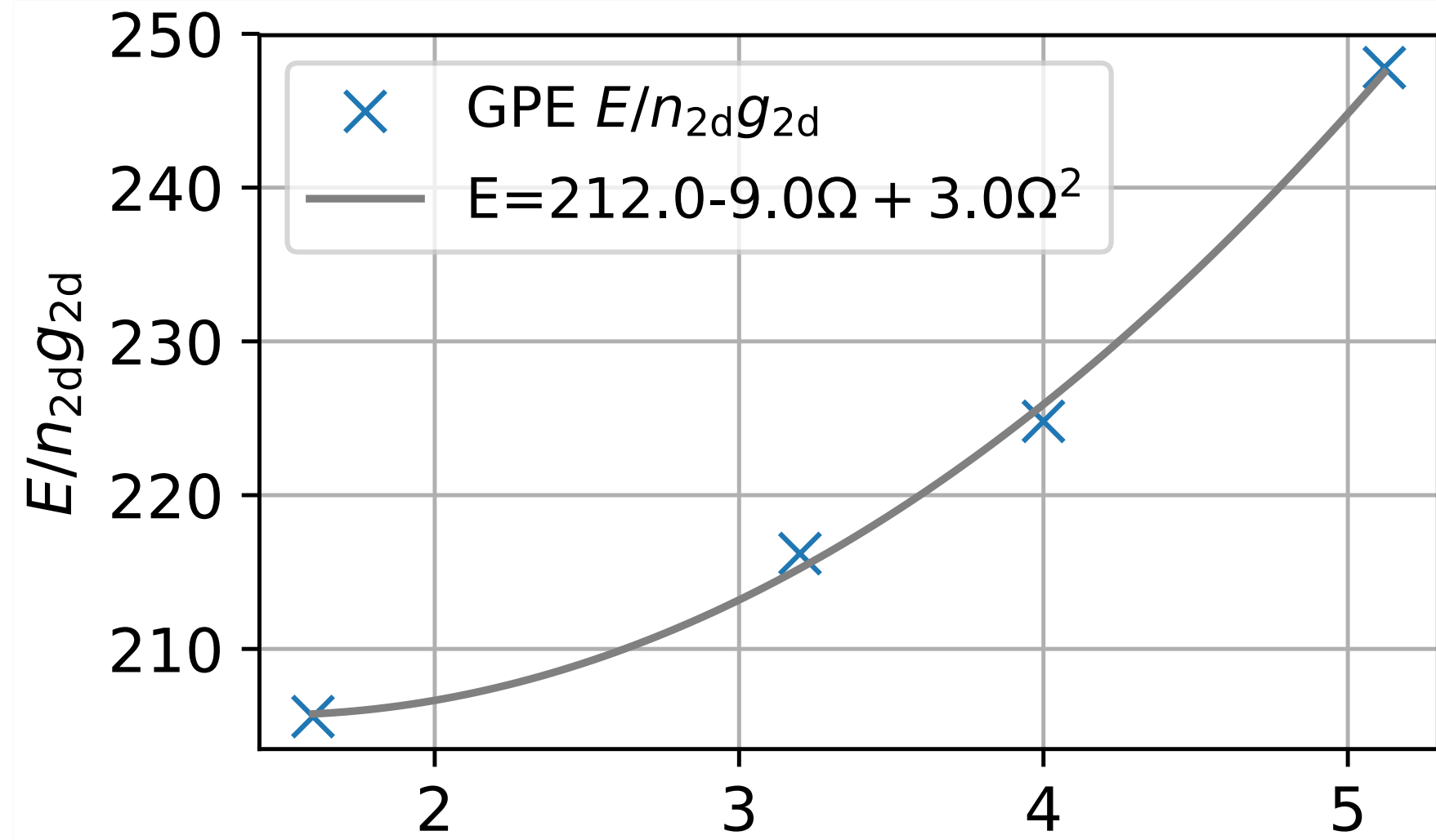
$$w = 4dx/\xi,$$

$$[L_{x,y}/\xi = 2.25/\xi, L = 1.8\xi]$$

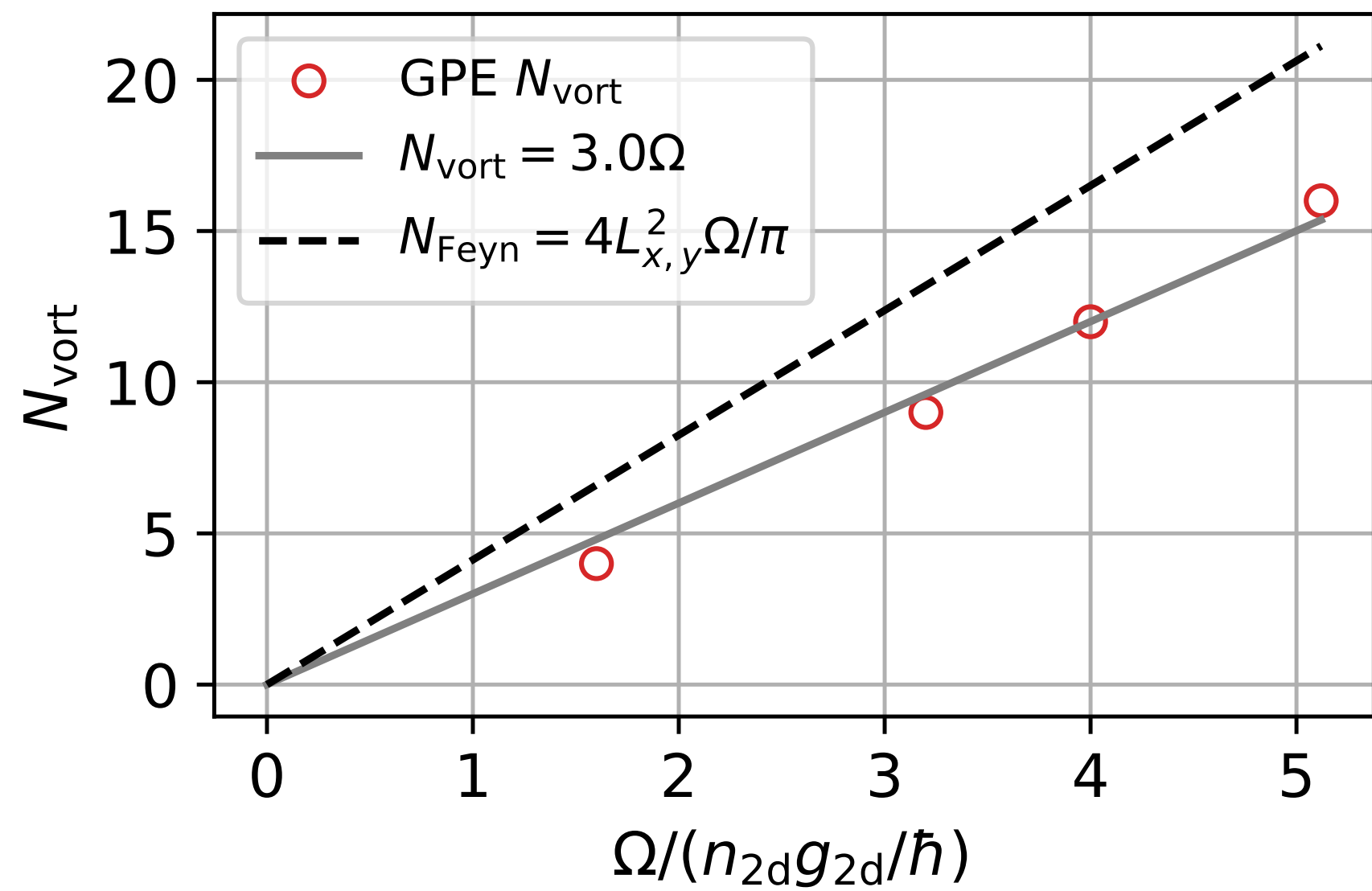
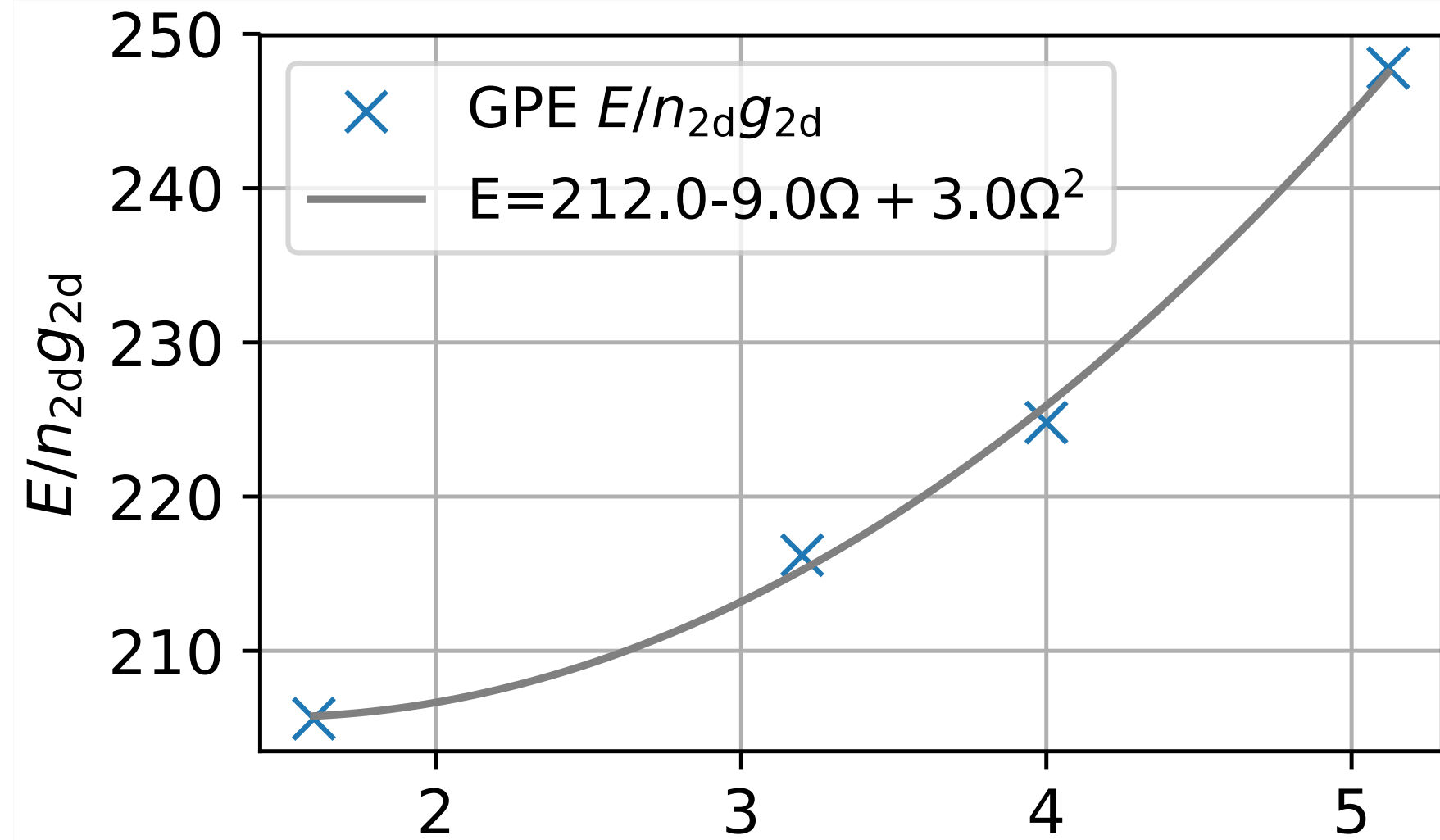


Numerical results

Numerical results

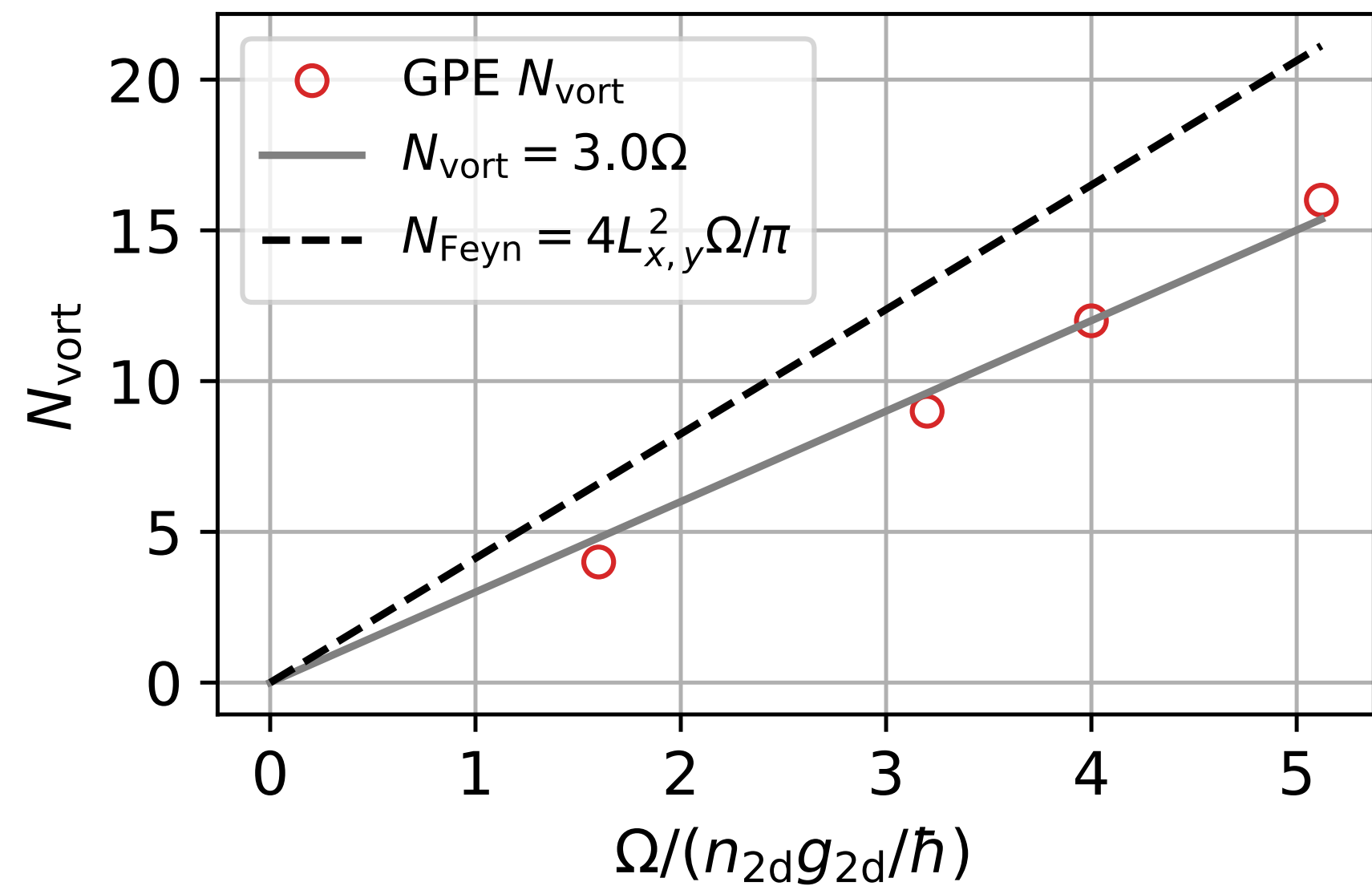
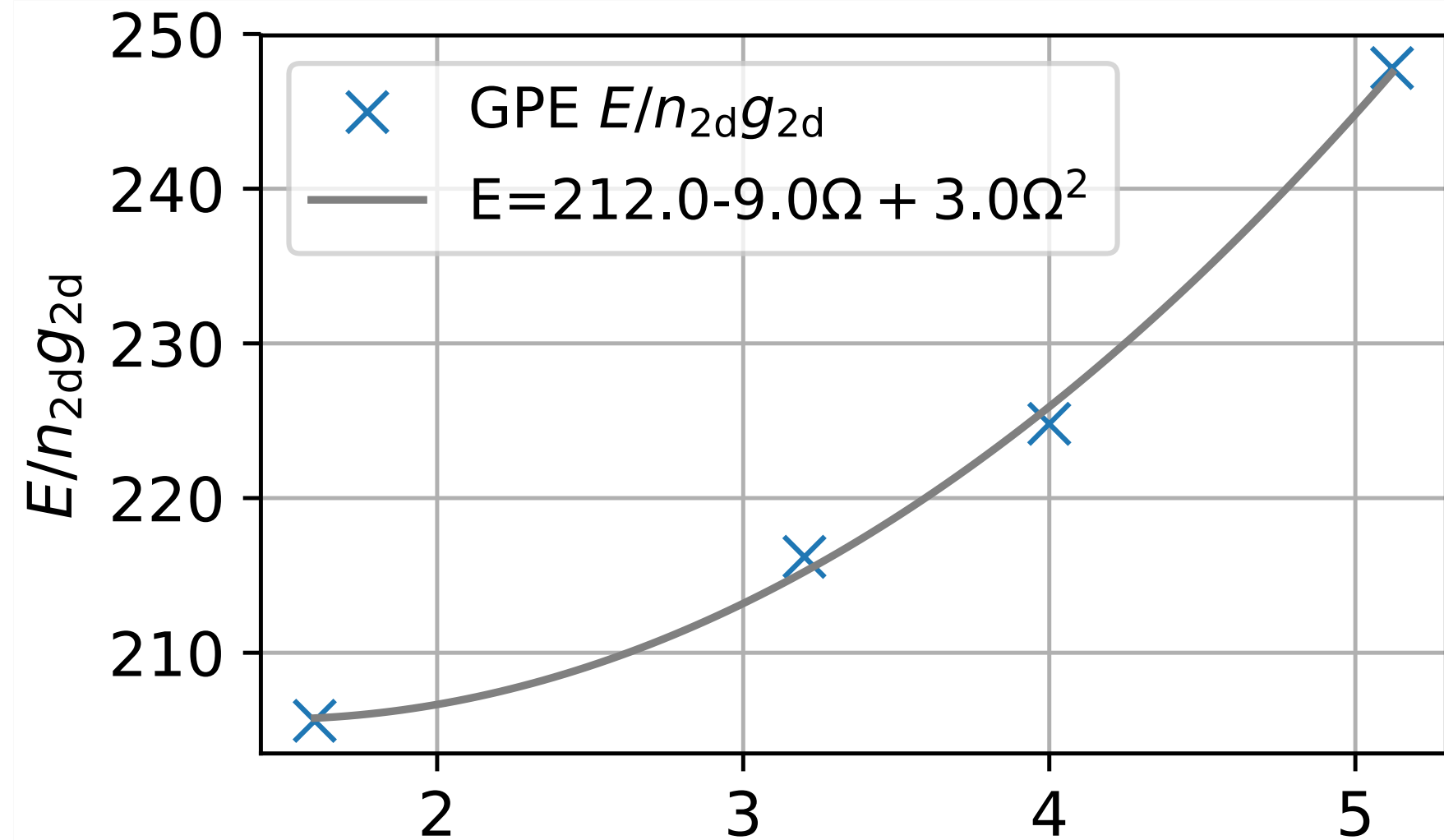


Numerical results



$$\frac{E}{n_{2d}g_{2d}} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\Omega + \alpha_2\Omega^2$$

Numerical results



$$\frac{E}{n_{2d}g_{2d}} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\Omega + \alpha_2\Omega^2$$

$$N_{\text{vort}} = \beta_1\Omega$$

$$N_{\text{Feyn}} = \frac{m}{\pi\hbar}(2L_{x,y})^2\Omega$$

Summary and future direction

Summary and future direction

- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates

Summary and future direction

- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates
- * interesting to understand how superfluidity manifests

Summary and future direction

- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates
- * interesting to understand how superfluidity manifests
- * unusual vortex patterns can be obtained

Summary and future direction

- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates
- * interesting to understand how superfluidity manifests
- * unusual vortex patterns can be obtained
- * how does the shape of the uniform box change the ground state

Summary and future direction

- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates
- * interesting to understand how superfluidity manifests
- * unusual vortex patterns can be obtained
- * how does the shape of the uniform box change the ground state
- * vortex lattice dynamics

Summary and future direction

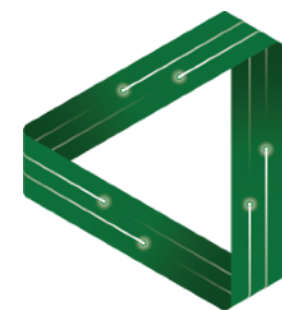
- * experiments can now realize uniform Bose-Einstein condensates
- * interesting to understand how superfluidity manifests
- * unusual vortex patterns can be obtained
- * how does the shape of the uniform box change the ground state
- * vortex lattice dynamics
- * comparison with experiments feasible?

Thank you

questions?



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA



FLEET
ARC CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN
FUTURE LOW-ENERGY
ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGIES



Australian Government
Australian Research Council

