

The logo for Swinburne University of Technology is displayed in a stylized, fragmented manner. It consists of a black square on the left containing the text 'SWINBURNE' in white, with 'NE' on a separate line and two small white floral symbols on either side. To the right is a red square containing the text 'SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY' in white. Below these is a grey square containing the text '* NE *' in white. The entire logo is partially obscured by a white diagonal line that runs from the top-left towards the bottom-right.

SWIN
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NE

SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

* NE *

Observation of Liquid Time Crystals

Tapio Simula
Optical Sciences Centre
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Australian Government

Australian Research Council

FT180100020

DP170104180

DP130102321



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Peter Hannaford
Kris Helmerson
Sascha Hoinka
Niels Kjærgaard
Krzysztof Sacha
Anja Slim
Rahil Valani
Chris Vale

“Liquid time crystals”, arXiv:2202.05407

“Unsteady dynamics of a classical wave-droplet entity”, Phys. Rev. E **104**, 015106 (2021)

“Stop and go locomotion of superwalking droplets”, Phys. Rev. E **103**, 043102 (2021)

“Emergence of superwalking droplets”, J. Fluid Mech. **906**, A3 (2021)

“Superwalking droplets”, Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 024503 (2019)

“Hong-Ou-Mandel-like two droplet correlations”, Chaos **28**, 096104 (2018)

OUTLINE



Historical remarks

Liquid time crystals

Transport phenomena

Fundamentals



Broken symmetry

Lost conservation law

space translation

P

optical lattices

space rotation

L

vortex lattices

time translation

E

time lattices

**dynamical systems!
driven, non-equilibrium**

Time crystals:



PRL **109**, 160401 (2012)

 Selected for a **Viewpoint** in *Physics*
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
19 OCTOBER 2012

Quantum Time Crystals

Frank Wilczek

Center for Theoretical Physics Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
(Received 29 March 2012; published 15 October 2012)

PRL **109**, 160402 (2012)

 Selected for a **Viewpoint** in *Physics*
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
19 OCTOBER 2012

Classical Time Crystals

Alfred Shapere¹ and Frank Wilczek²

¹*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40502 USA*

²*Center for Theoretical Physics, Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 USA*
(Received 3 April 2012; published 15 October 2012)

PRL **114**, 251603 (2015)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
26 JUNE 2015

Absence of Quantum Time Crystals

Haruki Watanabe^{1,*} and Masaki Oshikawa^{2,†}

¹*Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA*

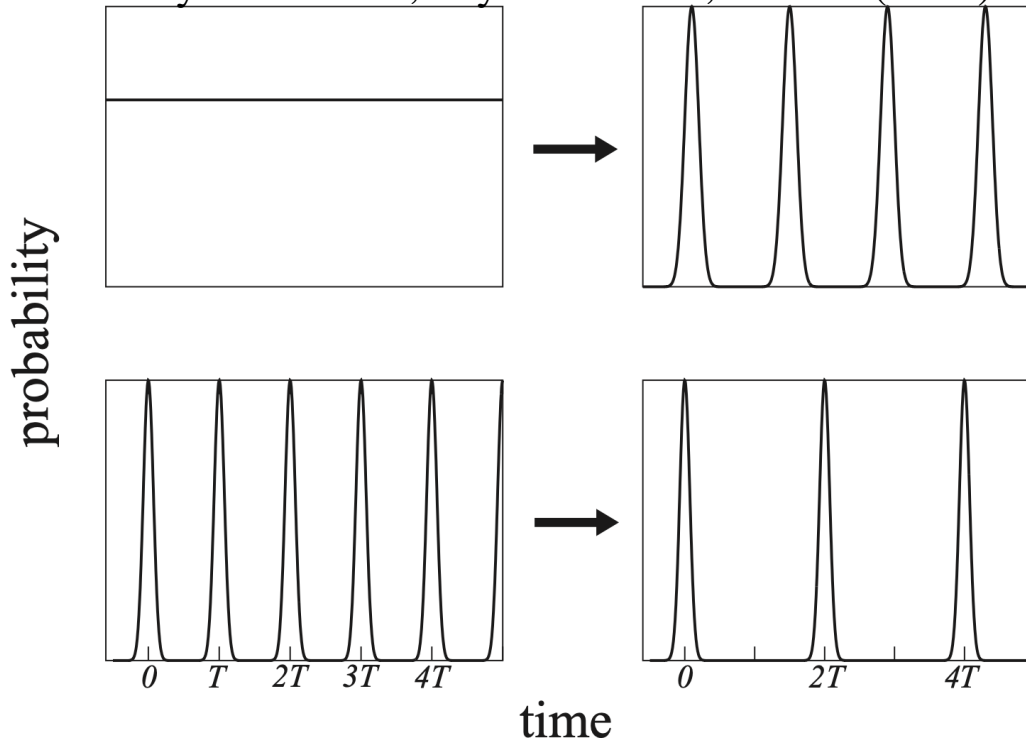
²*Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa 277-8581, Japan*
(Received 28 March 2015; published 24 June 2015)

Time crystals: the name lives on

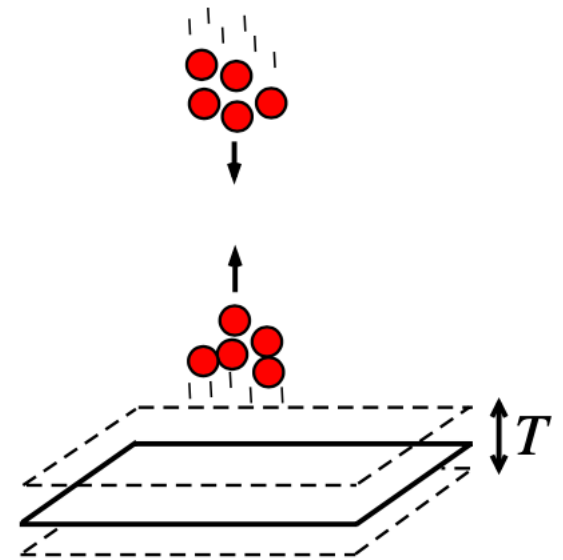
Floquet / discrete time crystals

discrete time translation symmetry breaking (subharmonic response)

Krzysztof Sacha, Phys.Rev.A **91**, 033617 (2015).



Rep. Prog. Phys. 81, 016401 (2018)

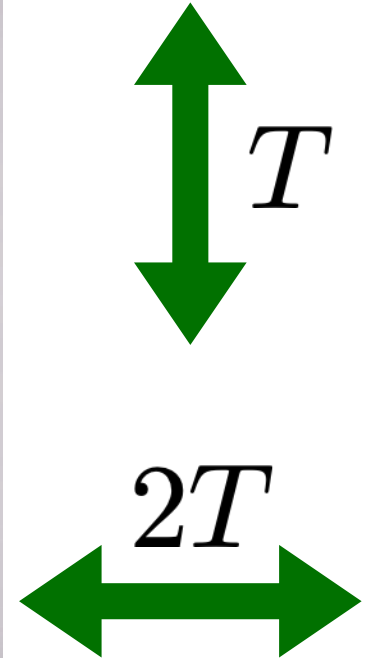


drive T

response $k*T$

Hannaford expt

Time crystals: the concept



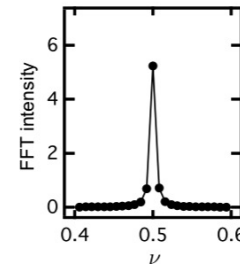
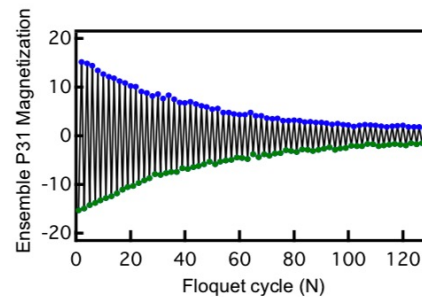
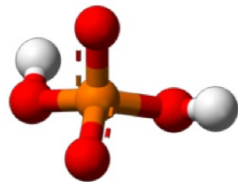
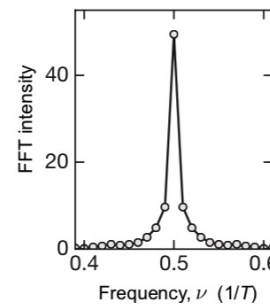
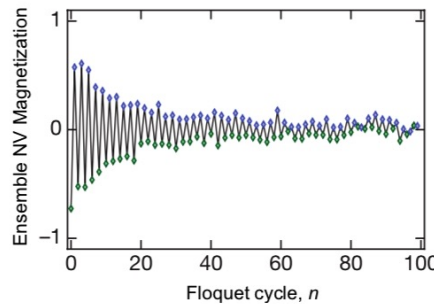
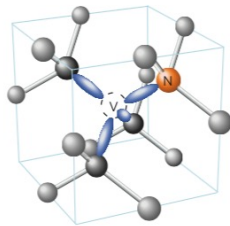
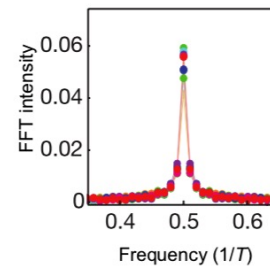
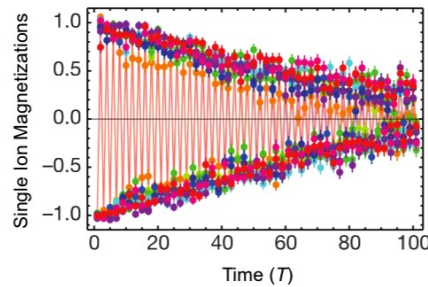
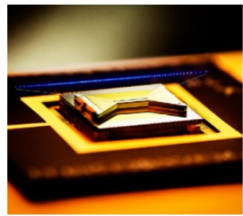
Leonardo, Rapunzel and the Mathematics of Hair

Professor Raymond E. Goldstein FRS

<https://youtu.be/3ns2wy-LgsY>

Time crystals: the new generation

Monroe group, Nature **543**, 217 (2017).
 Lukin group, Nature **543**, 221 (2017).
 Barrett group, Phys. Rev. Lett. **120**, 180603 (2018).

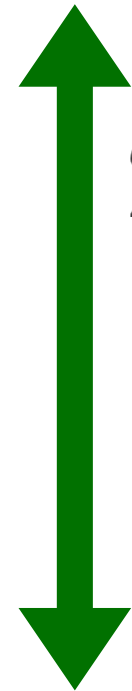


drive

response



T



$2T$

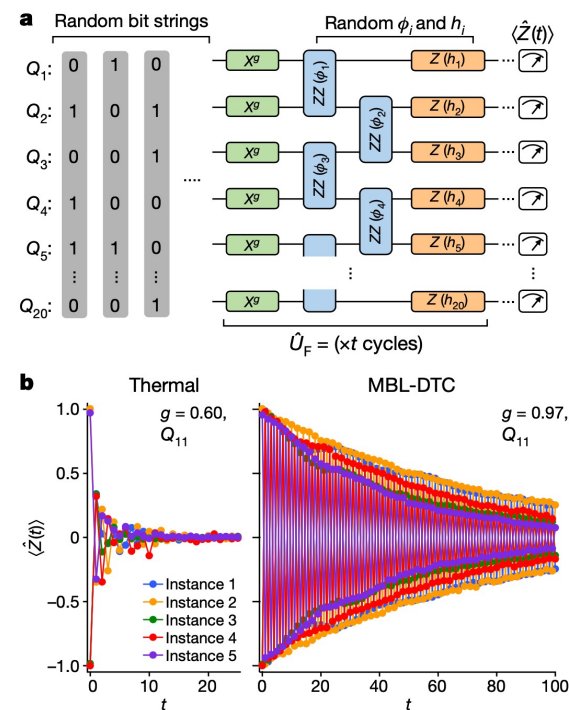
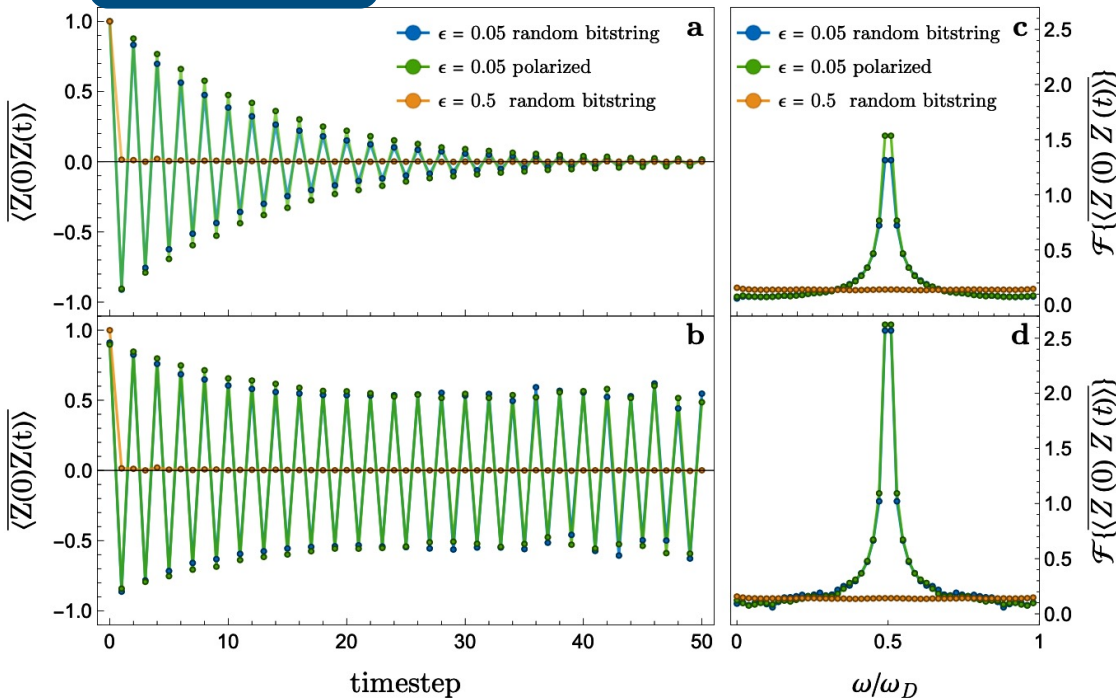
Time crystals: with quantum computers

Frey & Rachel, Science Adv., **9** eabm7652 (2022)

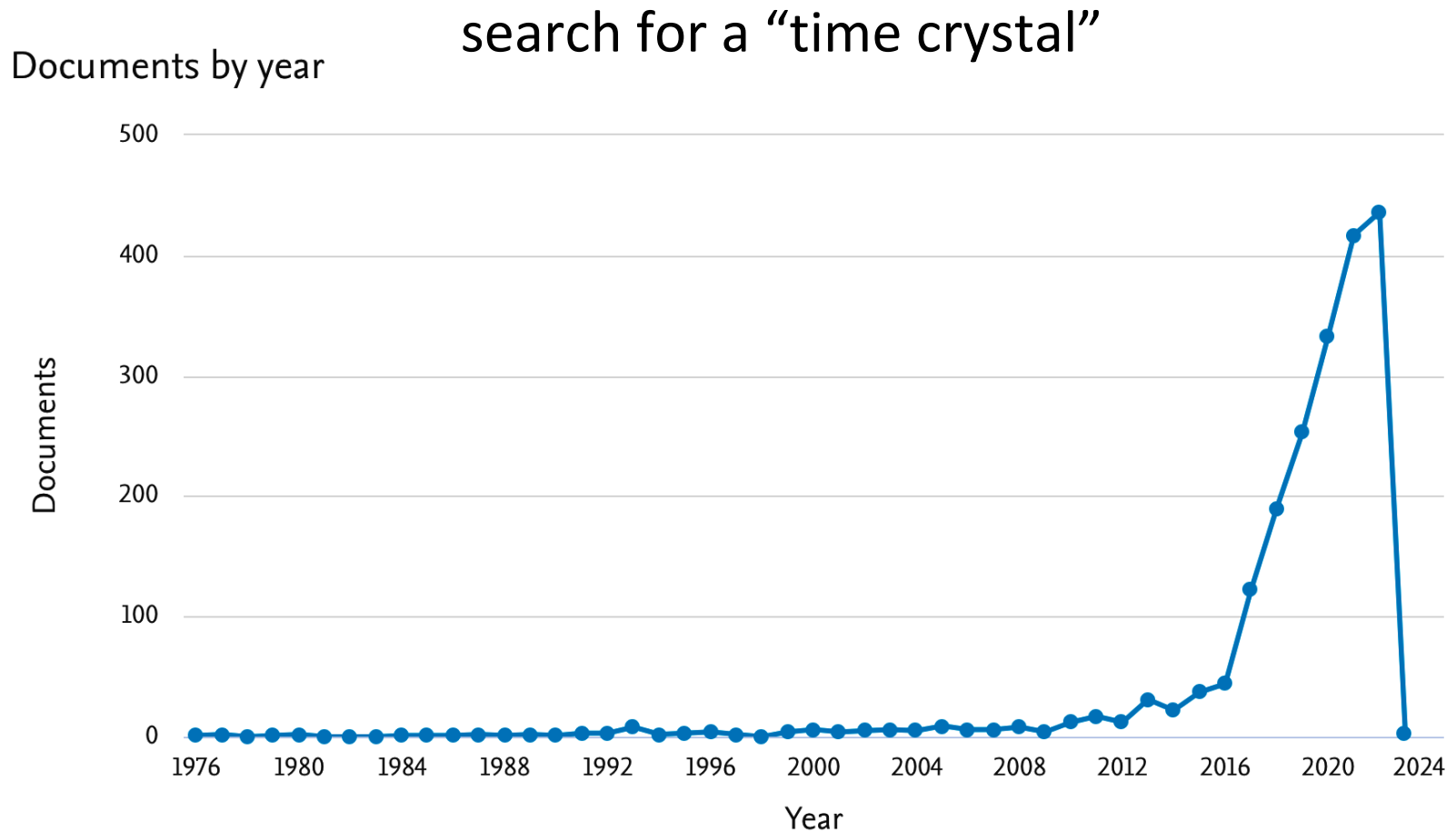
Mi et al., Nature, **531** 601(2022)

IBM

Google



Time crystals: growing literature



Plenty of semantics...

time crystal

coffee

must or must not contain

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• subharmonic response• crypto-equilibrium• eigenstate order• many-body localization• quantum• ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• caffeine• milk• soy• ice• crypto-equilibrium• ... |
|---|--|

...but no universally accepted definition

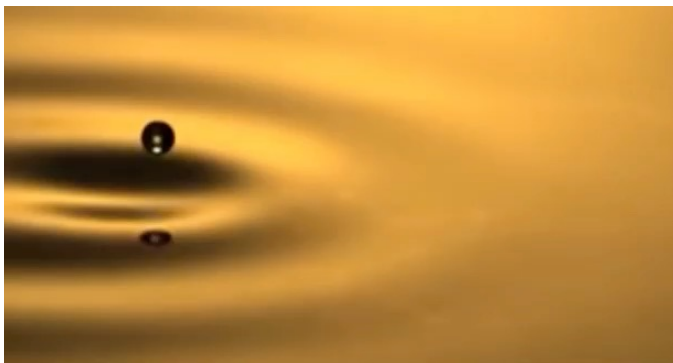
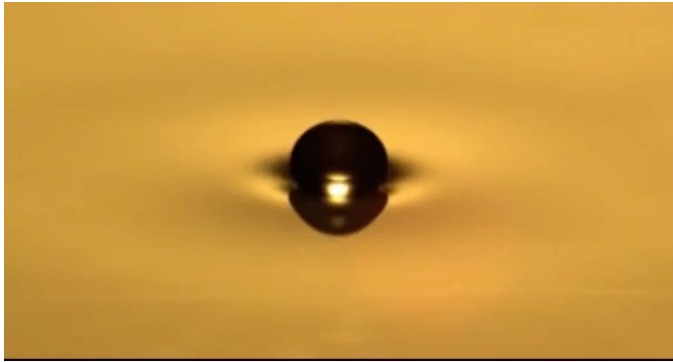


Making Liquid Time Crystals

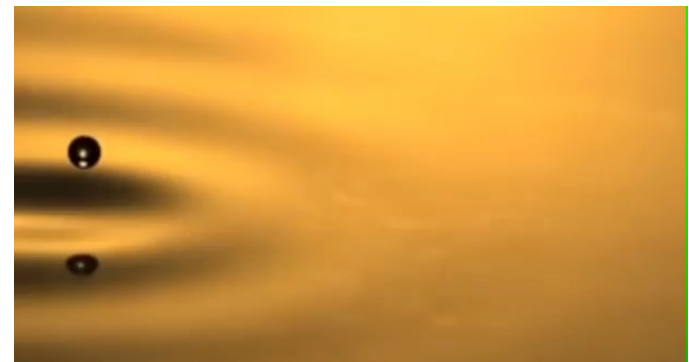
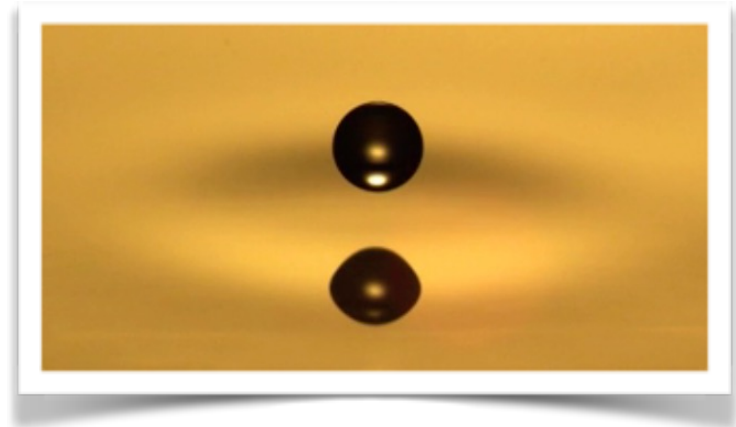
Bouncing and walking droplets: Couder group since 2005

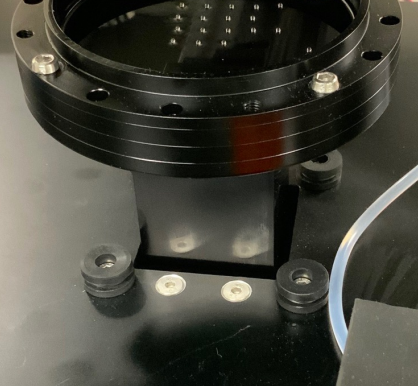
Movies: Harris & Bush, <http://thales.mit.edu/bush/index.php/4801-2/>

continuous time:
lab frame



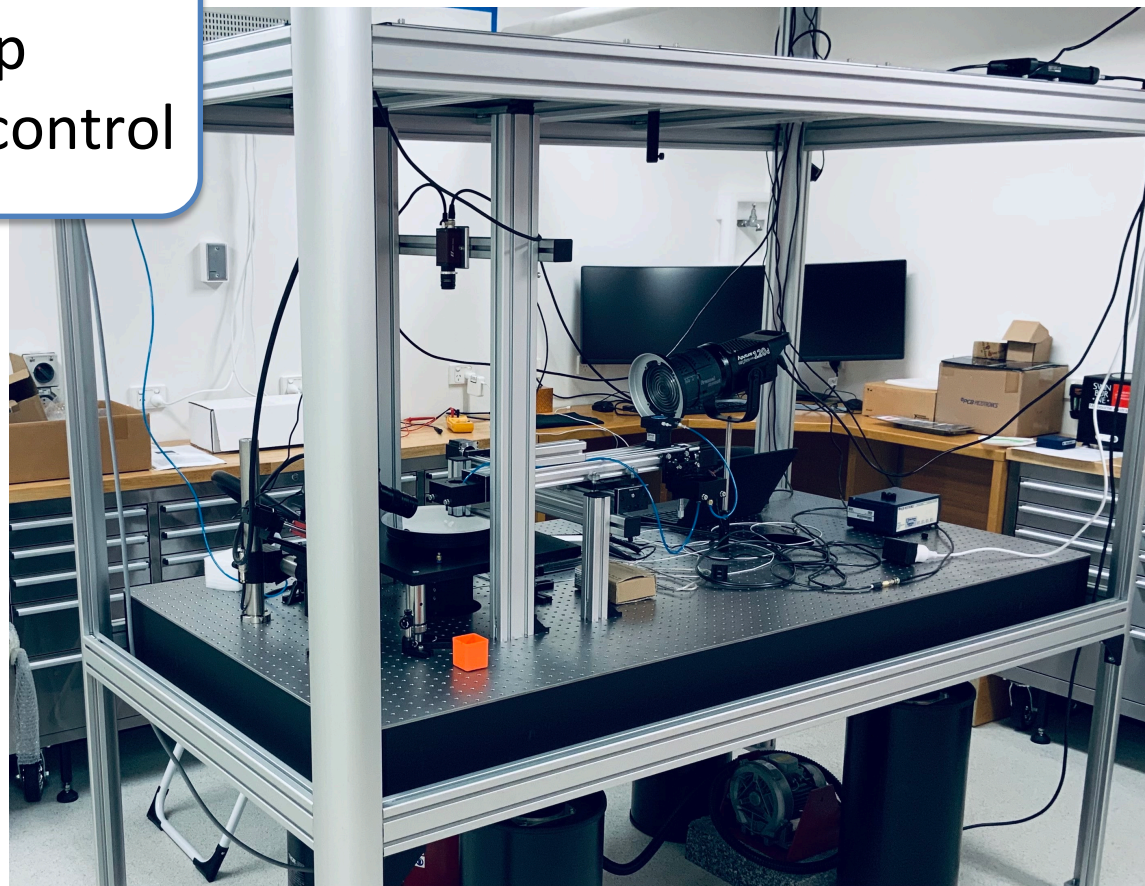
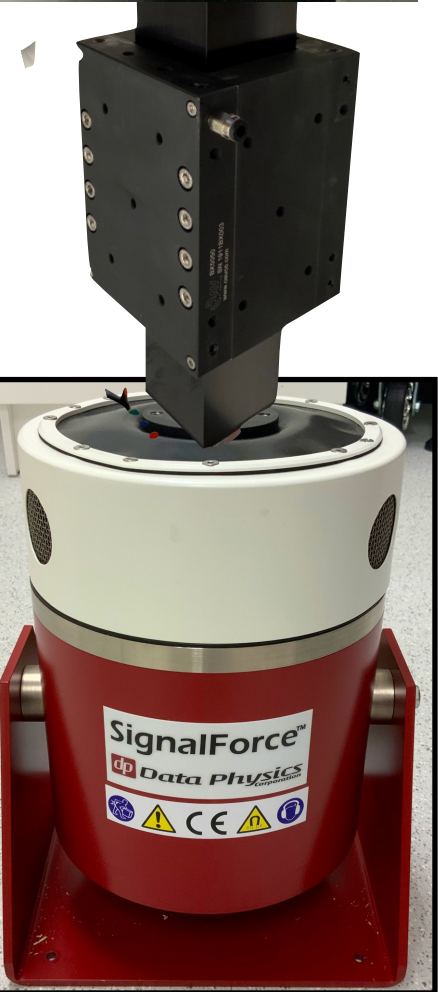
stroboscopic time:
Floquet frame



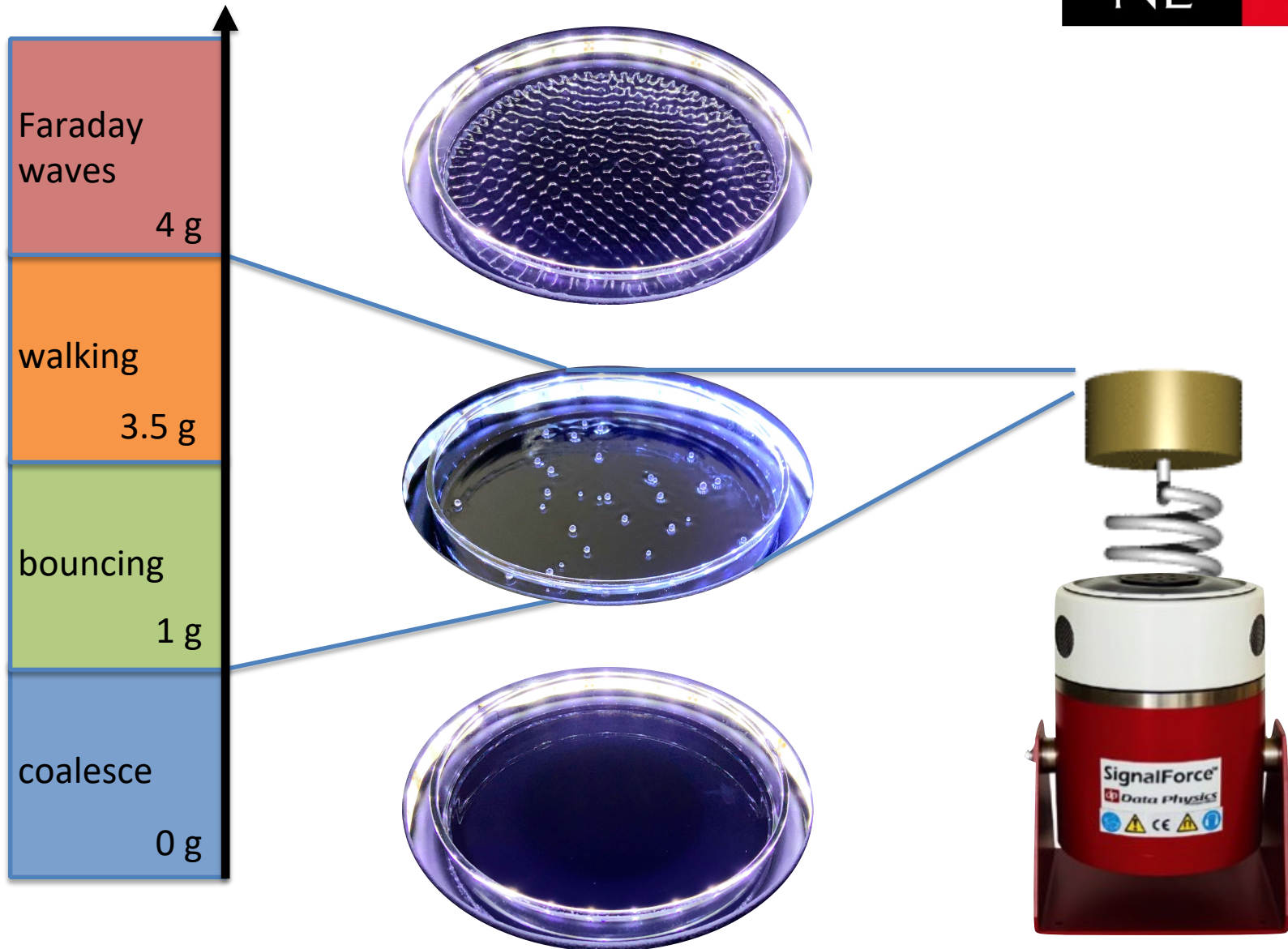


high-speed imaging

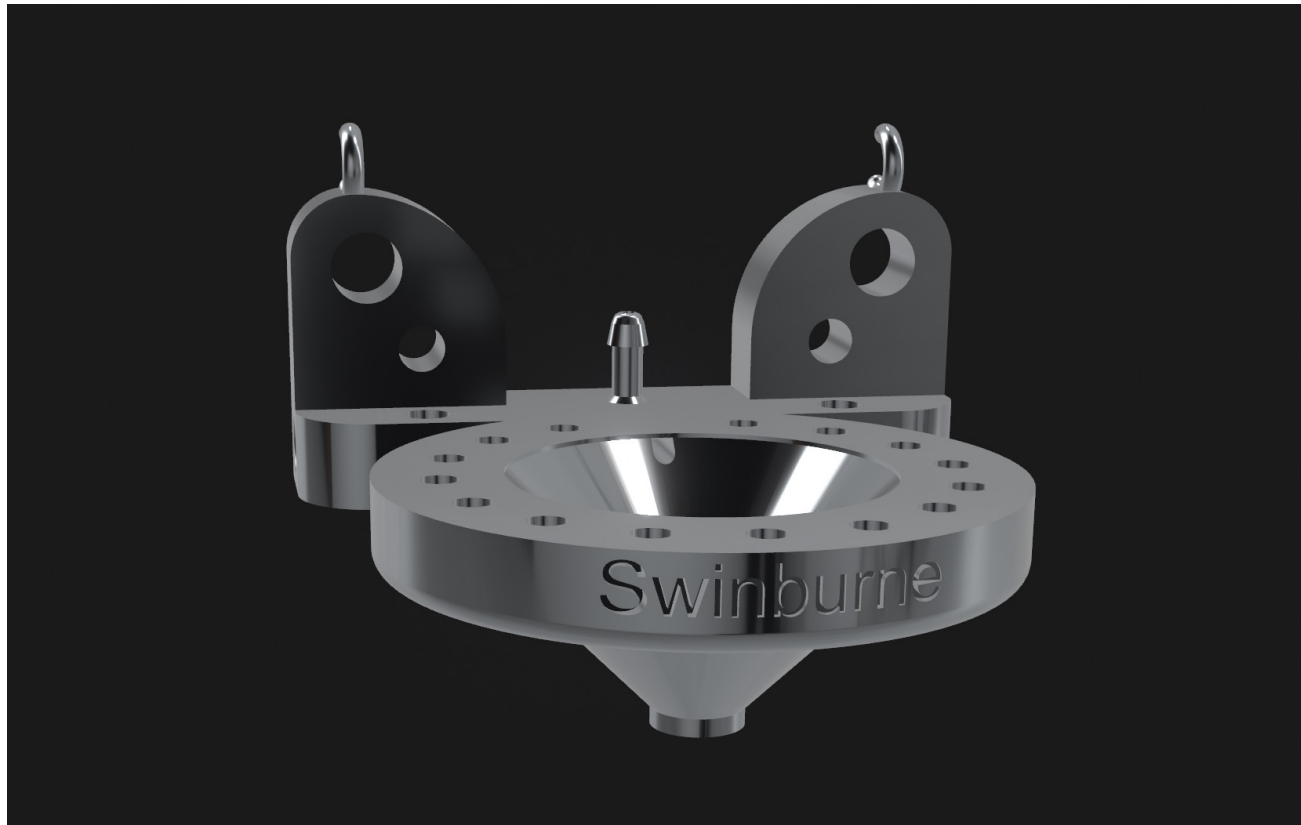
closed loop
feedback control



Driving Amplitude

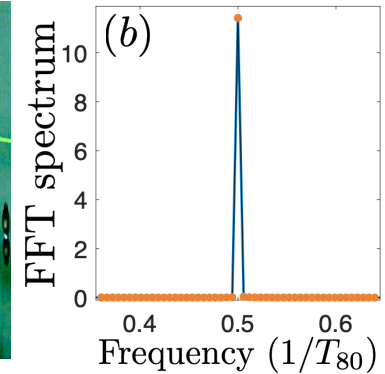
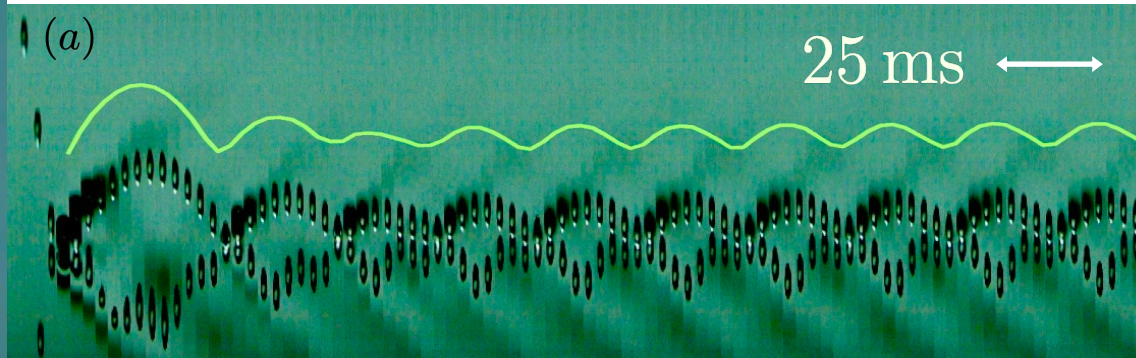


Droplet generator



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Liquid Time Crystals

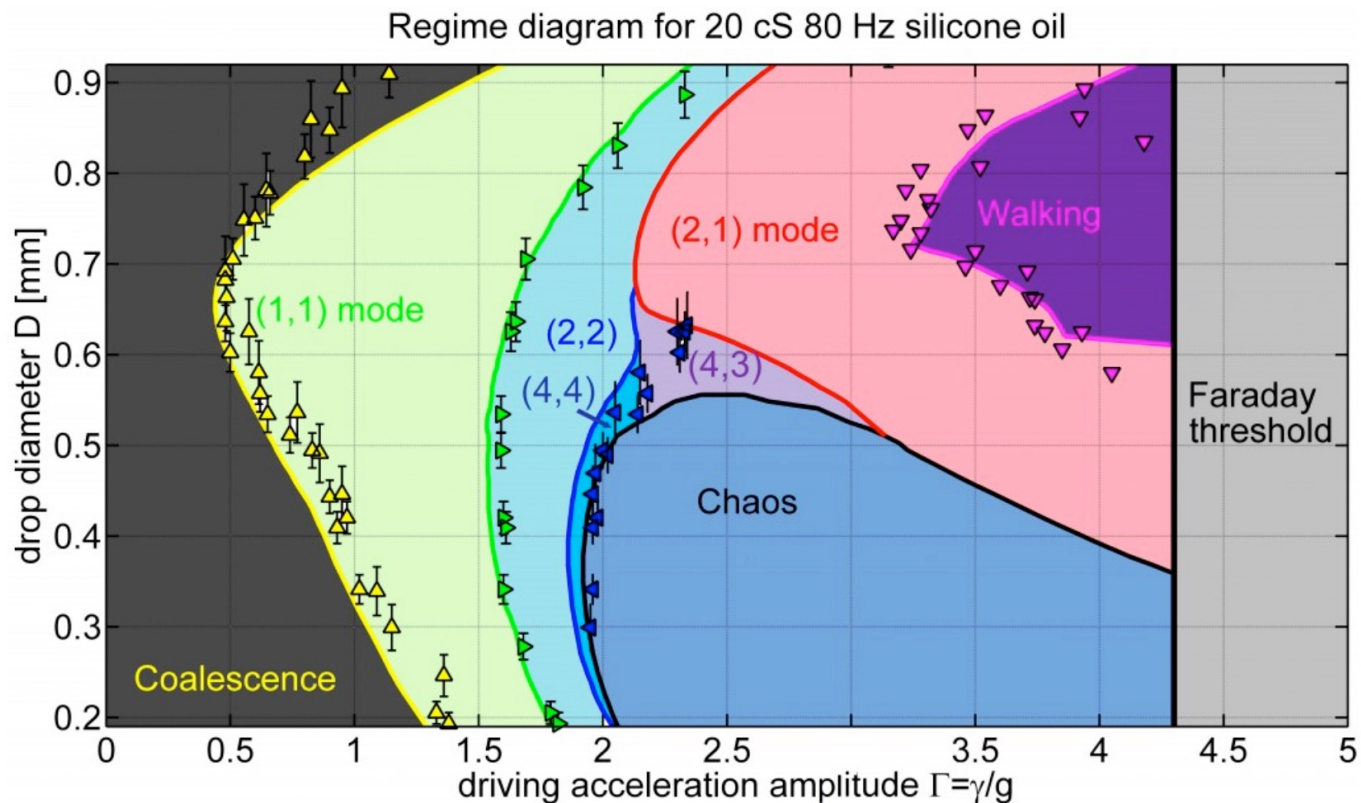


$N > 100,000$

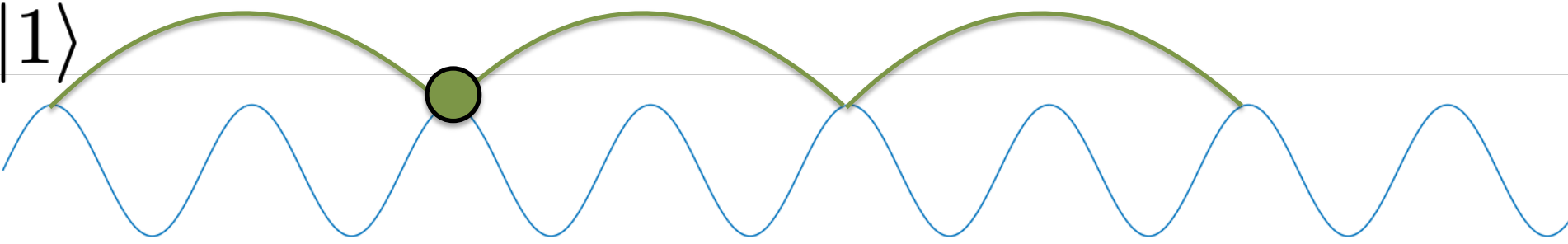
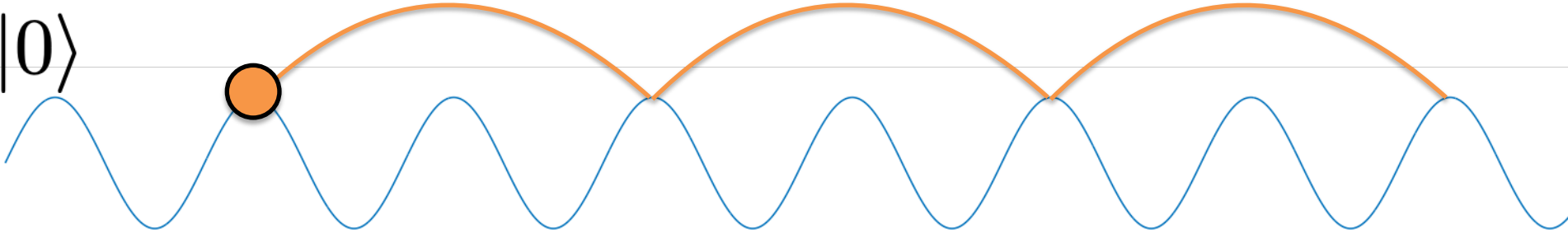
Phases of matter

J. Moláček and J. W. M. Bush

J. Fluid Mech. (2013), vol. 727, pp. 612–647. © Cambridge University Press 2013

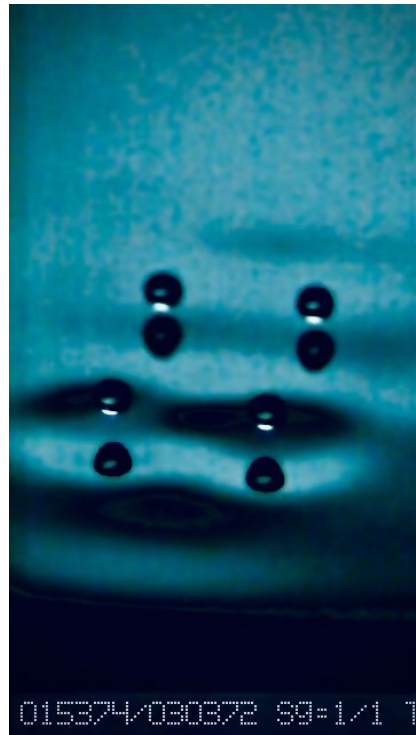
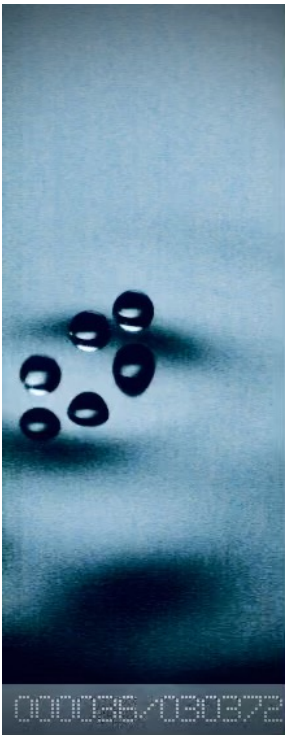


(2,1) Bouncing Degeneracy



Time Crystals Galore

- antiferromagnetic time crystal in 1D
- antiferromagnetic time crystal in 2D
- impurity doped disordered time crystal

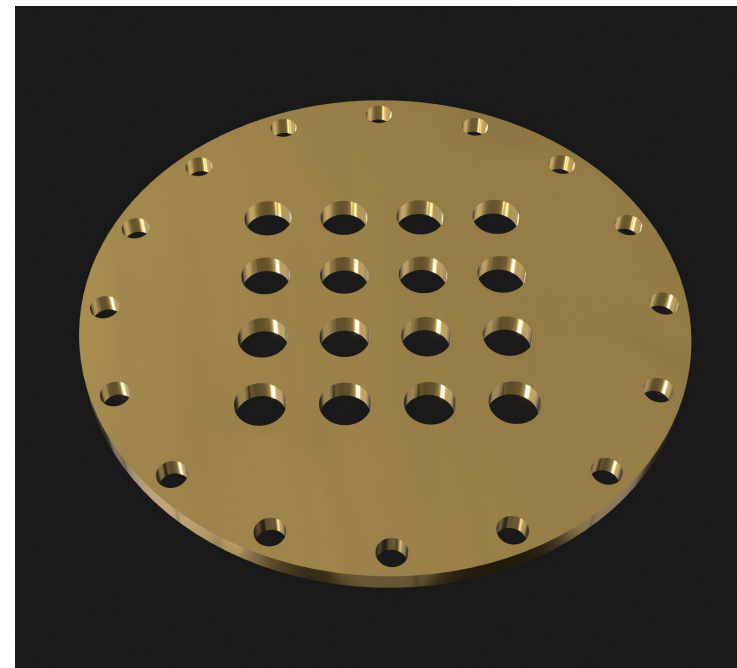
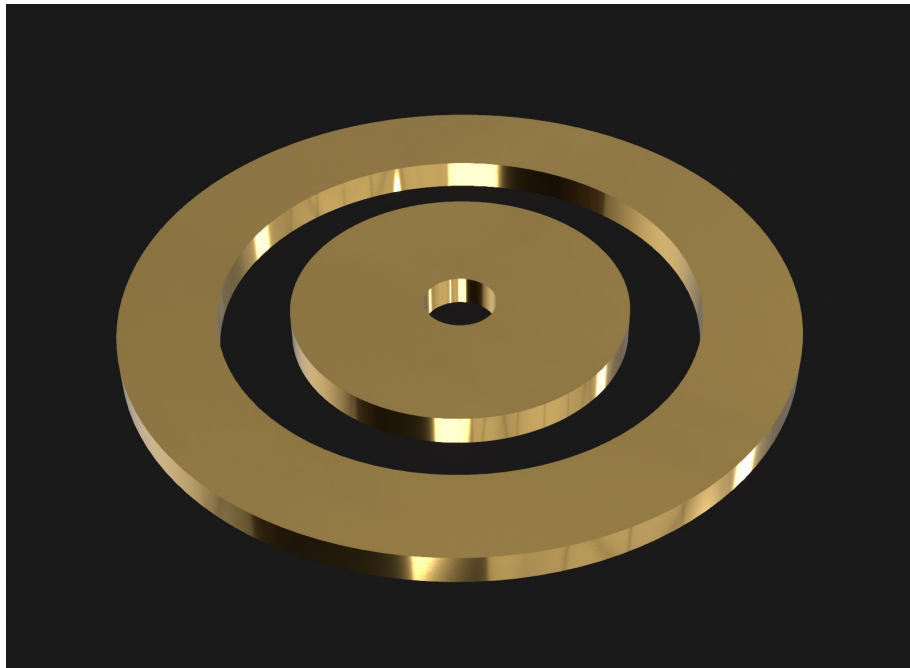


On-demand loading

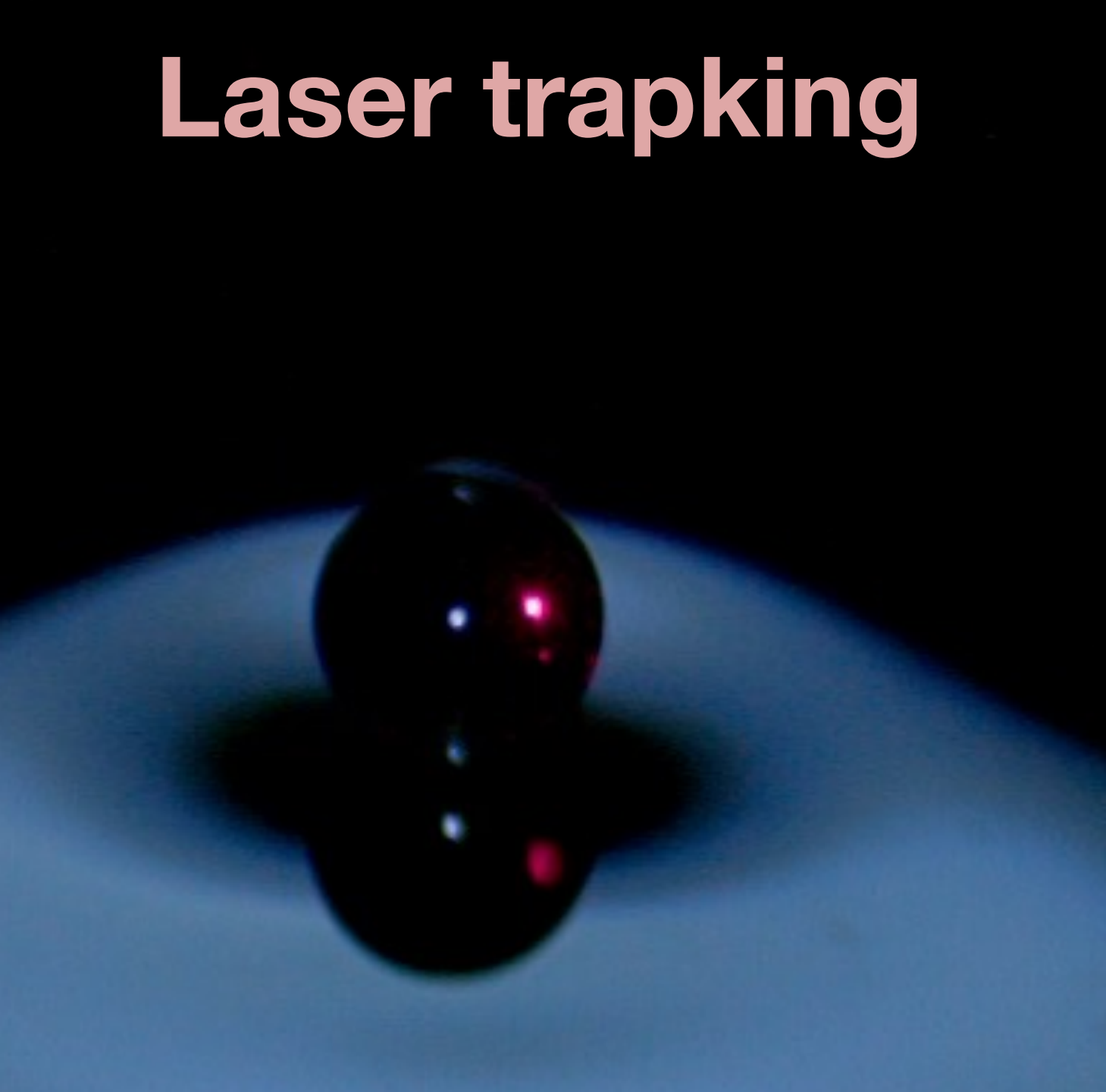


Recent improvements

Spatial trapping potentials



Laser trapping



BACK TO THE QUANTUM

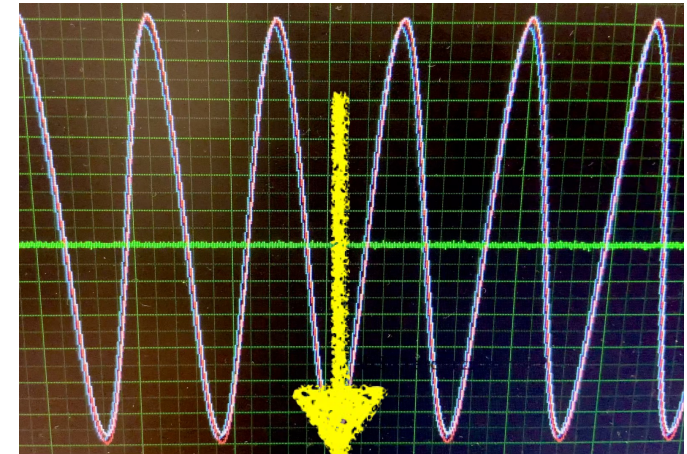
...for one slide

A Thouless quantum pump with ultracold bosonic atoms in an optical superlattice

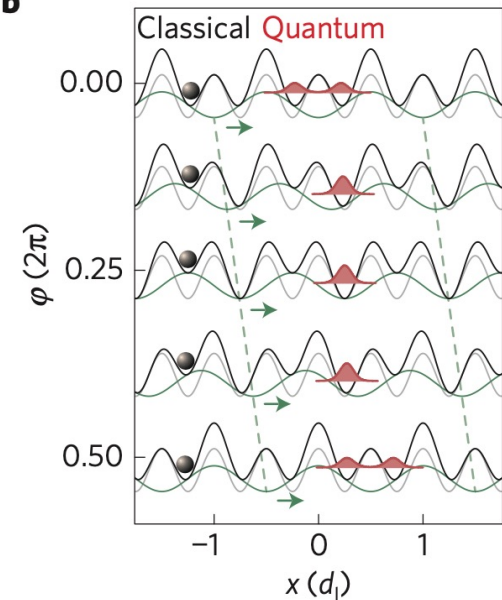
M. Lohse^{1,2*}, C. Schweizer^{1,2}, O. Zeitler³, M. Aidelsburger^{1,2} and I. Bloch^{1,2}

$$\hat{H}(\varphi) = - \sum_j [J_1(\varphi) a_j^\dagger a_j + J_2(\varphi) a_{j+1}^\dagger b_j + \text{h.c.}] + \frac{\Delta(\varphi)}{2} \sum_j (a_j^\dagger a_j - b_j^\dagger b_j),$$

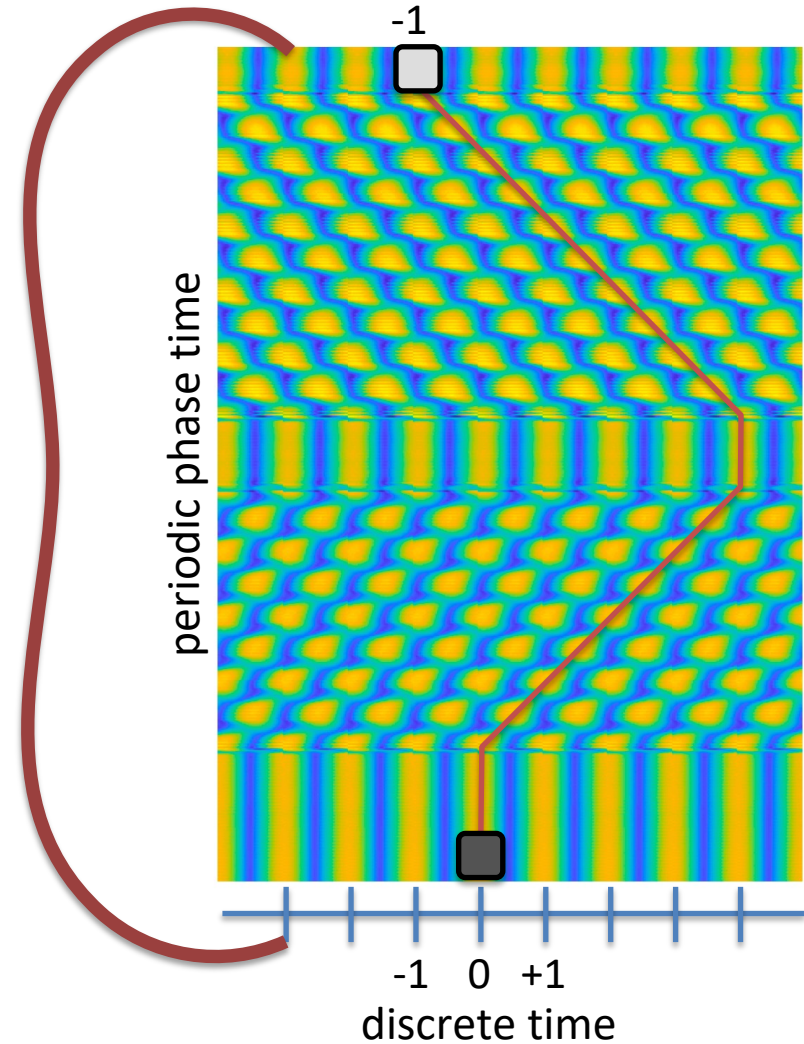
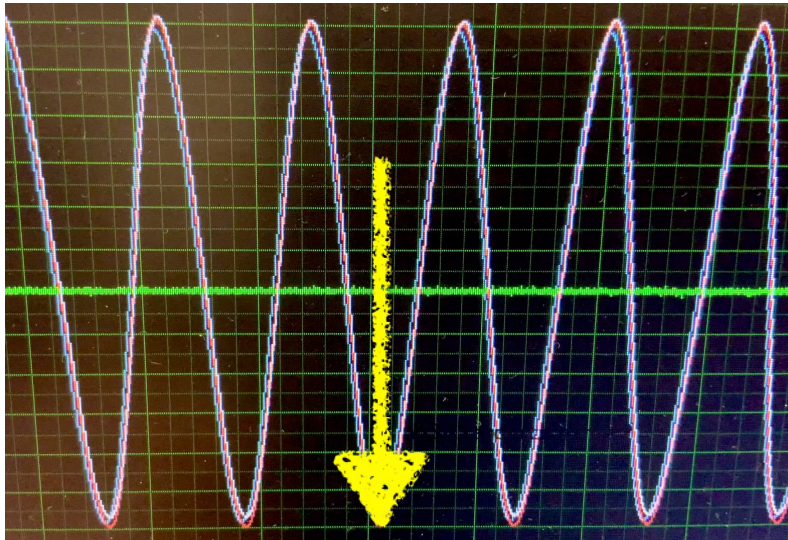
After one cycle, the lattice configuration is identical to the starting point, but the atom ends up in the double well next to the initial one. **In contrast to this, a classical particle would not move because the positions of the individual sites do not change.** This illustrates the importance of quantum tunneling for the pumping.



b

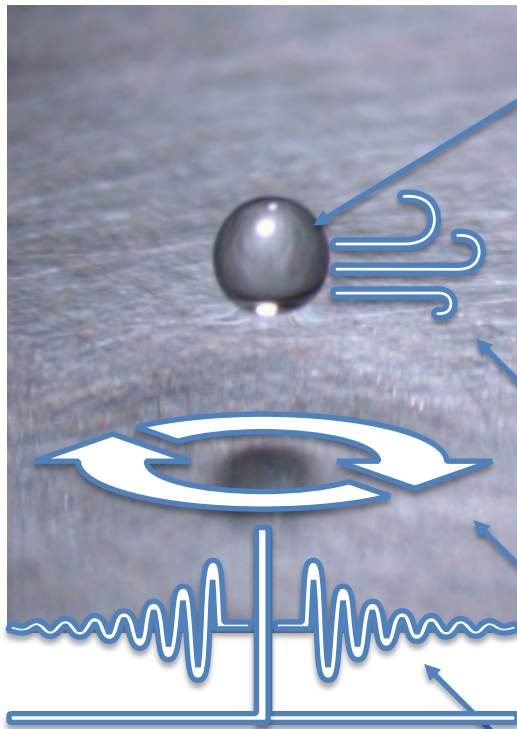


“Time traveling” droplets: topological LTC transport



THANK YOU!

System Characteristics



- peculiar dispersion relation

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{\sigma/\rho} k_n^{3/2}$$

$$k_n = [n(n-1)(n+2)]^{1/3} / R_d$$

- turbulent air currents (aerodynamic lift + drag)
- Marangoni vortex rings
- Faraday waves

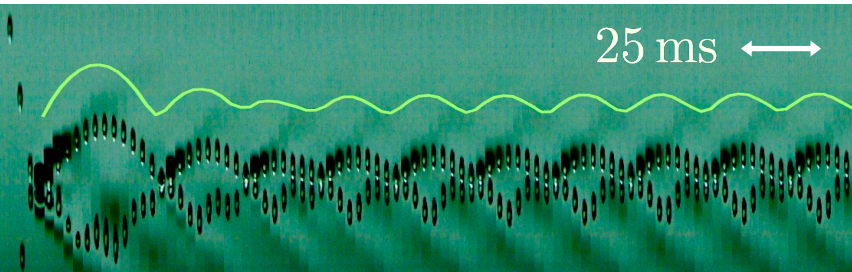
Theoretical (minimal) Model

Moláček and Bush, Journal of Fluid Mechanics **727**, 582 (2013).




$$m\ddot{z} = F_N(t) - m[g + \gamma_f \sin(\omega t)]$$

$$F_N(t) = H(-\bar{z}) \max \{ -k\bar{z} - b\dot{\bar{z}}, 0 \}$$



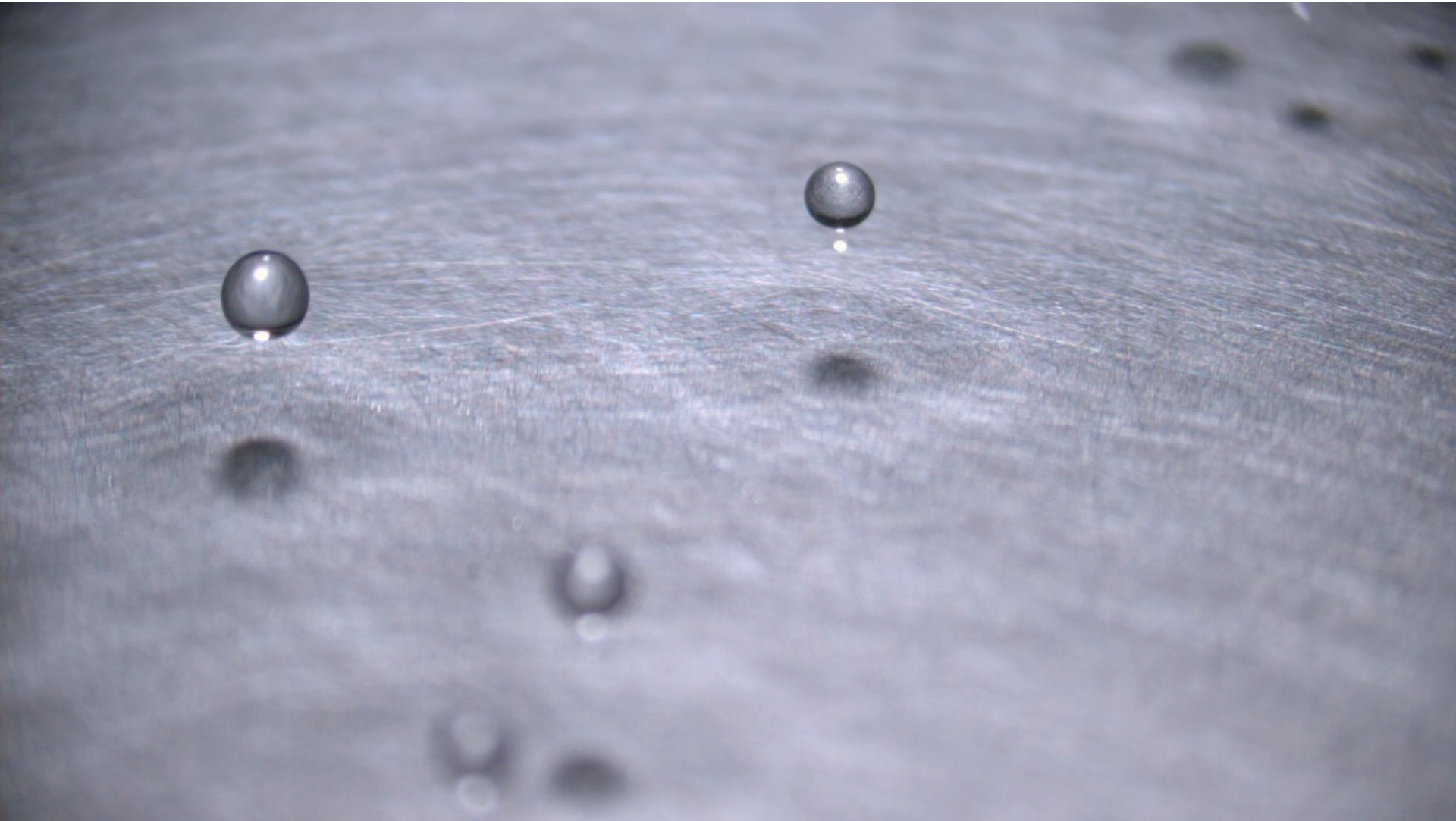
height above fluid $h(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N(t)} h_n$

$$h_n(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}_n, t, t_n) = A \cos(\omega t/2) \frac{J_0(k_F |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_n|)}{\sqrt{t - t_n}} e^{-(t-t_n)/(T_F \text{Me})}$$



$$m\ddot{\mathbf{x}} + D(t)\dot{\mathbf{x}} = -F_N(t) \nabla h(\mathbf{x}, t)$$

Superwalkers



Making (Faraday) Waves

