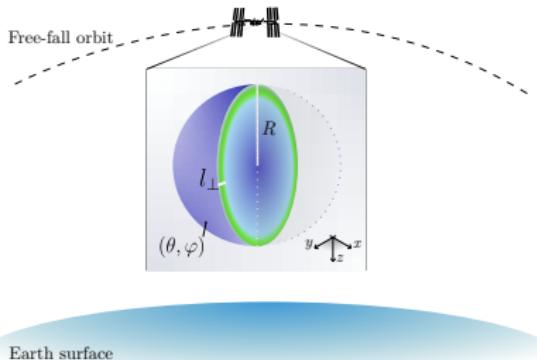


Equilibrium and nonequilibrium physics of bubble-trapped condensates

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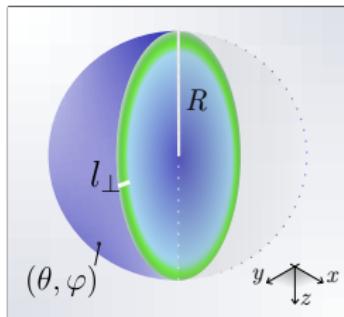
In collaboration with
F. Cinti, A. Pelster, L. Salasnich.

This presentation is on
www.andreatononi.com

A mini-talk/poster on

A mini-talk/poster on

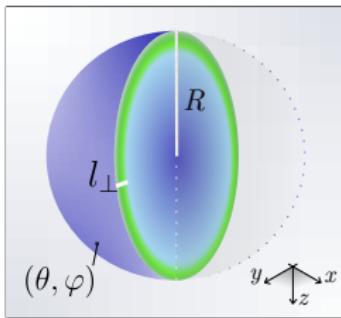
Bubble-trapped BECs



curved and hollow
2D Bose gas

A mini-talk/poster on

Bubble-trapped BECs



curved and hollow
2D Bose gas

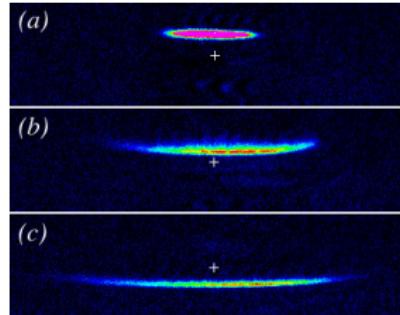
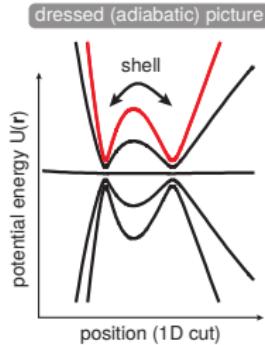
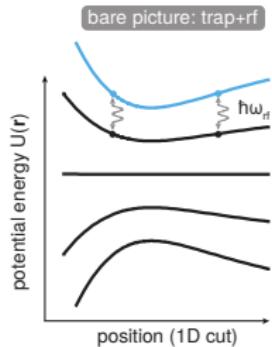
Contents:

- Experiments — overview and numerical results
- Spherical shell — T_{BEC} , equation of state
- BKT transition
- Hydrodynamic excitations

Experimentally realizable

Bubble-trap...

...on Earth



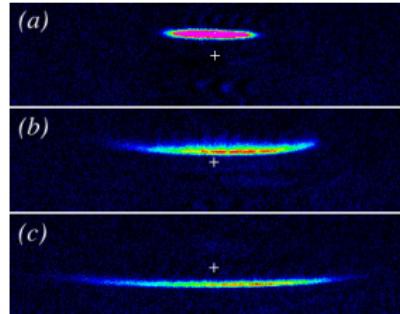
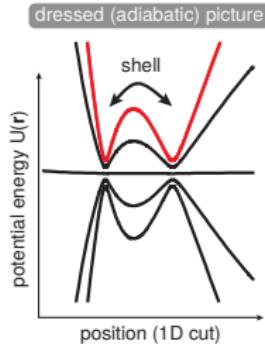
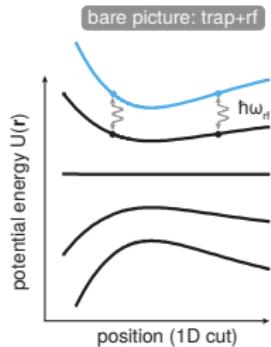
[Lundblad *et al.*, npj Microgravity **5**, 30 (2019)]

[Colombe *et al.*, EPL **67**, 593 (2004)]

Experimentally realizable...in microgravity

Bubble-trap...

...on Earth



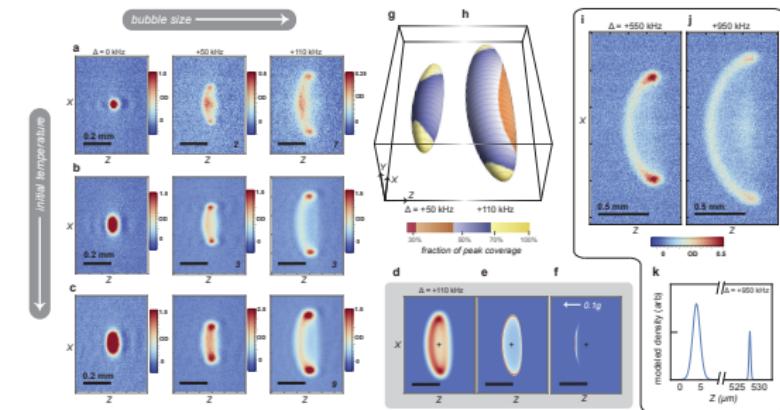
[Lundblad *et al.*, npj Microgravity 5, 30 (2019)]

[Colombe *et al.*, EPL 67, 593 (2004)]

→ Experiments on NASA
Cold Atom Lab

[Carollo *et al.*, arXiv:2108.05880]

[Aveline *et al.*, Nature 582, 193 (2020)]



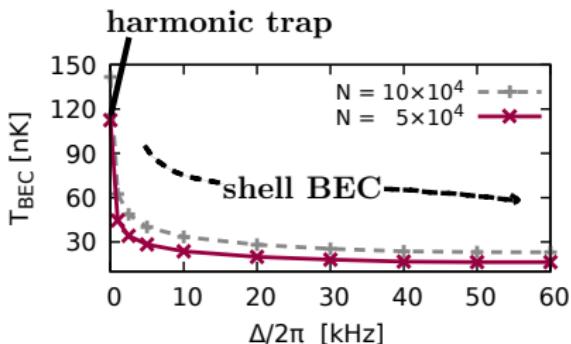
Numerical results — inflating the ellipsoidal bubble

Bubble-trap: $U(\vec{r}) = M_F \sqrt{\left[\sum_i m \omega_i^2 x_i^2 / 2 - \hbar \Delta \right]^2 + (\hbar \Omega)^2}$,

[Zobay, Garraway, Phys. Rev. Lett. **86**, 1195 (2001)]

For the **realistic** trap parameters of
NASA-JPL CAL experiment:

T_{BEC} drops quickly
with $\Delta \propto$ shell area



[AT, Cinti, Salasnich, PRL **125**, 010402 (2020)]

Difficult to reach fully-condensate regime...

⇒ Finite-temperature properties and BKT physics are highly relevant

Numerical results — density at $T = 0$ and at T_{BEC}

Number density as a probe of the system temperature

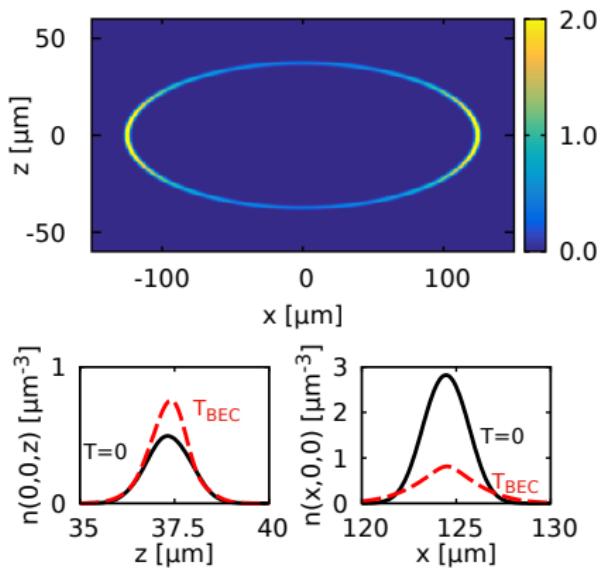
Gross-Pitaevskii equation at $T = 0$:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + U(\vec{r}) + g|\psi|^2 \right] \psi = \mu \psi$$

Hartree-Fock at T_{BEC} :

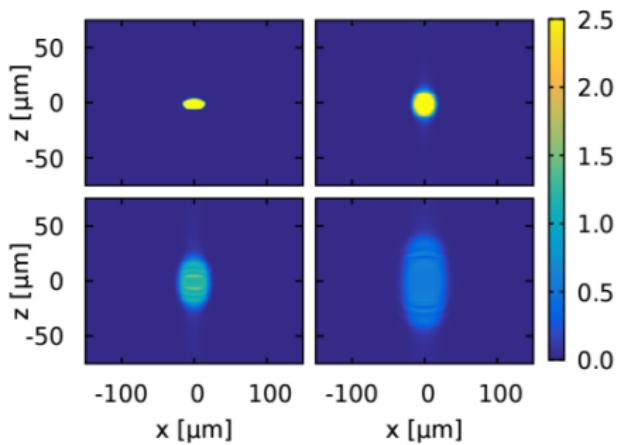
$$n(\vec{r}) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{e(E^{HF}(\vec{p}, \vec{r})/(k_B T_{\text{BEC}}) - 1)}$$

$$E^{HF}(\vec{p}, \vec{r}) = p^2/(2m) + U(\vec{r}) - \mu + 2gn(\vec{r})$$

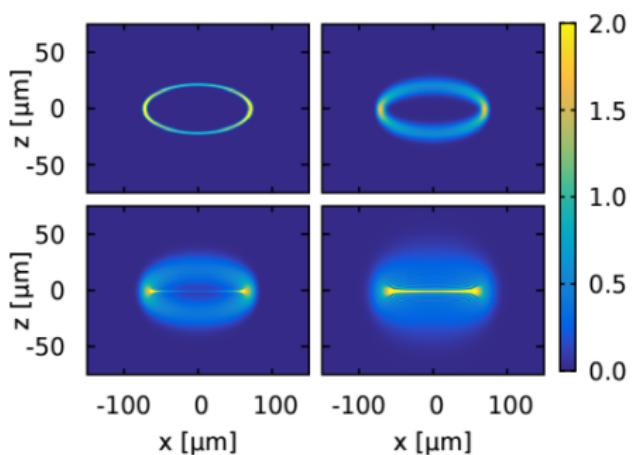


Numerical results — free expansion

Harmonic trap



Bubble trap



[AT, Cinti, Salasnich, PRL 125, 010402 (2020)]

Can we have analytical results?

Bose-Einstein condensation on the surface of a sphere

Can we have analytical results? → spherical symmetry

Noninteracting case, single particle on a sphere of radius R :

$$\frac{\hat{L}^2}{2mR^2} \psi_{I,m_I}(\theta, \varphi) = \epsilon_I \psi_{I,m_I}(\theta, \varphi),$$

with $\epsilon_I = \frac{\hbar^2}{2mR^2} I(I+1)$ and $m_I = -I, \dots, +I$.

Particle number at temperature T :

$$N = N_0 + \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \sum_{m_l=-l}^{+l} \frac{1}{e^{(\epsilon_l - \epsilon_0)/(k_B T)} - 1}$$

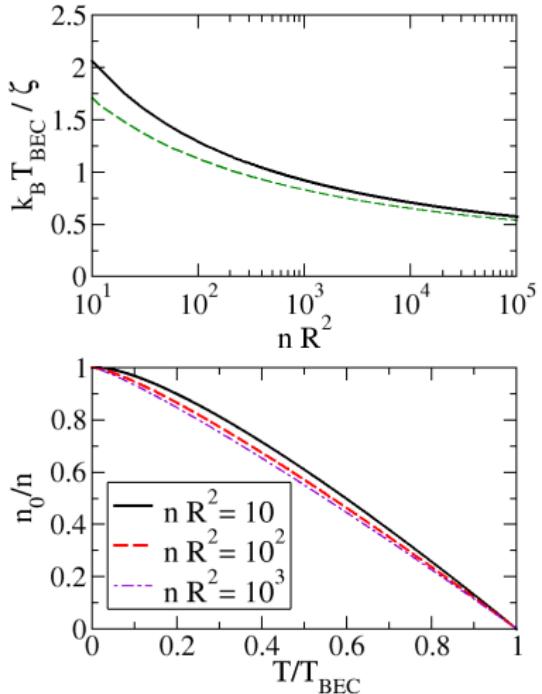
when $N_0 = 0 \implies T = T_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)}$

[AT, Salasnich, PRL 123, 160403 (2019)]

BEC on a sphere: noninteracting case

$$k_B T_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)} = \frac{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{m} n}{\frac{\beta_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)} \hbar^2}{mR^2} - \ln(e^{\beta_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)} \hbar^2 / mR^2} - 1)}$$

$$\frac{n_0}{n} = 1 - \frac{1 - \frac{mR^2}{\hbar^2 \beta} \ln(e^{\beta \hbar^2 / mR^2} - 1)}{1 - \frac{mR^2}{\hbar^2 \beta_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)}} \ln(e^{\beta_{\text{BEC}}^{(0)} \hbar^2 / mR^2} - 1)}$$



[AT, Salasnich, PRL 123, 160403 (2019)]

BEC on a sphere: interacting case

With Gaussian functional integration: interacting critical temperature

$$k_B T_{\text{BEC}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi\hbar^2 n}{m} - \frac{gn}{2}}{\frac{\hbar^2 \beta_{\text{BEC}}}{2mR^2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2gmnR^2}{\hbar^2}} \right) - \ln \left(e^{\frac{\hbar^2 \beta_{\text{BEC}}}{mR^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2gmnR^2}{\hbar^2}} - 1 \right)}.$$

and the condensate fraction

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n_0}{n} &= 1 - \frac{mg}{4\pi\hbar^2} - \frac{1}{4\pi R^2 n} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2gmnR^2}{\hbar^2}} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{mk_B T}{2\pi\hbar^2 n} \ln \left(e^{\frac{\hbar^2}{mR^2 k_B T}} \sqrt{1 + (2gmnR^2/\hbar^2)} - 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

$R \rightarrow \infty$: $T_{\text{BEC}} \rightarrow 0$, flat-case quantum depletion [Schick, PRA 3, 1067 (1971)]

[AT, Salasnich, PRL 123, 160403 (2019)]

Equation of state

Recent calculation of the finite-temperature grand potential

$$\frac{\Omega}{4\pi R^2} = -\frac{m\mu^2}{8\pi\hbar^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{4\hbar^2}{m(E_1^B + \epsilon_1 + \mu)a^2 e^{2\gamma+1}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ + \frac{mE_1^B}{8\pi\hbar^2} (E_1^B - \epsilon_1 - \mu) + \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m_l=-l}^l \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta E_l^B} \right),$$

[AT, Pelster, Salasnich, arXiv:2104.04585]
[AT, under review]

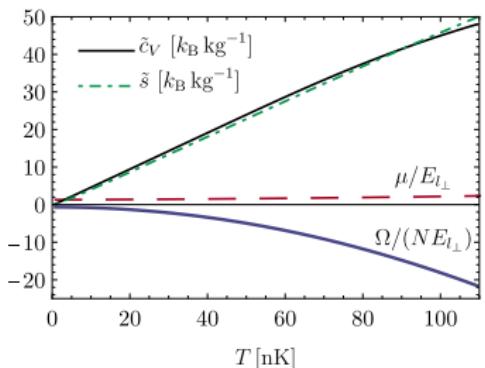
Equation of state

Recent calculation of the finite-temperature grand potential

$$\frac{\Omega}{4\pi R^2} = -\frac{m\mu^2}{8\pi\hbar^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{4\hbar^2}{m(E_1^B + \epsilon_1 + \mu)a^2 e^{2\gamma+1}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{mE_1^B}{8\pi\hbar^2}(E_1^B - \epsilon_1 - \mu) + \frac{1}{4\pi R^2} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m_l=-l}^l \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta E_l^B} \right),$$

from which we calculate all the thermodynamic functions,

which will become useful to calculate hydrodynamic excitations...



[AT, Pelster, Salasnich, arXiv:2104.04585]
[AT, under review]

BKT transition of a 2D spherical superfluid

Kosterlitz-Nelson analysis to describe the superfluid transition yields

RG equations as in flat case

$$\frac{dK^{-1}(\theta)}{d\ell(\theta)} = -4\pi^3 y^2(\theta)$$

$$\frac{dy(\theta)}{d\ell(\theta)} = [2 - \pi K(\theta)] y(\theta)$$

RG scale?

$$\ell(\theta) = \ln[2R \sin(\theta/2)/\xi]$$

Distance between vortices:

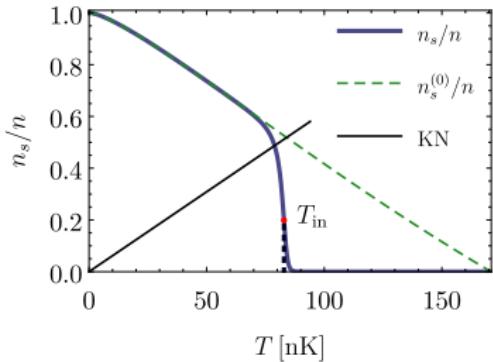
$$2R \sin(\theta/2) \in [\xi, 2R] \dots$$

...but in 3D space!!

[AT, Pelster, Salasnich, arXiv:2104.04585]

BKT transition of a 2D spherical superfluid

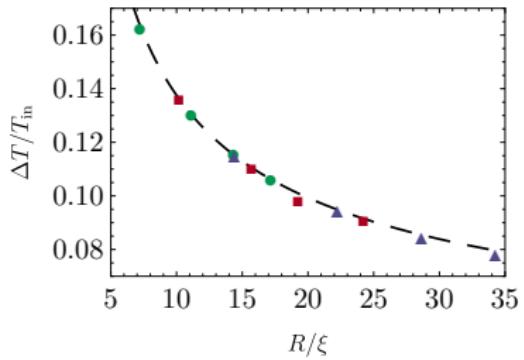
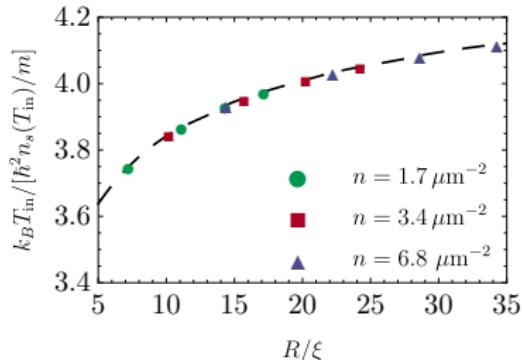
Finite system size
⇒ **smooth** vanishing of n_s



and finite-size **universal BKT scaling**:

$$T_{in} \sim n_s(T_{in})$$

$$\Delta T/T_{in} \propto \ln^{-2}(R/\xi)$$

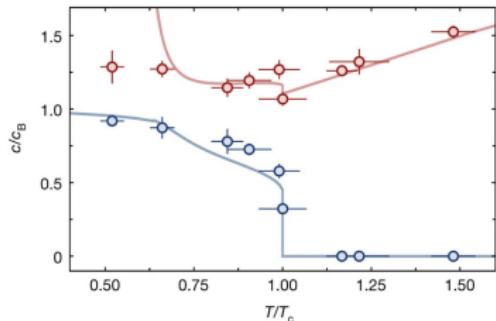


Probing BKT physics with hydrodynamic modes

Response of a finite-temperature superfluid to a small perturbation:

Flat case:

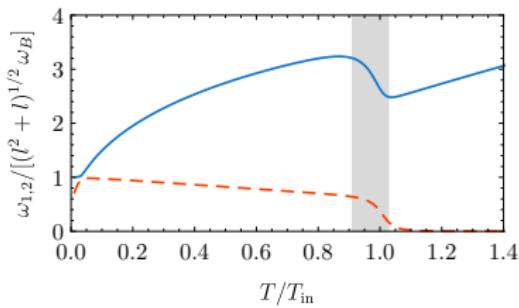
ordinary **first and second sound**
(basis: plane waves $e^{i(kx-\omega t)}$)



[Christodoulou, et al. Nature 594, 191 (2021)]

Shell BECs:

hydrodynamic modes ω_1, ω_2
(basis: spherical harmonics $\mathcal{Y}_l^m e^{i\omega t}$)



[AT, Pelster, Salasnich, arXiv:2104.04585]

The surface modes ω_1, ω_2 are the **main quantitative probe of BKT physics**

In conclusion

We investigate equilibrium and nonequilibrium properties of **2D bubble-trapped quantum gases**, either ellipsoidal, or spherical.

Interesting topics:

- BKT transition
- vortices

Understanding, probing, controlling the relation
quantum many-body physics \leftrightarrow curvature

Thank you for your attention!

References

-  A. Tononi, F. Cinti, and L. Salasnich, *Quantum Bubbles in Microgravity*, Physical Review Letters **125**, 010402 (2020).
-  A. Tononi and L. Salasnich, *Bose-Einstein Condensation on the Surface of a Sphere*, Physical Review Letters **123**, 160403 (2019).
-  A. Tononi, A. Pelster, and L. Salasnich, arXiv:2104.04585