

Supercomputing tool for superfluid systems

TAPIO SIMULA AND KAZUSHIGE MACHIDA

岡山大学



Outline

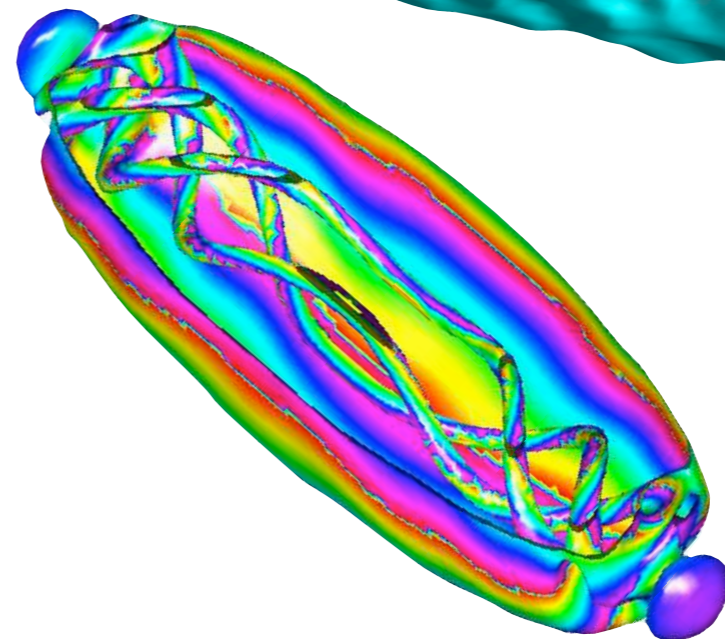
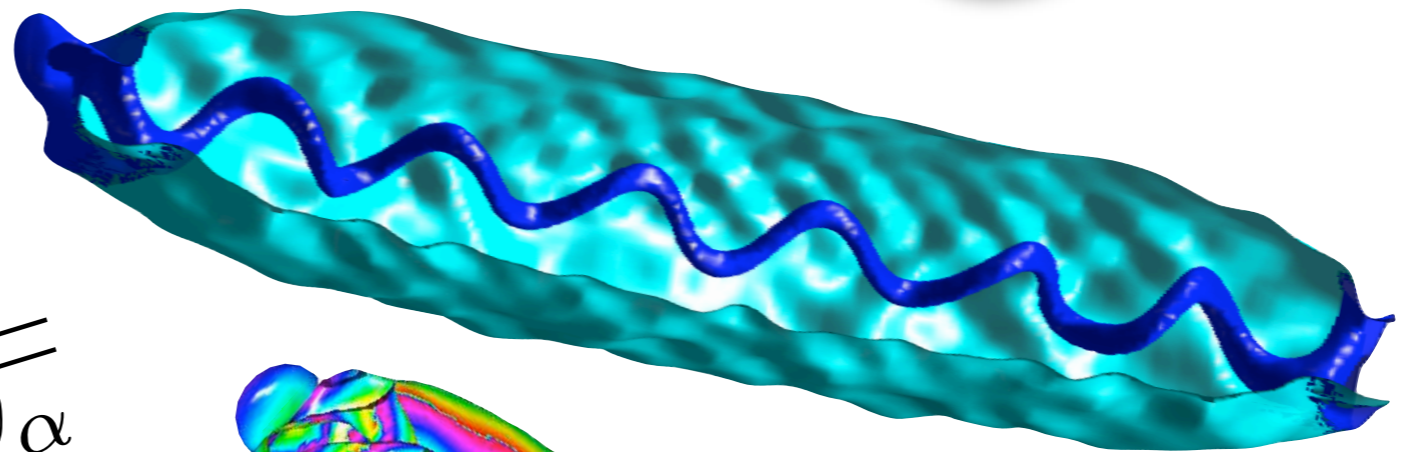
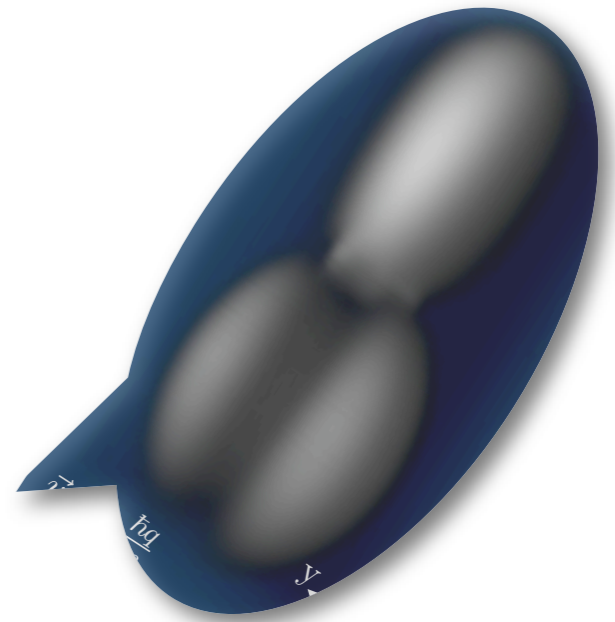
✓ Solved problems

- Bragg scattering a vortex state
- Vortex waves

✓ Methodology

$$u_{\alpha}(x_{\beta}) = \frac{\delta_{\alpha\beta}}{\sqrt{\omega_{\alpha}}}$$

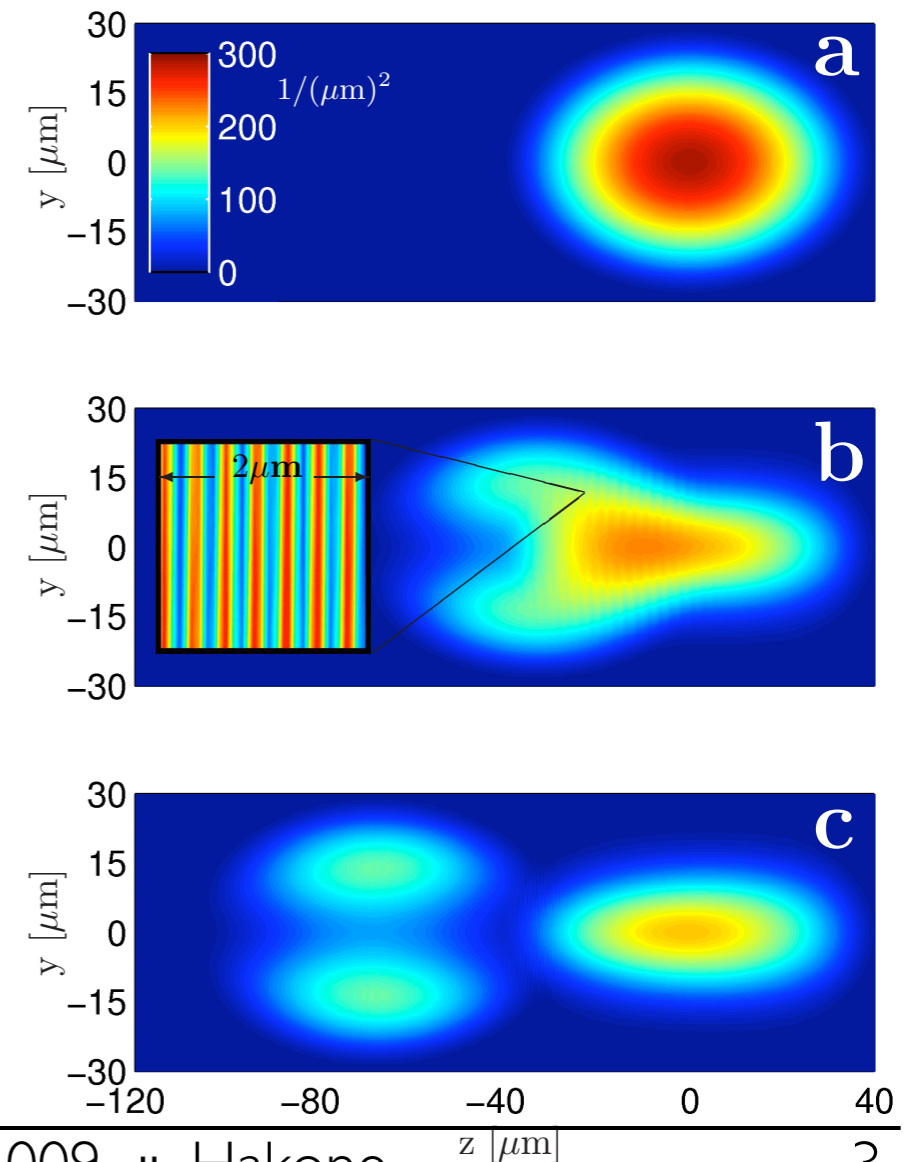
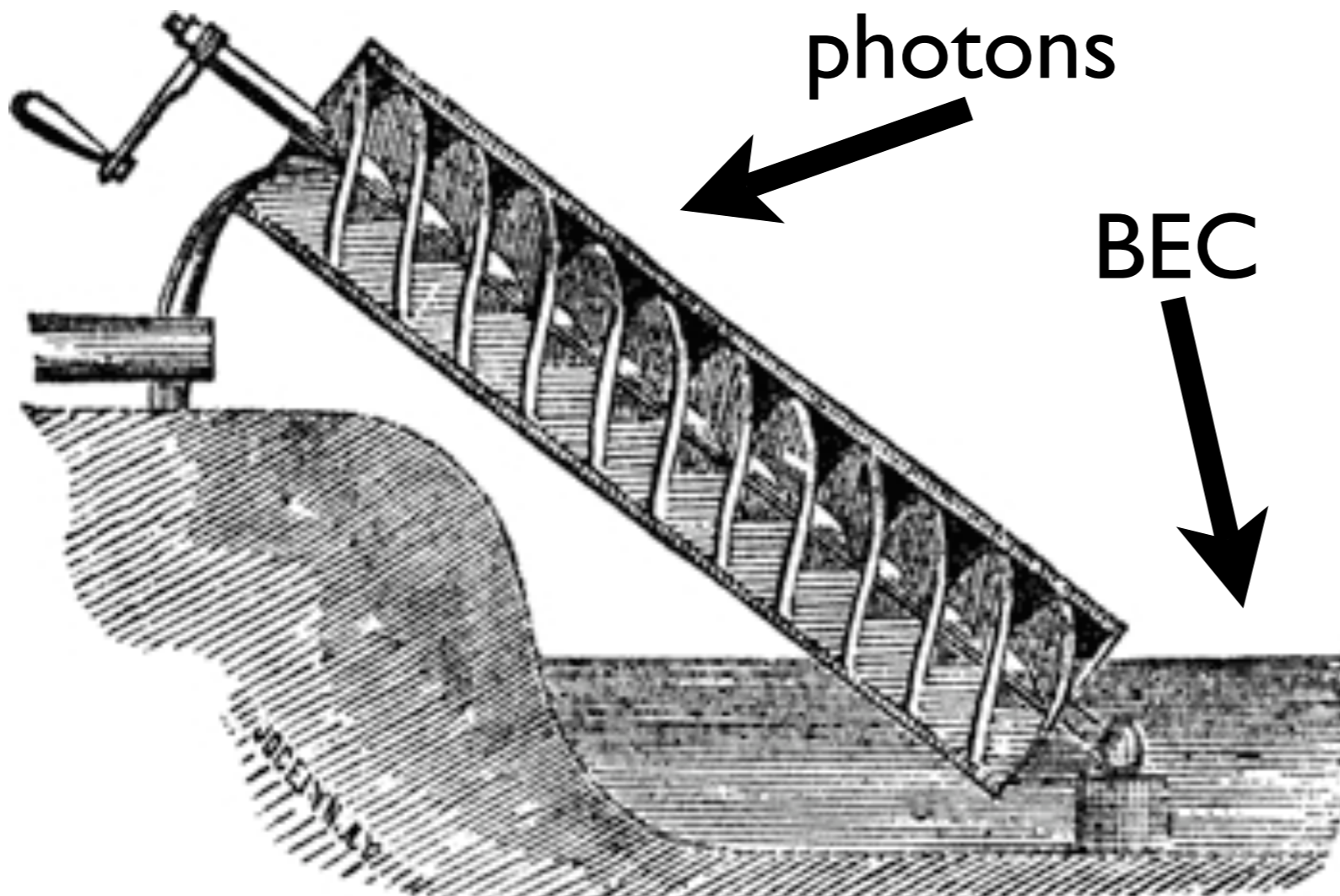
✓ Problems to be solved



Archimede's quantum screw

light-shift potential from Laguerre+Gaussian laser fields

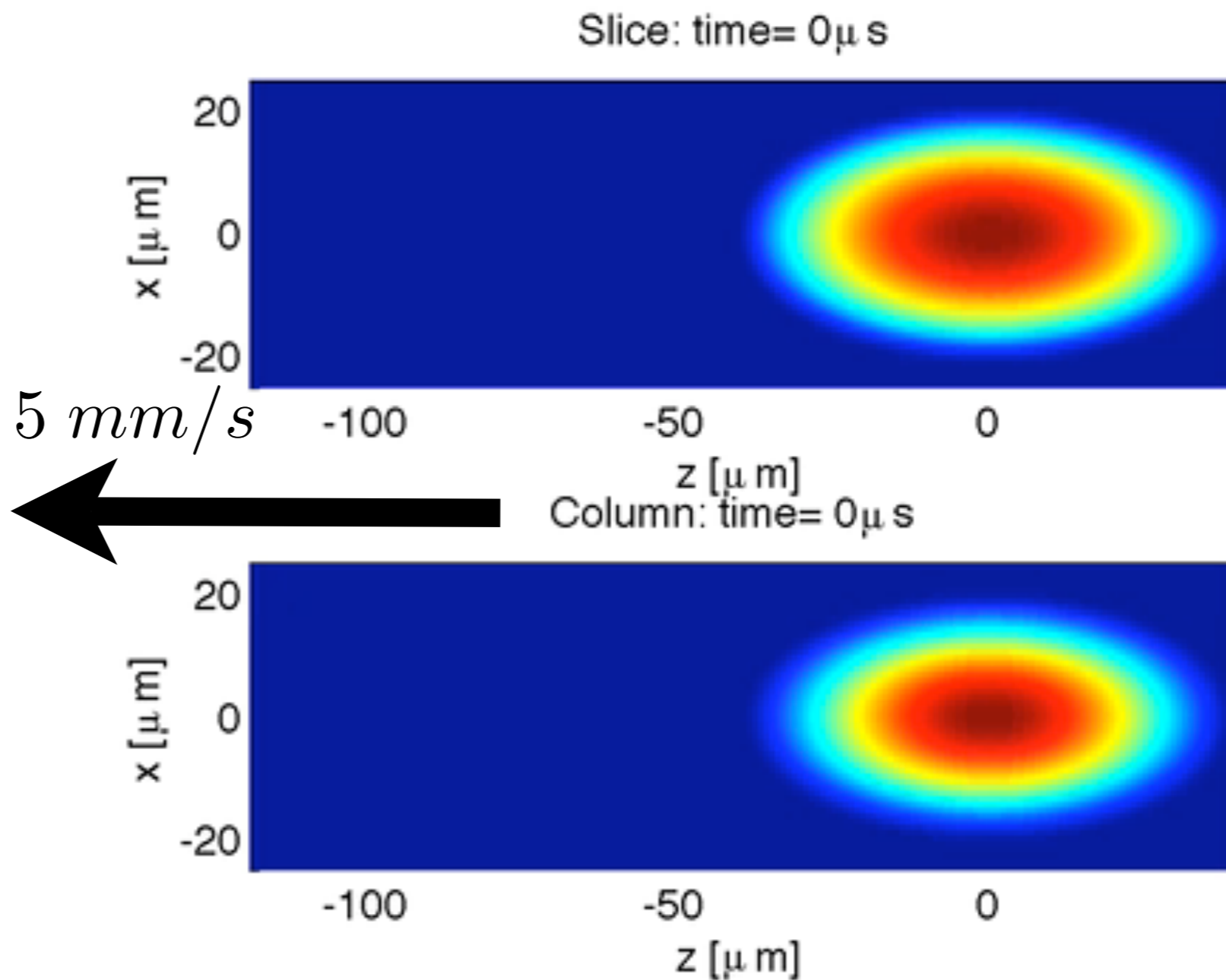
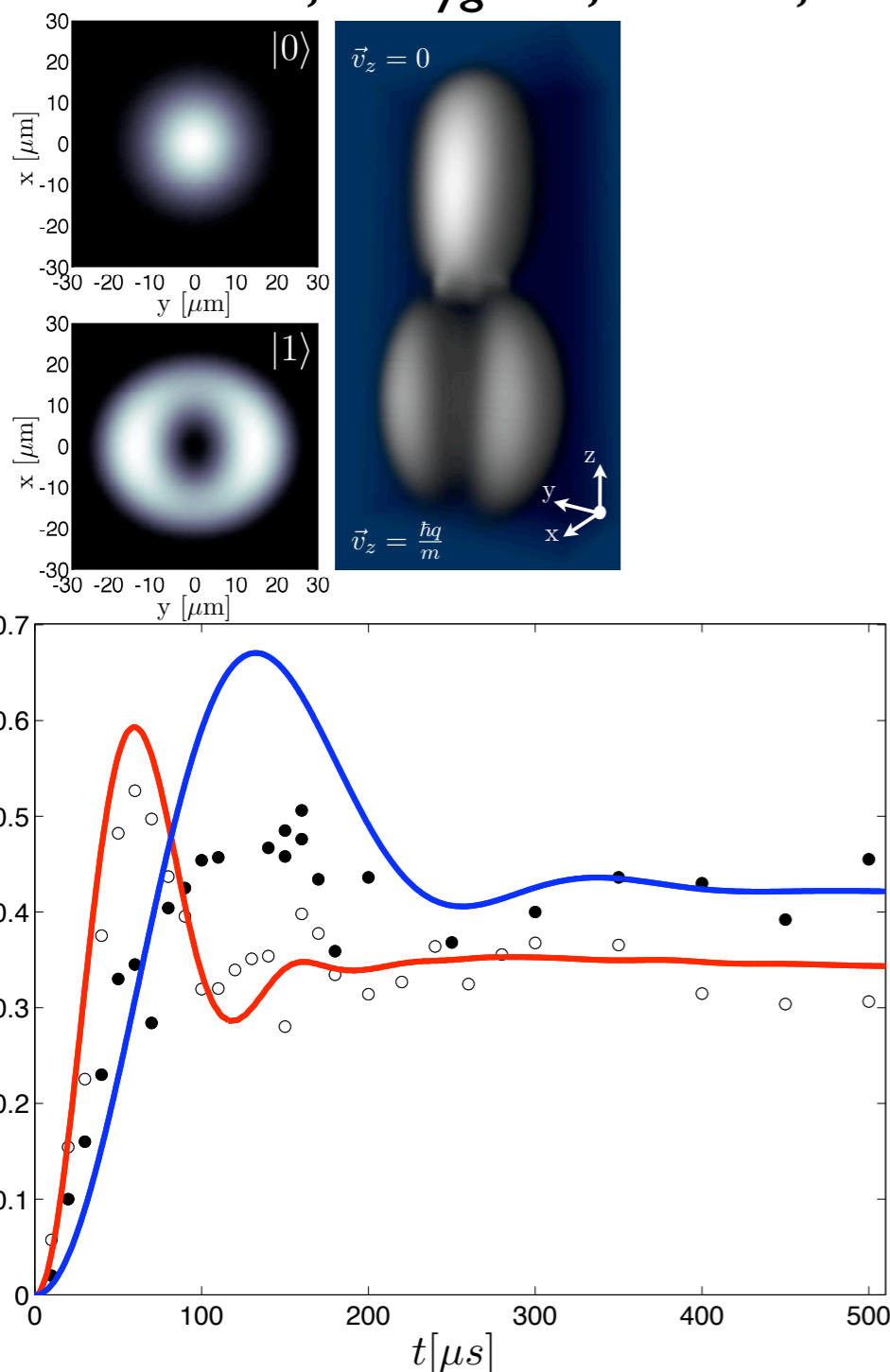
$$V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = |A_G|^2 + |A_{LG}|^2 + 2A_G^* A_{LG} \cos(2kz + \Delta\omega t + \phi)$$



Quantized Rotation of Atoms from Photons with Orbital Angular Momentum

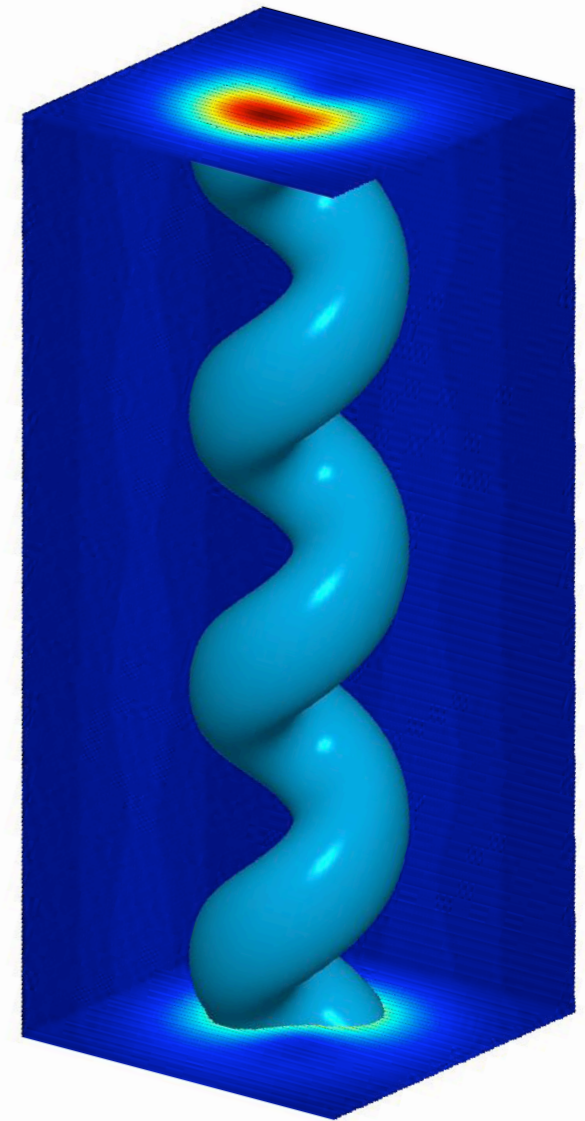
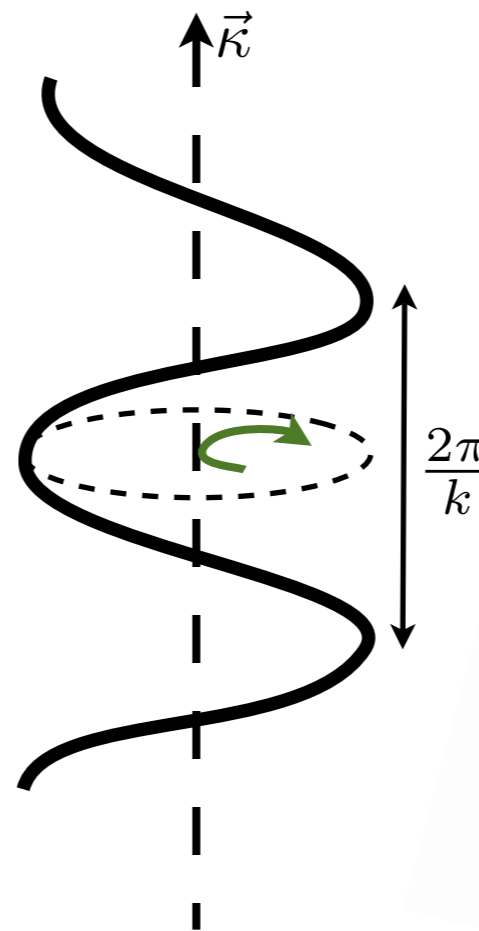
M. F. Andersen, C. Ryu, Pierre Cladé, Vasant Natarajan,^{*} A. Vaziri,[†] K. Helmerson, and W. D. Phillips
Atomic Physics Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-8424, USA
(Received 26 June 2006; published 26 October 2006)

T. P. Simula, N. Nygaard, S. X. Hu, L.A. Collins, B. I. Schneider, and K. Mølmer, Phys. Rev.A 77, 015401 (2008)



Kelvin waves

$$\omega(k) \approx \frac{\Gamma k^2}{4\pi} \log\left(\frac{1}{ka}\right)$$



Quadrupole Oscillation of a Single-Vortex Bose-Einstein Condensate: Evidence for Kelvin Modes

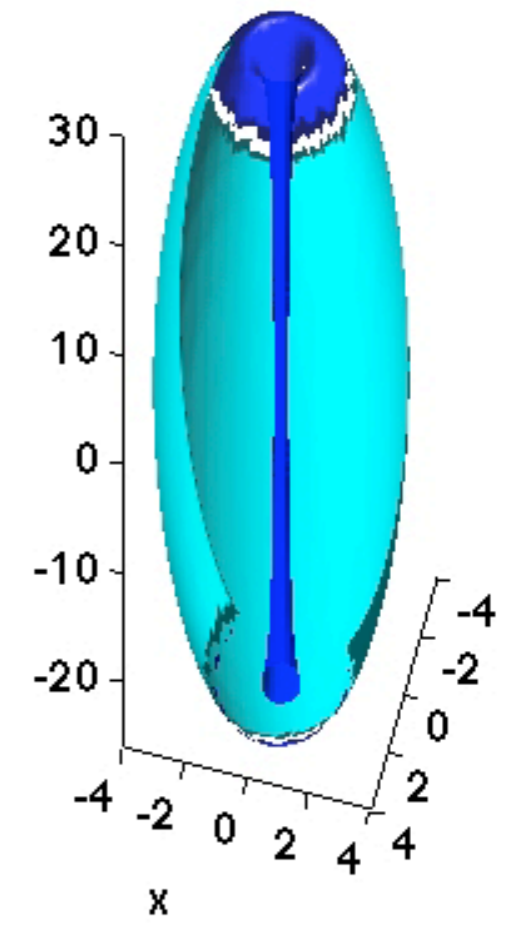
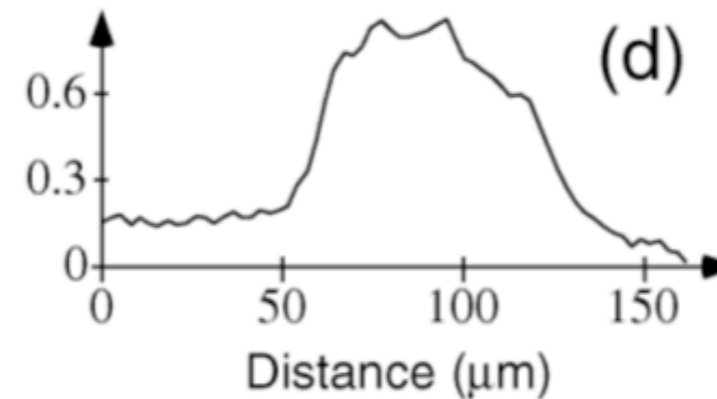
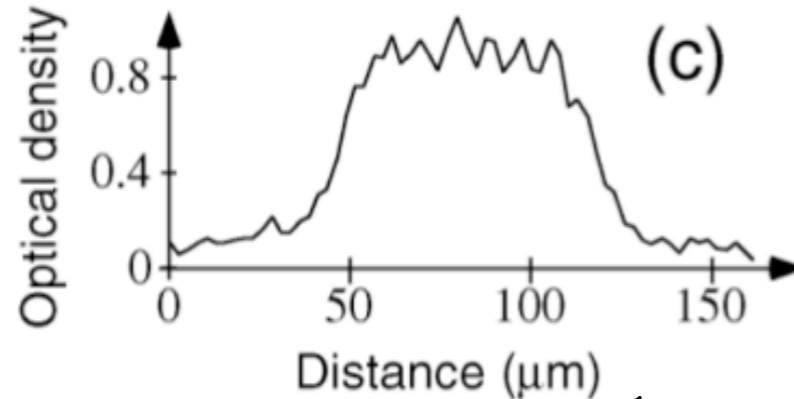
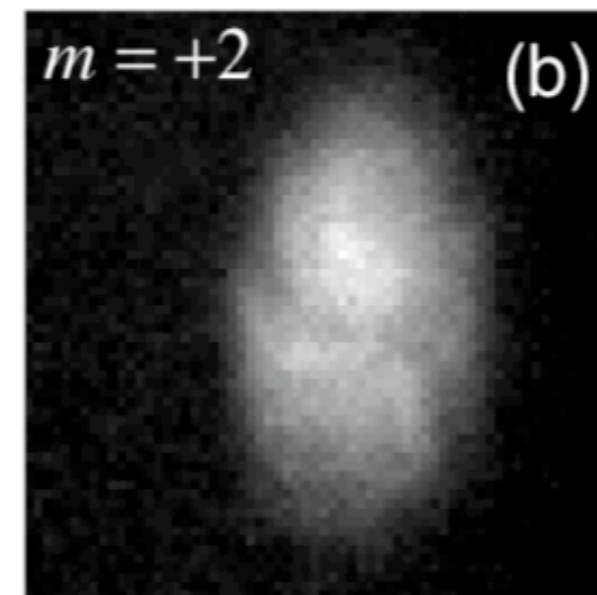
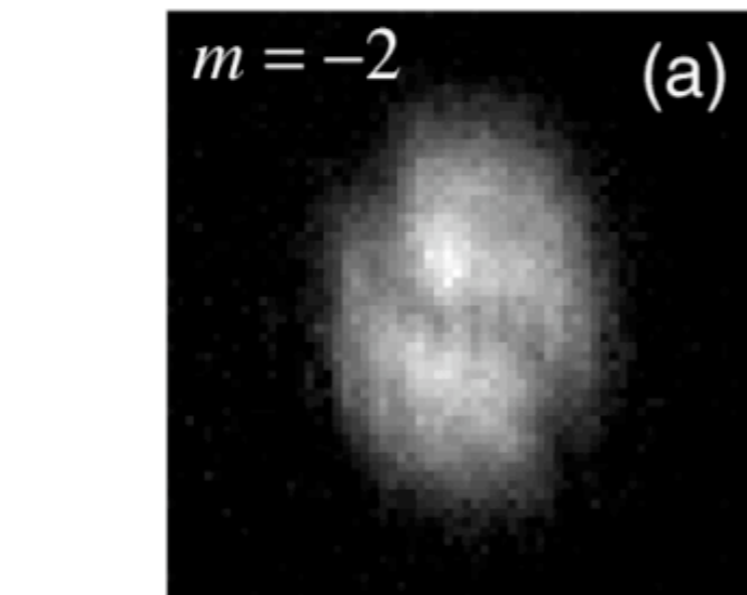
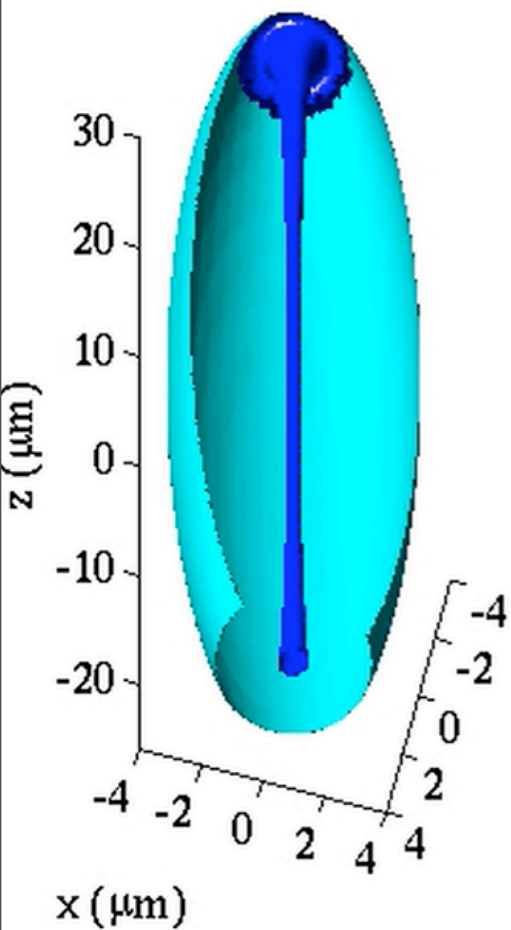
V. Bretin, P. Rosenbusch, F. Chevy, G.V. Shlyapnikov,* and J. Dalibard

Laboratoire Kastler Brossel,[†] 24 rue Lhomond, 75005 Paris, France

(Received 5 November 2002; published 12 March 2003)

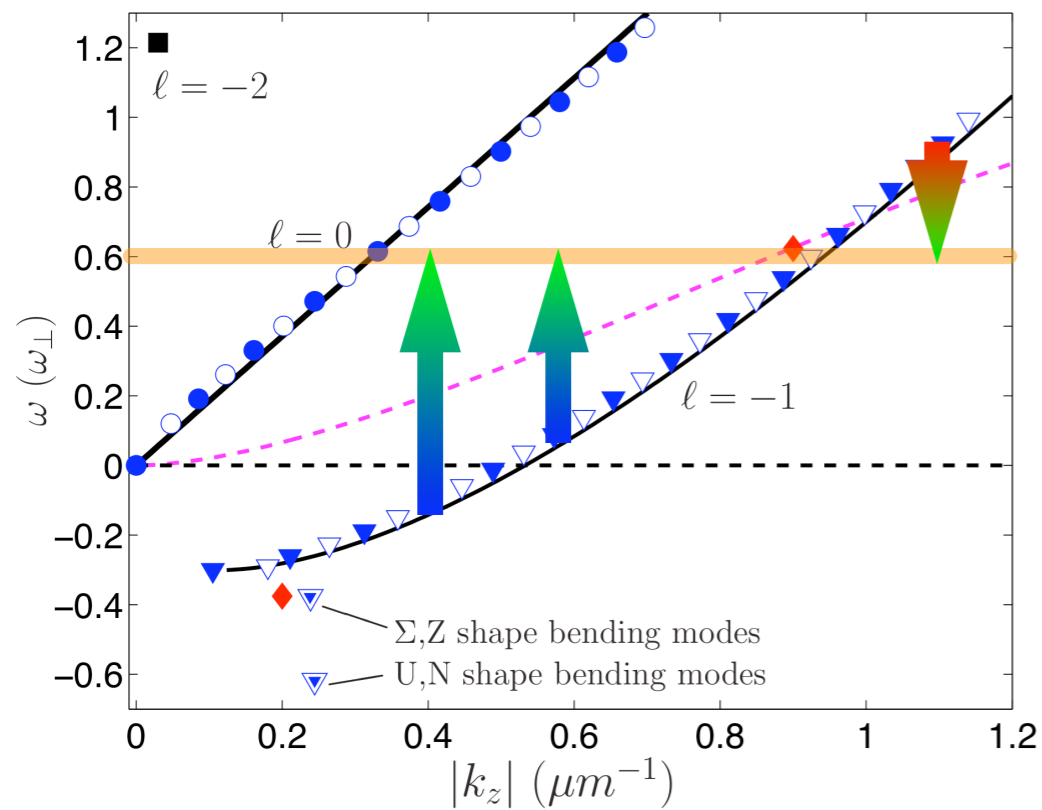
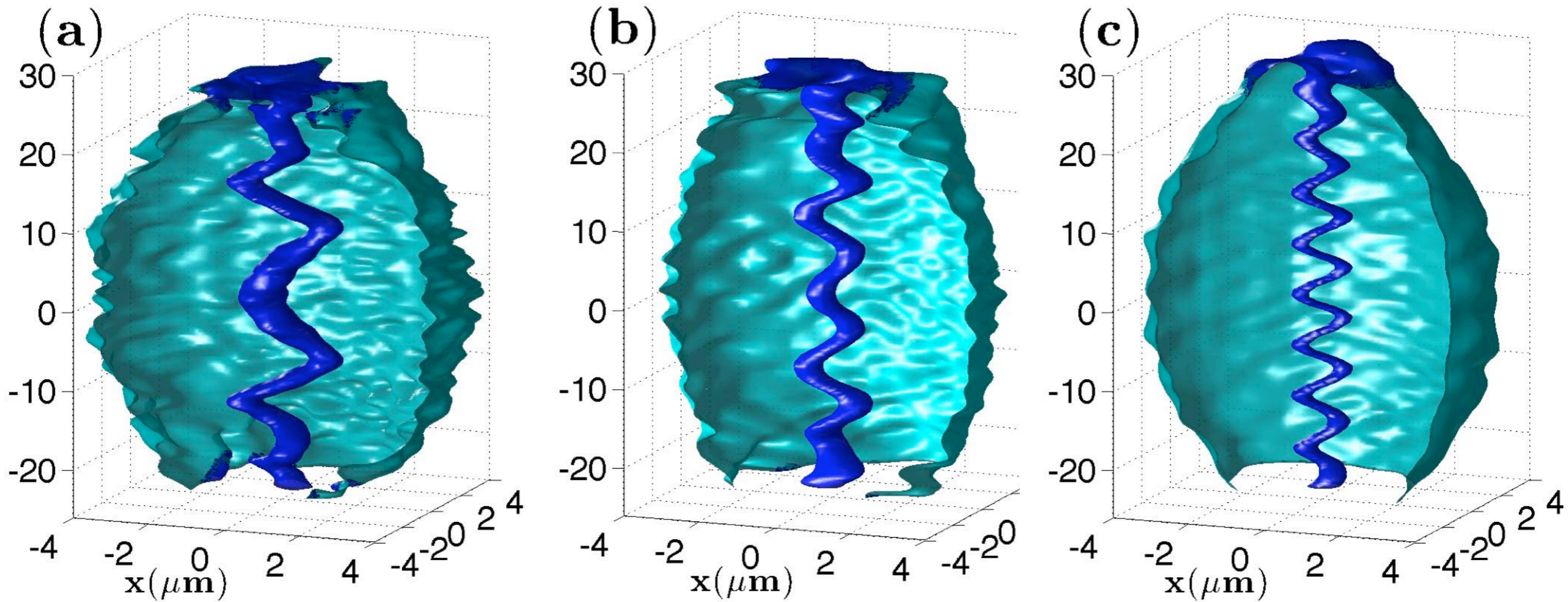
$$m = -2$$

$$m = +2$$

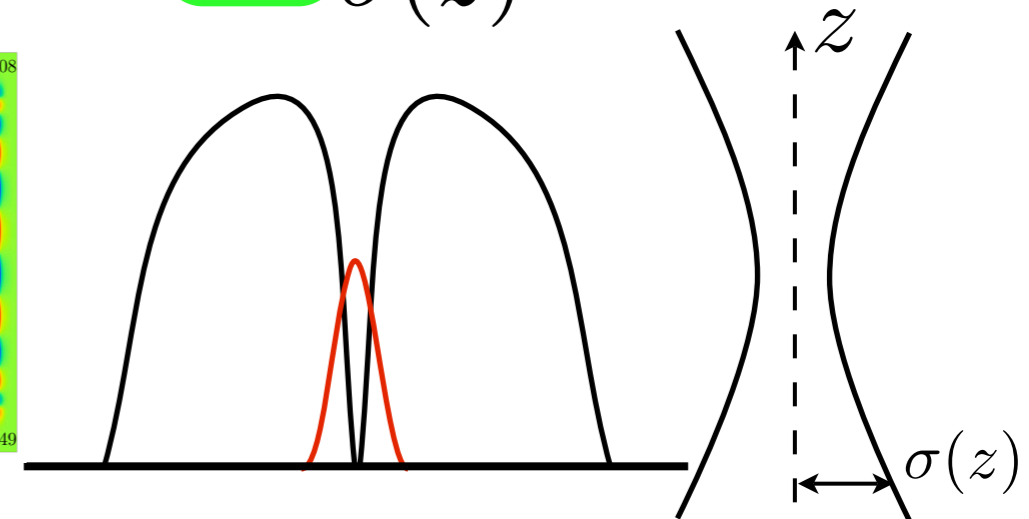
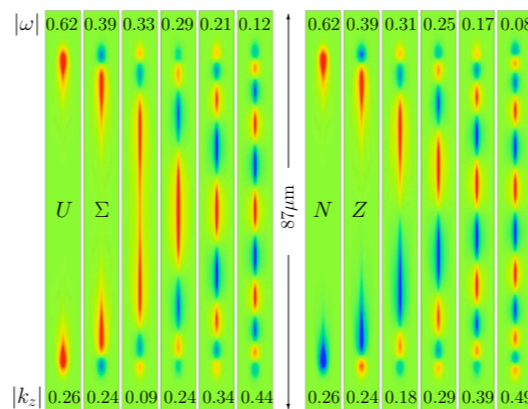


$$V(t) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 \epsilon (X^2 - Y^2)$$

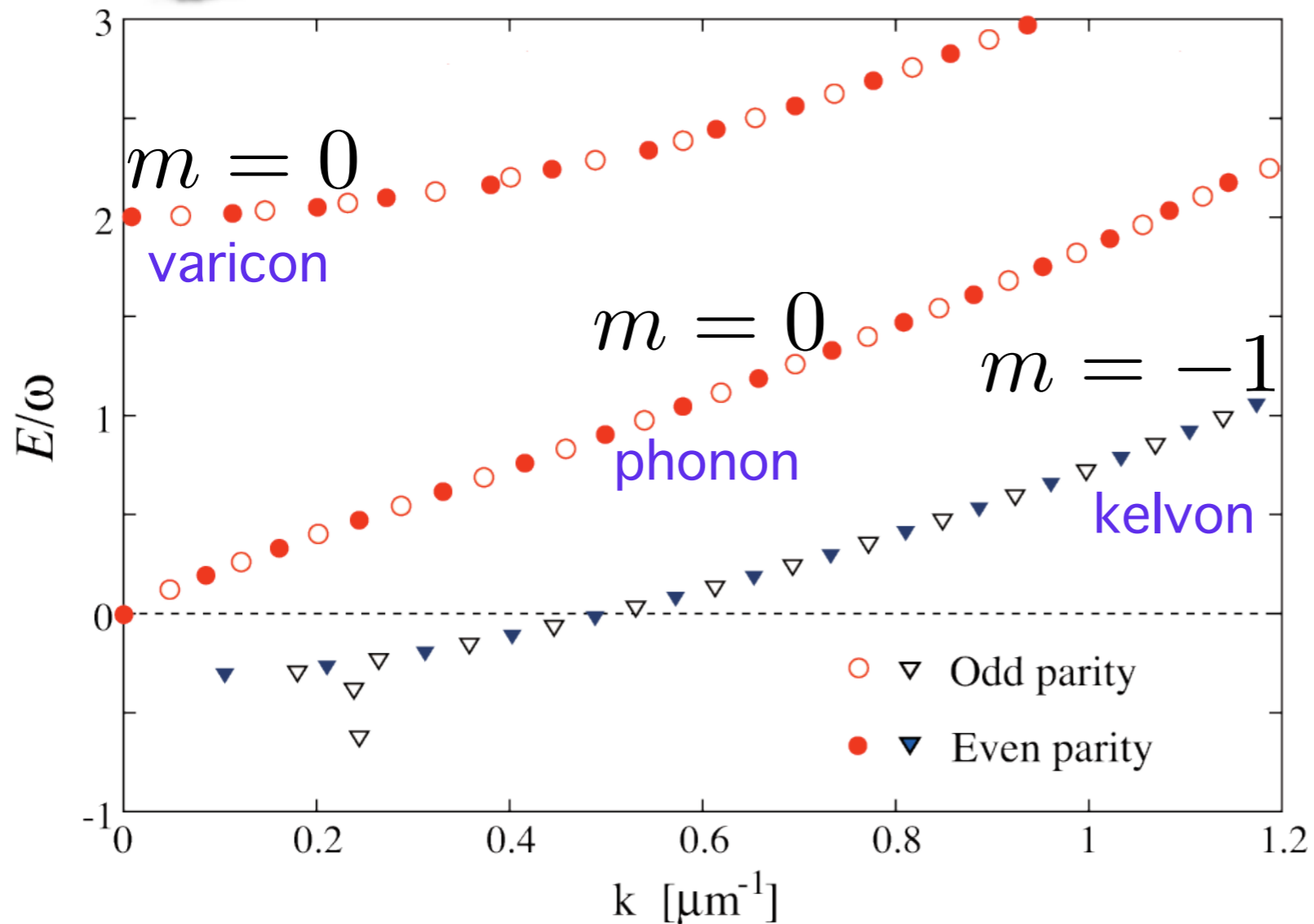
T. P. Simula, T. Mizushima, and K. Machida, PRL (2008)



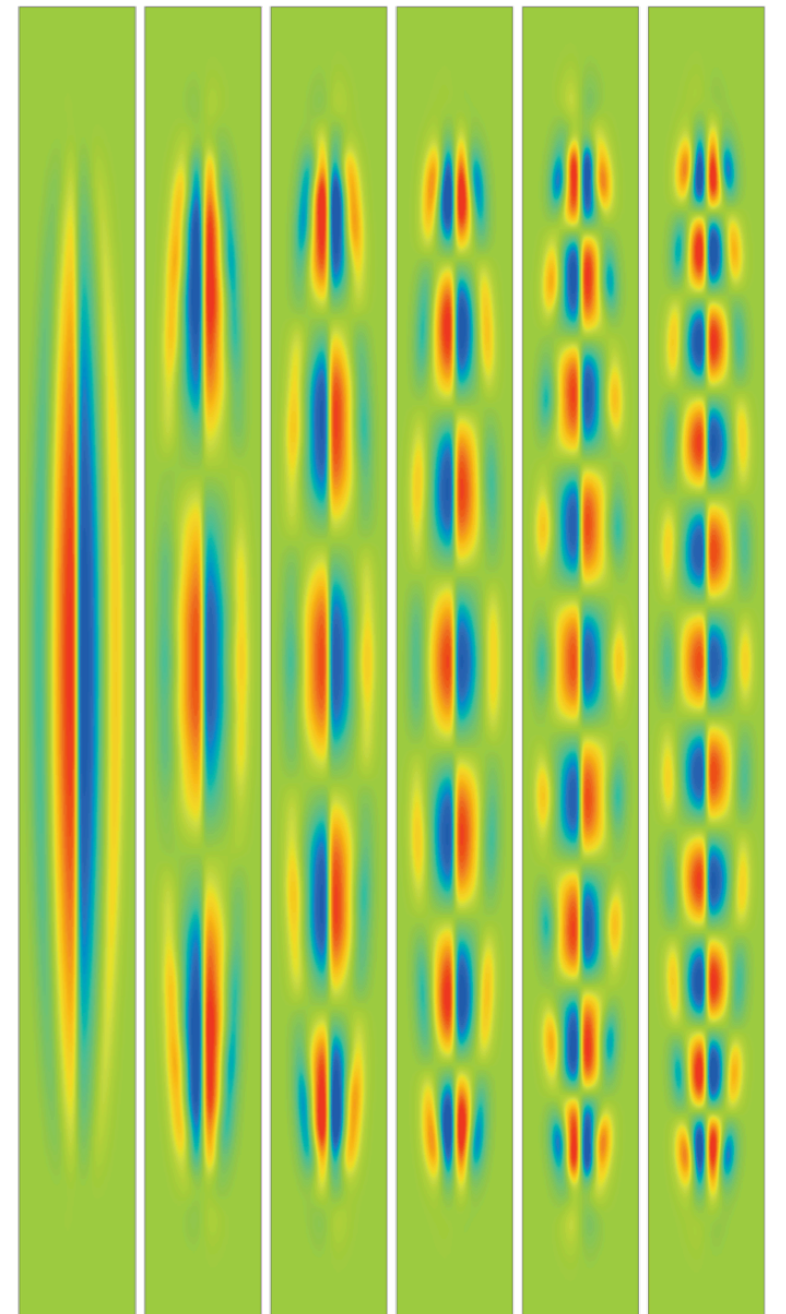
$$V_{\text{pin}} = V_0 \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma(z)^2} e^{-\frac{2r^2}{\sigma(z)^2}}$$



Varicose waves

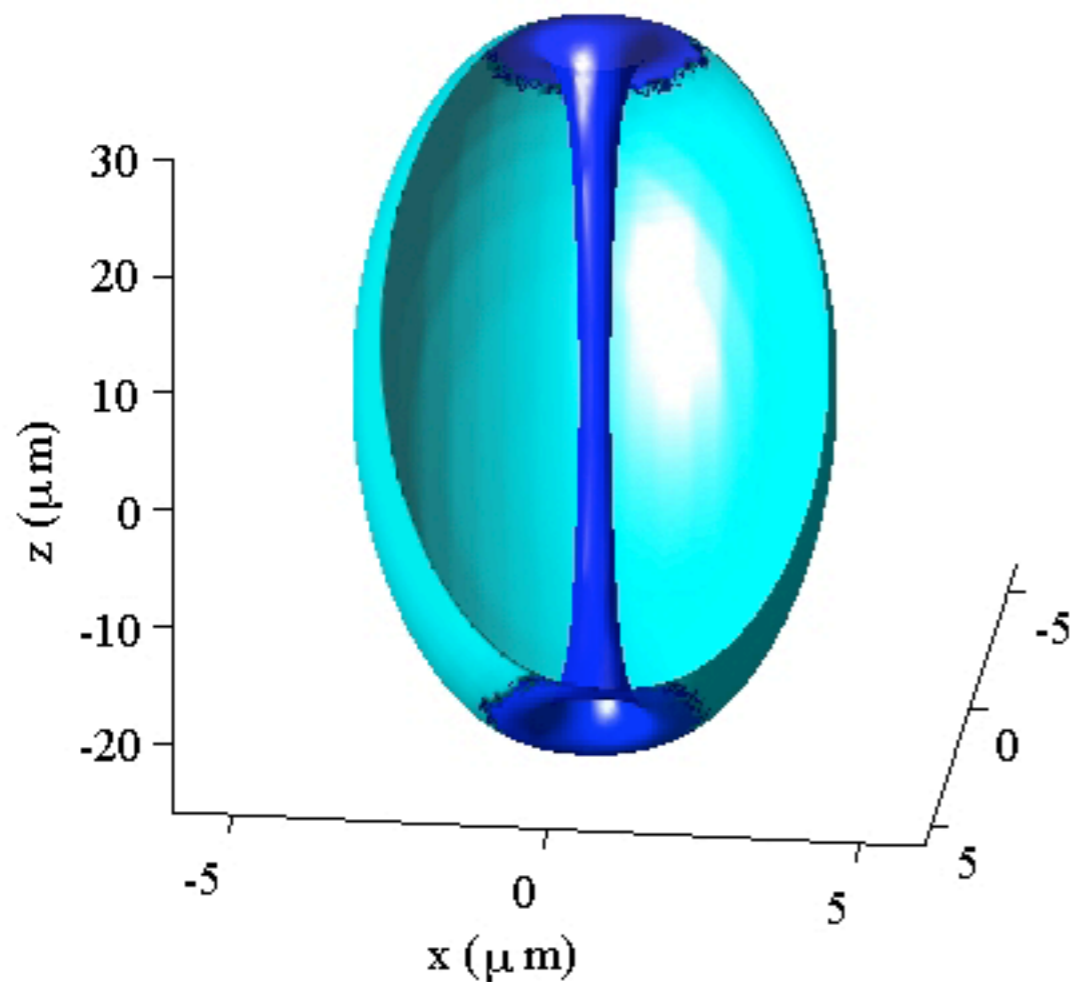


$$\omega(k) = 2\omega_{\perp} + \frac{\hbar k^2}{2m}$$

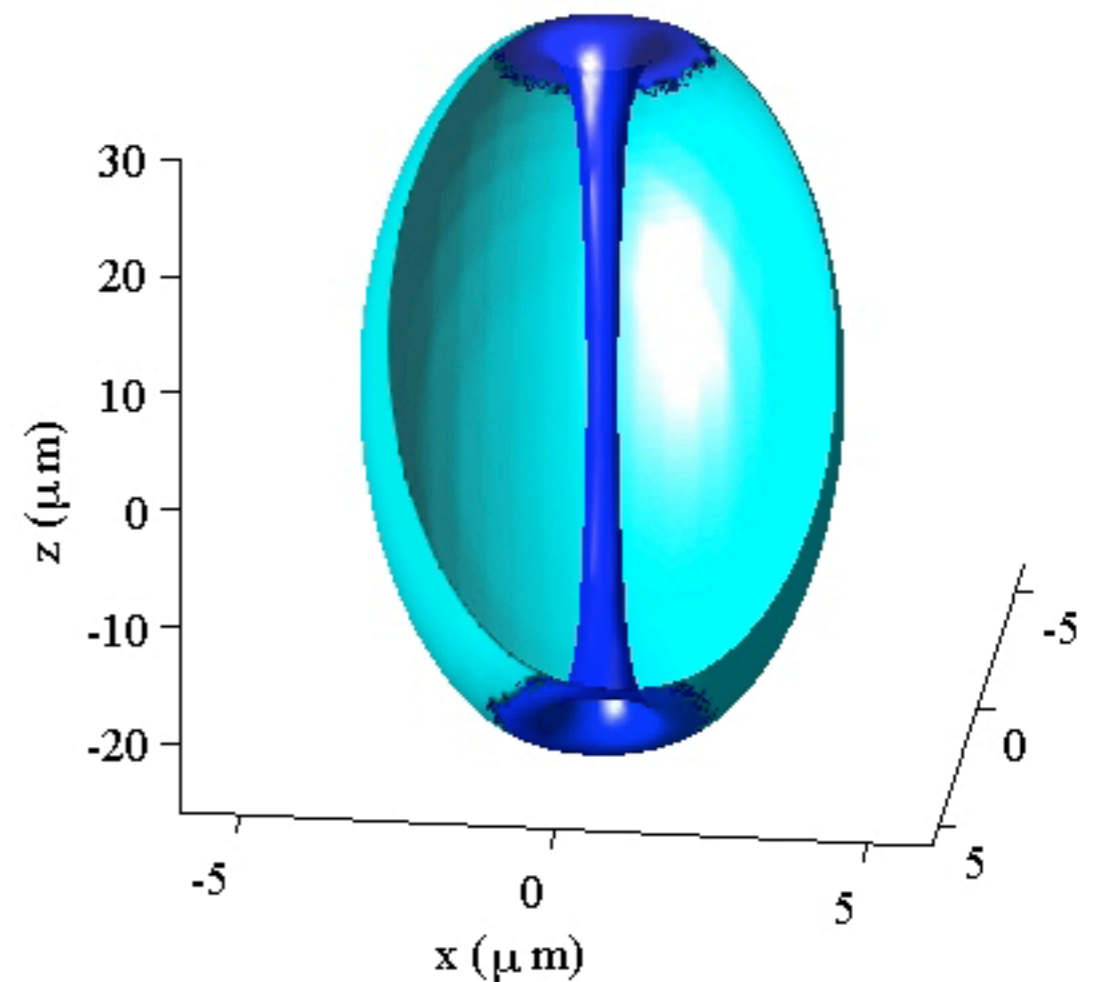


$$V_{\text{pert}}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \epsilon m \omega_{\perp}^2 \cos(\Omega t) \cos(\mathbf{k}_z z) (x^2 + y^2)$$

t = 0 ms



t = 0 ms



T. P. Simula, T. Mizushima, and K. Machida, PRA (2008)

Tkachenko waves

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week ending
5 SEPTEMBER 2003

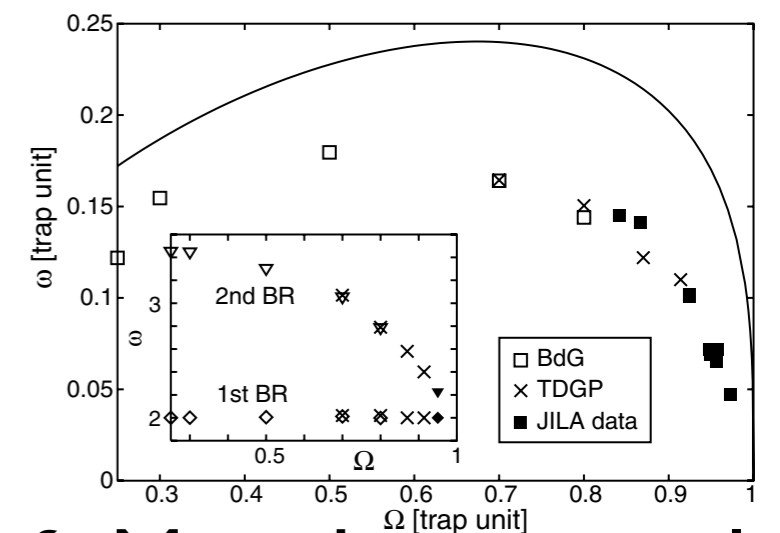
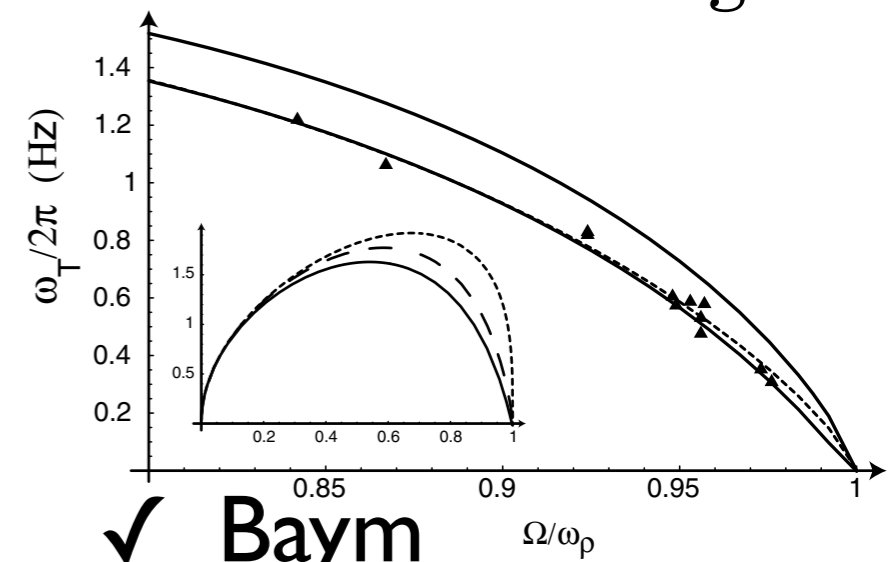
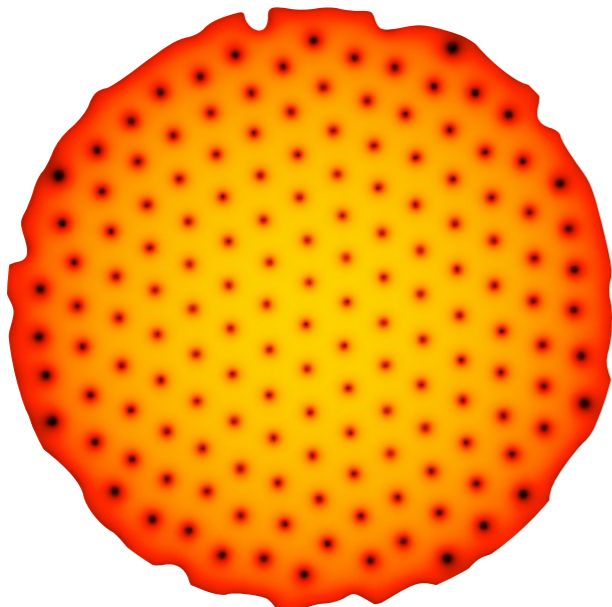
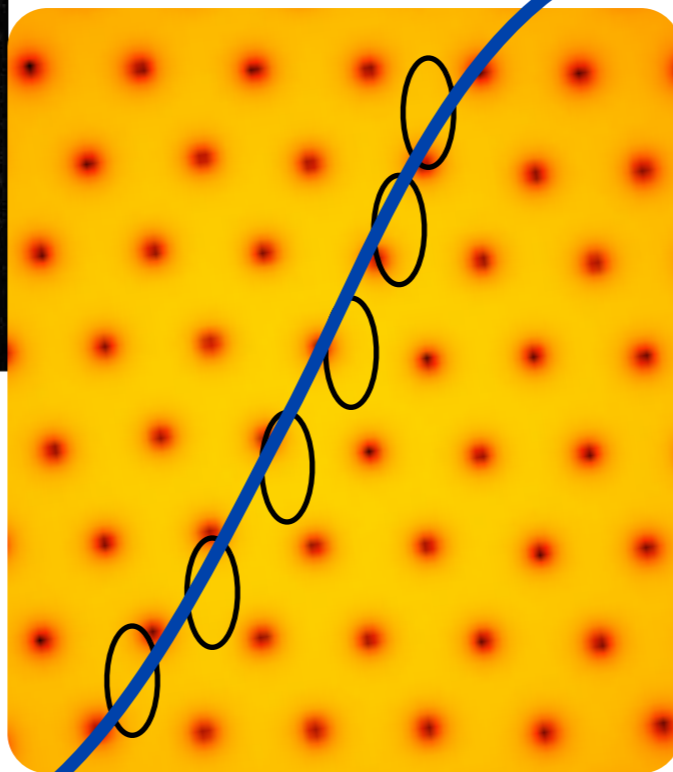
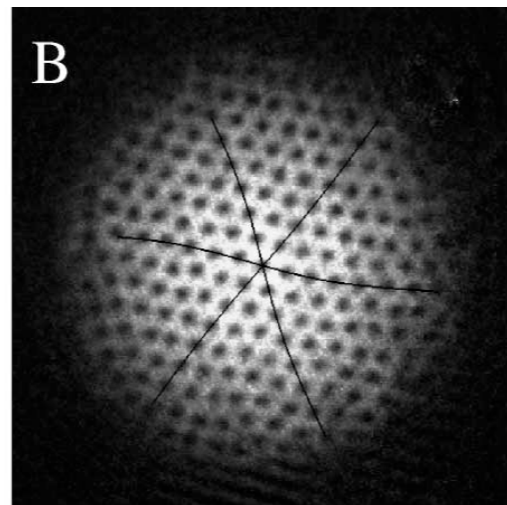
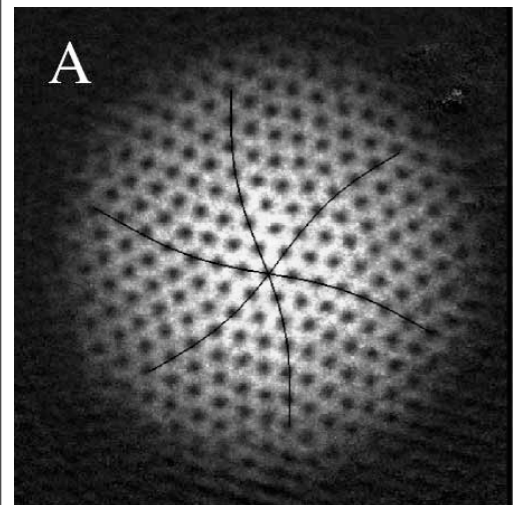
Observation of Tkachenko Oscillations in Rapidly Rotating Bose-Einstein Condensates

I. Coddington, P. Engels, V. Schweikhard, and E. A. Cornell*

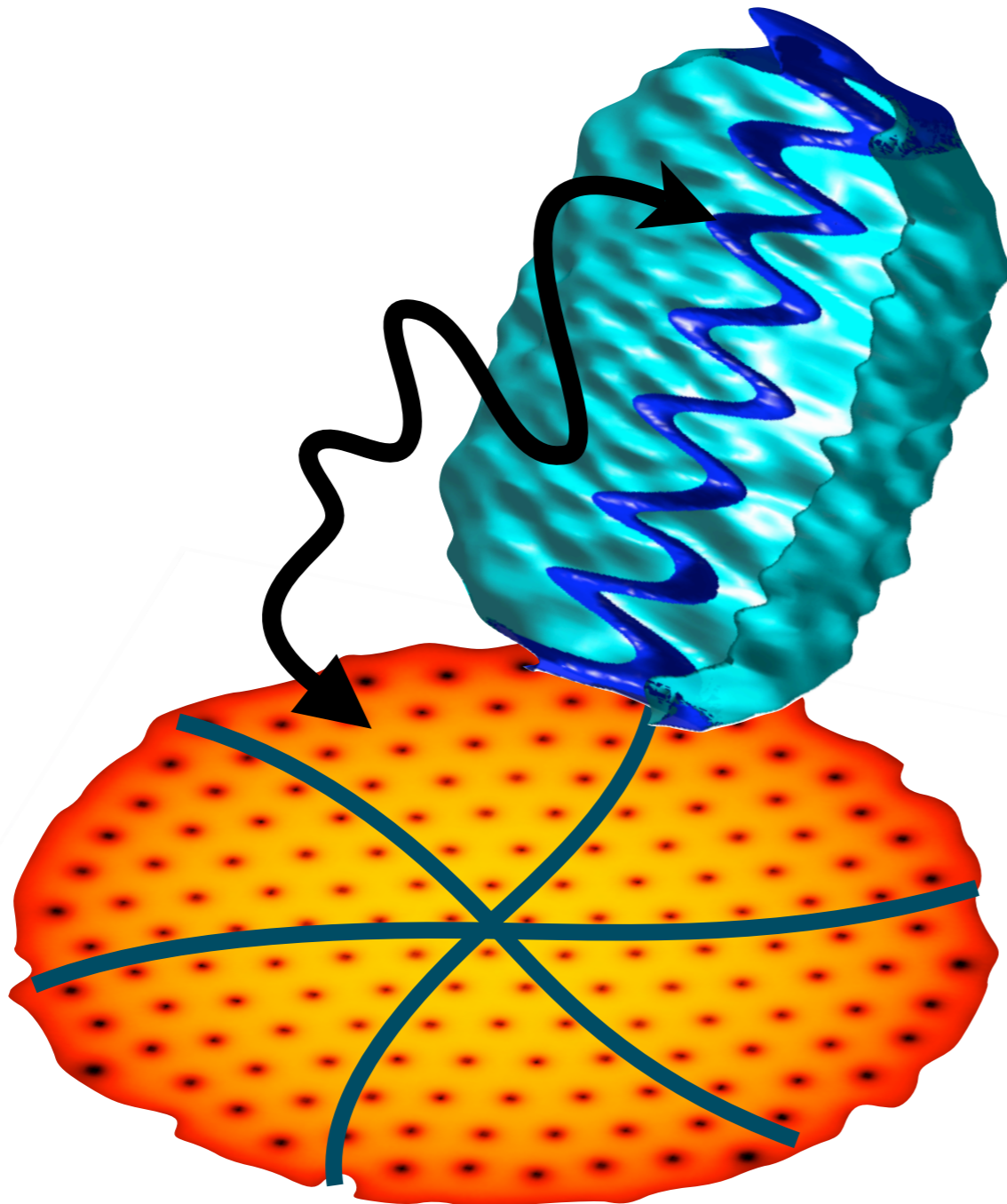
*JILA, National Institute of Standards and Technology and University of Colorado, and Department of Physics,
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0440, USA*

(Received 29 April 2003; published 5 September 2003)

$$\omega_T^2 = \frac{c_T^2 c_s^2 k^4}{4\Omega^2 + c_s^2 k^2}$$

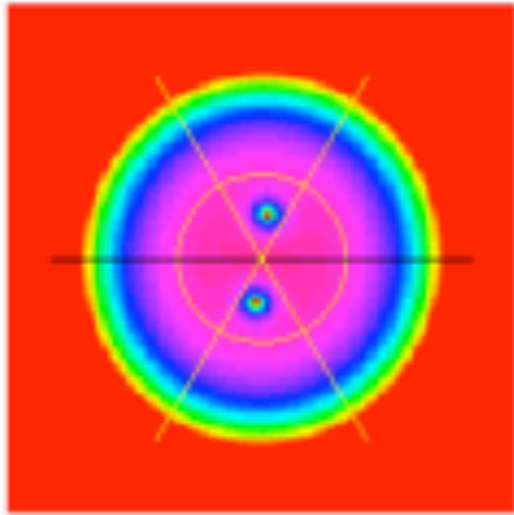


Kelvin-Tkachenko modes

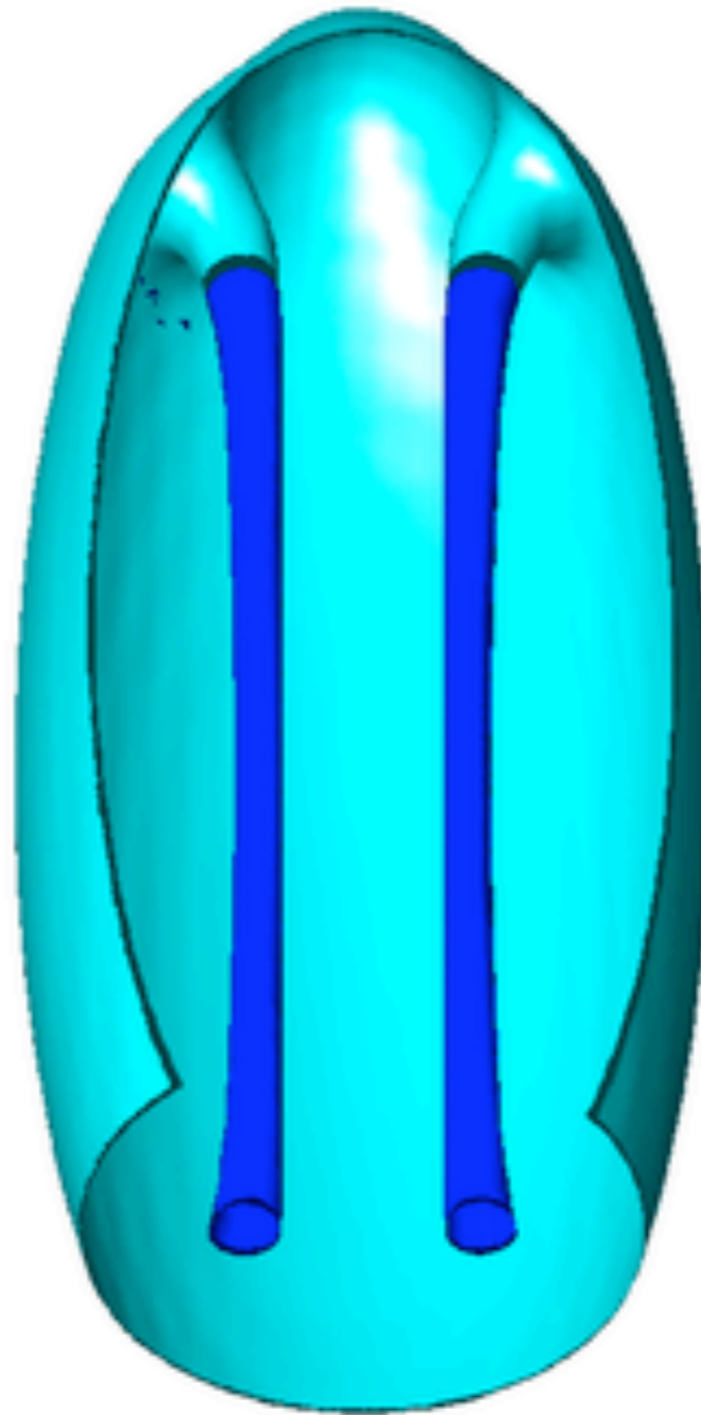


work in progress

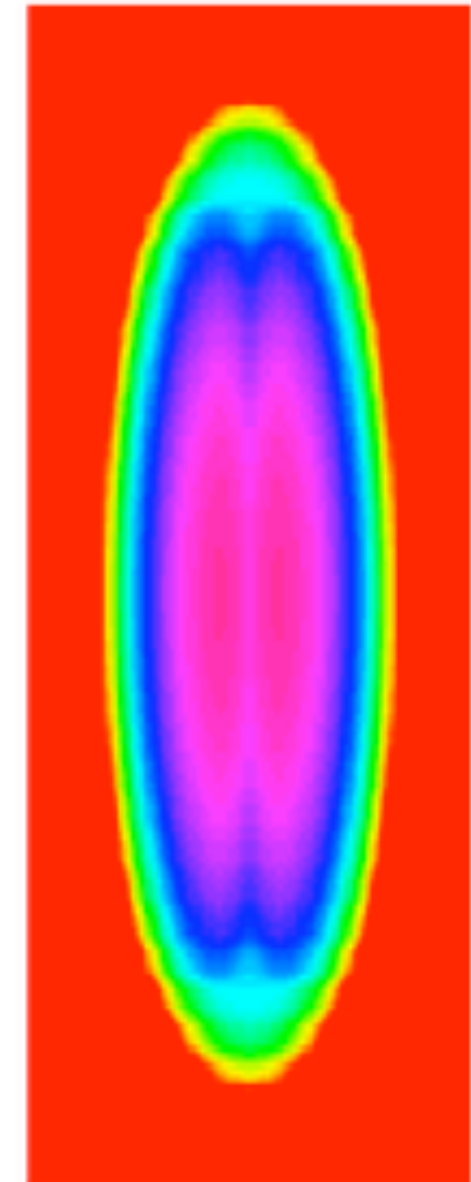
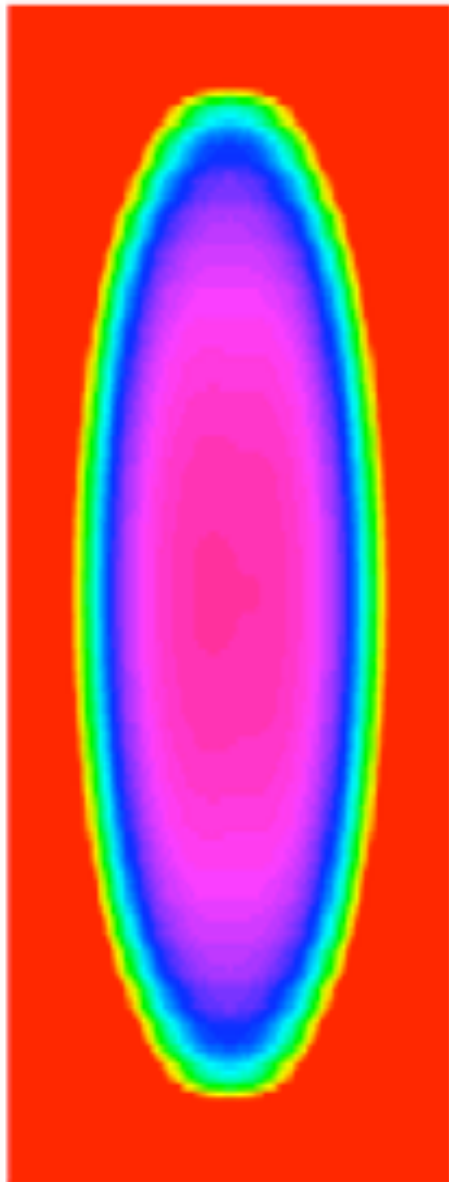
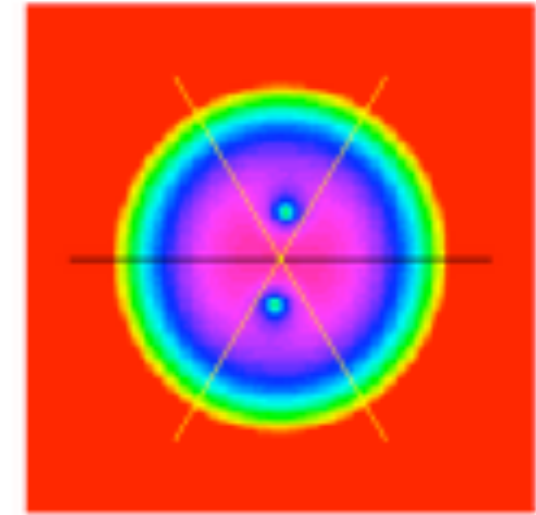
Slice

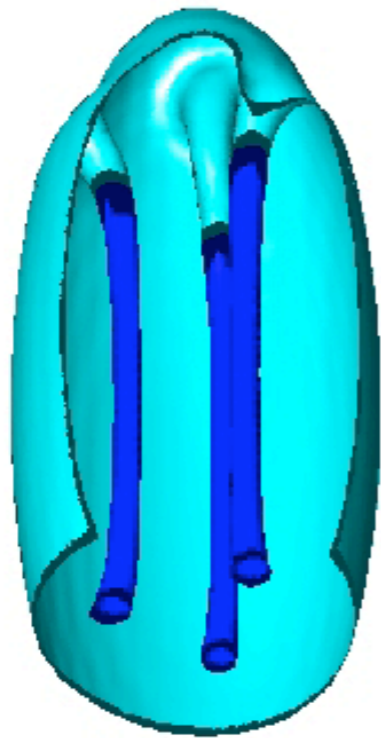
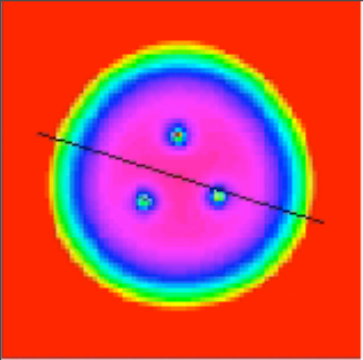


Time = 0

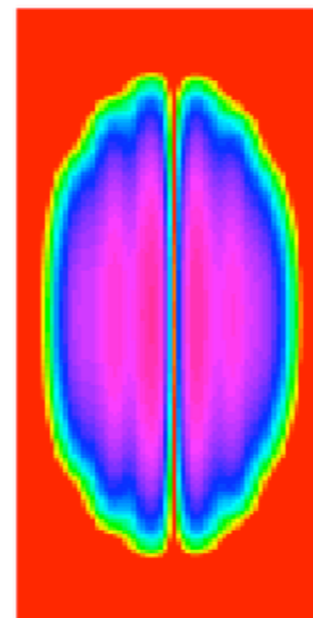
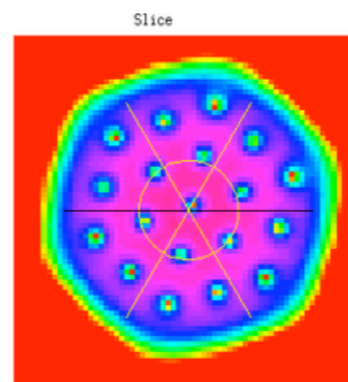
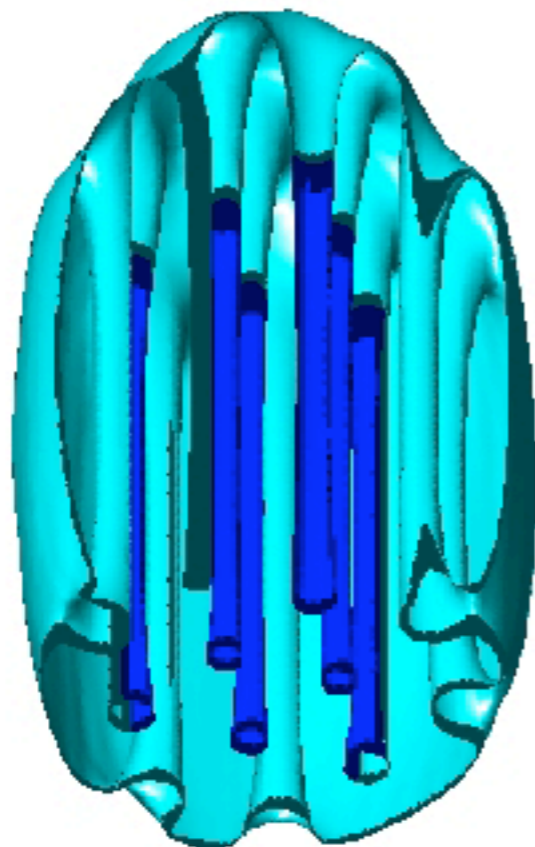
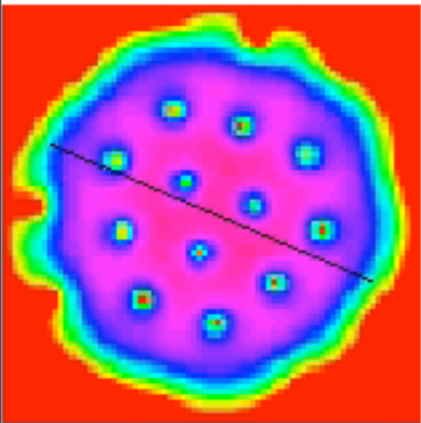
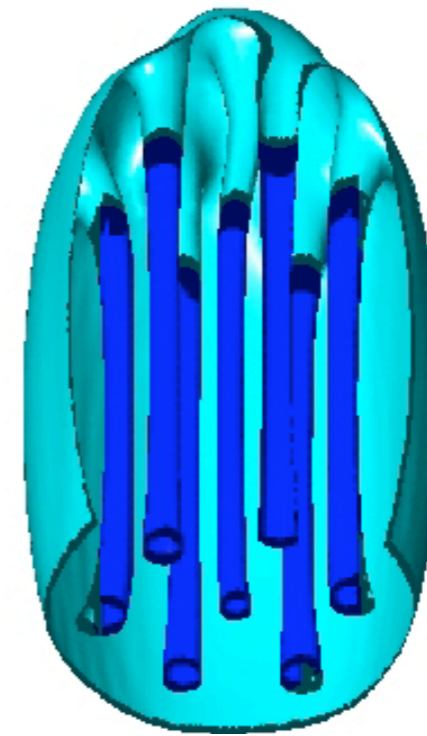
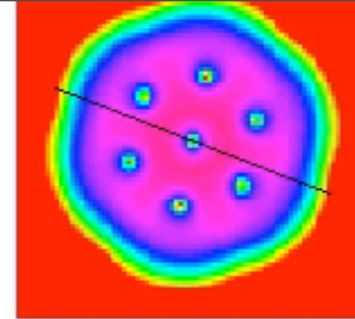


Column

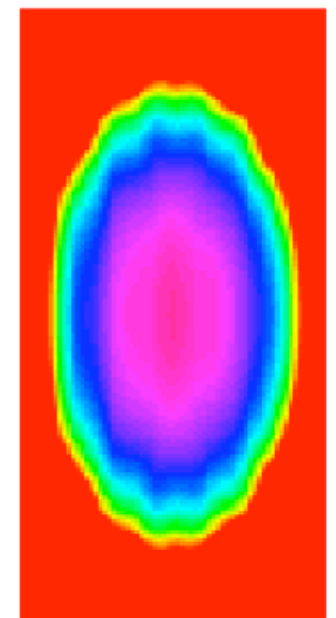
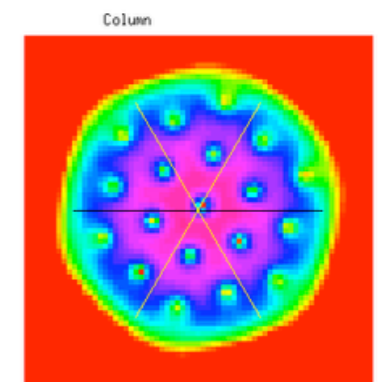
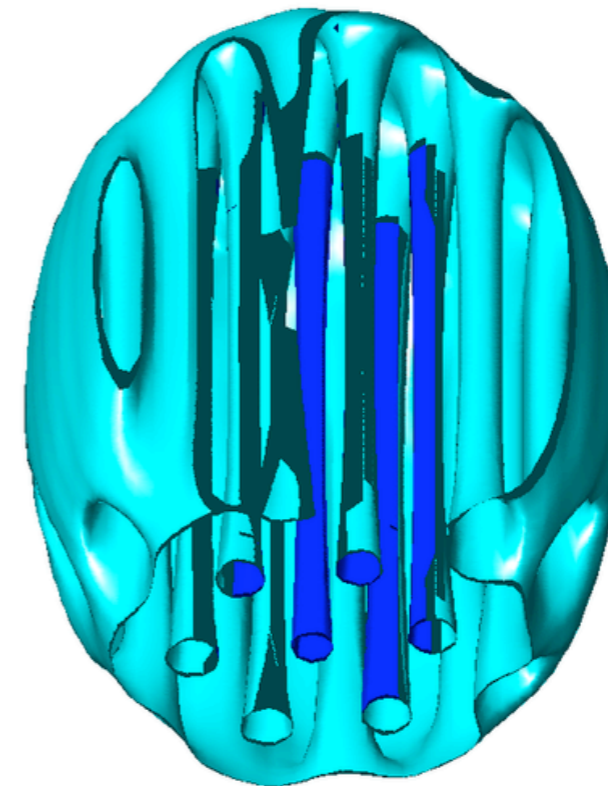




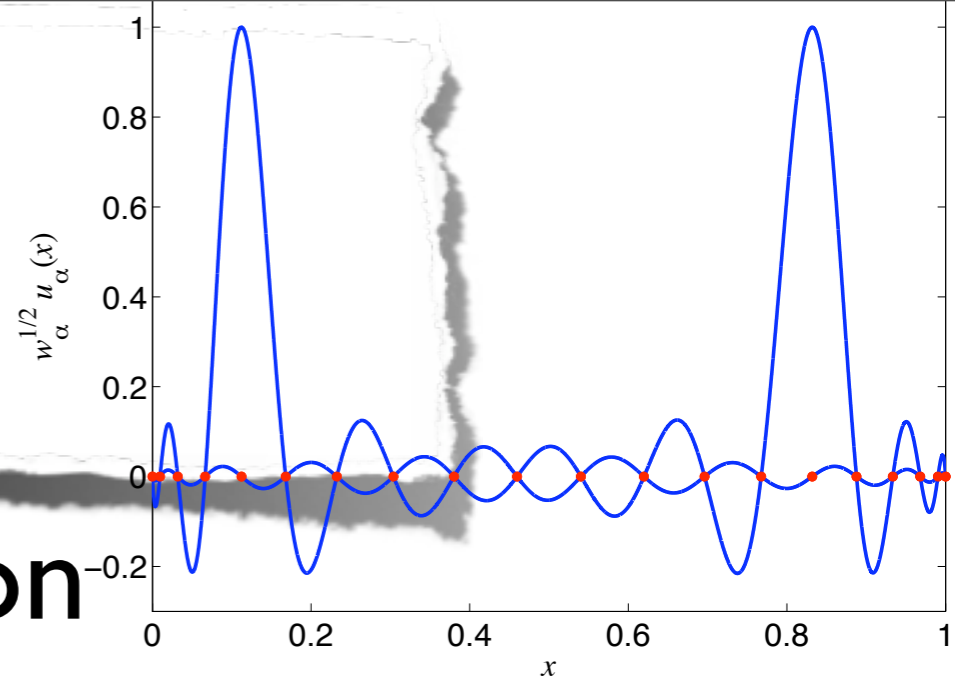
Time = 0.0796



Time = 0



Methodology



✓ Discrete Variable Representation

- “massaged” polynomial basis (Hermite, Legendre, Laguerre...)

$$\{\phi_n, n = 0, \dots, N - 1\}$$

- quadrature rule

$$\langle f | g \rangle \equiv \int_a^b dx w(x) f(x) g(x) \approx \sum_{\alpha=1}^N w_{\alpha} f(x_{\alpha}) g(x_{\alpha})$$

- DVR basis functions $u_{\alpha}(x_{\beta}) = \frac{\delta_{\alpha\beta}}{\sqrt{w_{\alpha}}}$

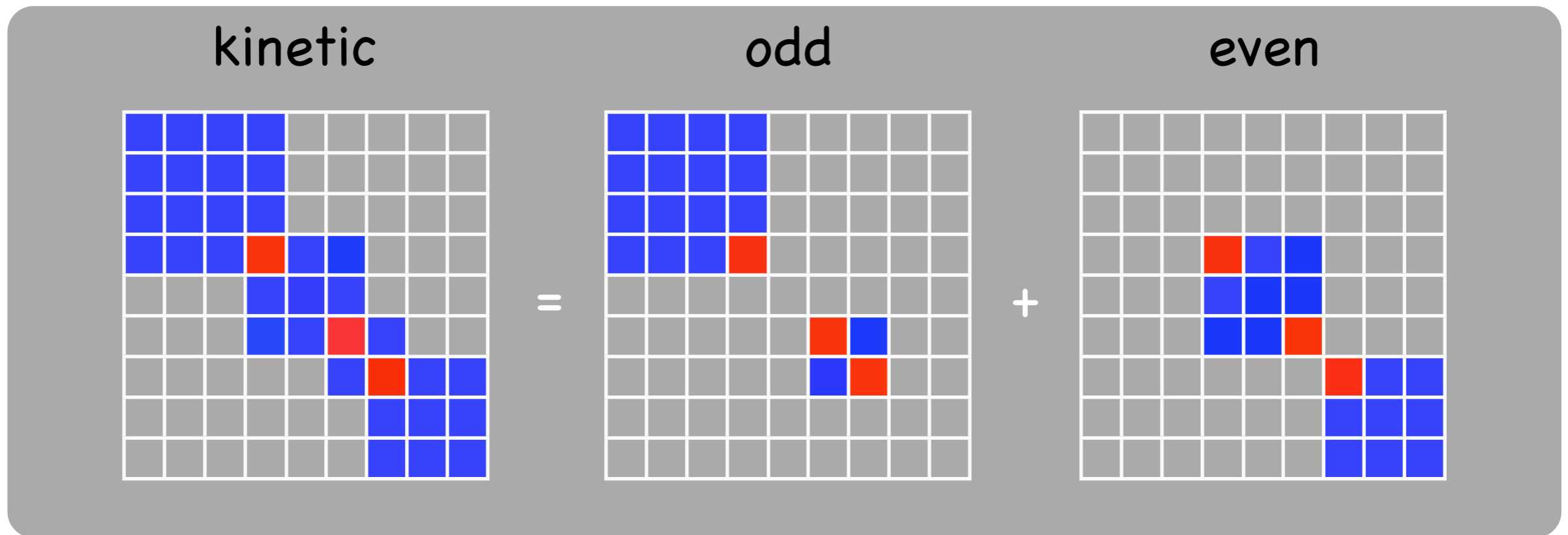
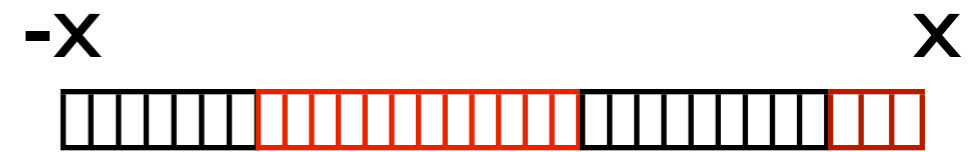
roots
weights

- diagonal potential operator

$$\langle u_{\alpha} | \hat{x} | u_{\beta} \rangle = \sum w_q u_{\alpha}^*(x_q) x_q u_{\beta}(x_q) = x_{\alpha} \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

✓ finite-element extension

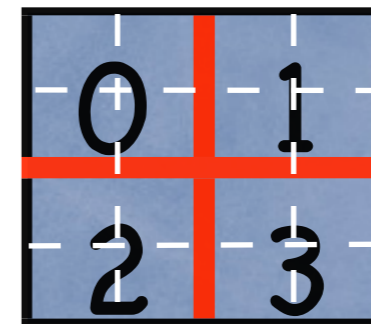
- very sparse matrix representation



- efficient temporal propagation (TDGPE)

$$e^{-iH\Delta t/\hbar} \approx e^{-iV\Delta t/2\hbar} e^{-iT\Delta t/\hbar} e^{-iV\Delta t/2\hbar}$$

- scalable parallelization using MPI



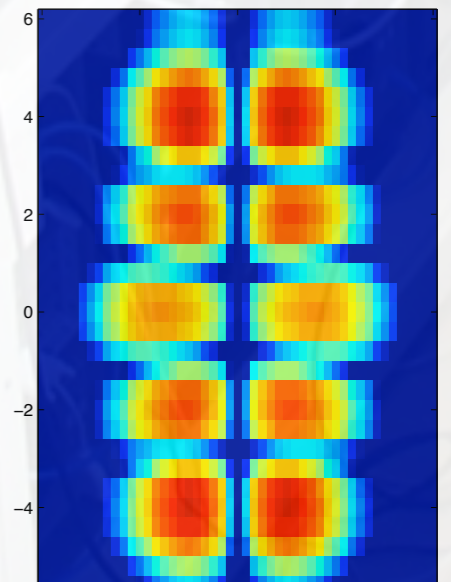
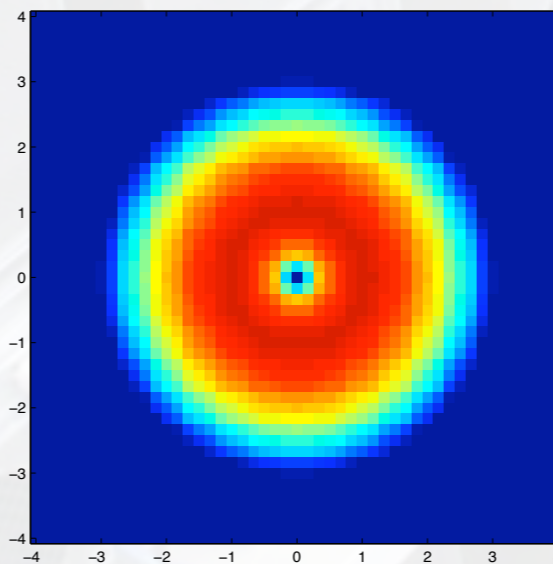
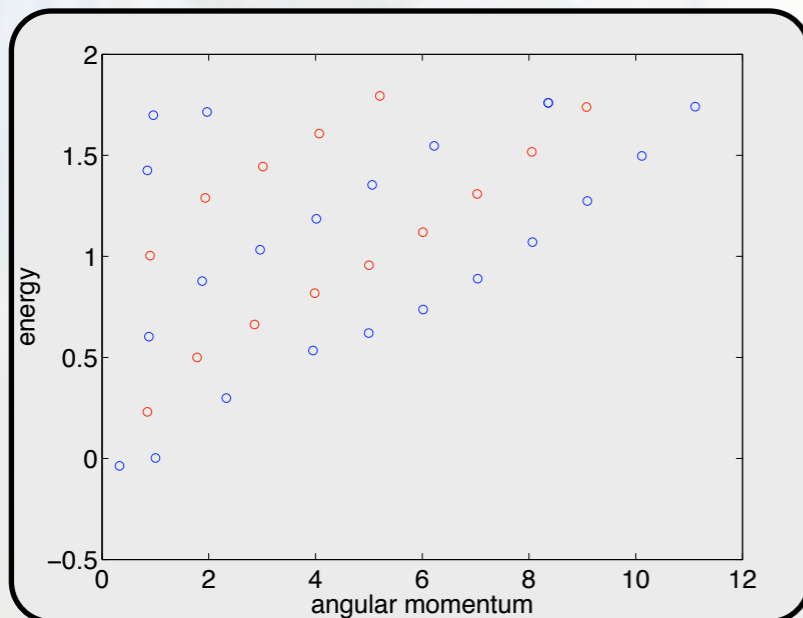
✓ parallelized diagonalization of large matrices

- Bogoliubov-de Gennes equations for Bose and Fermi systems

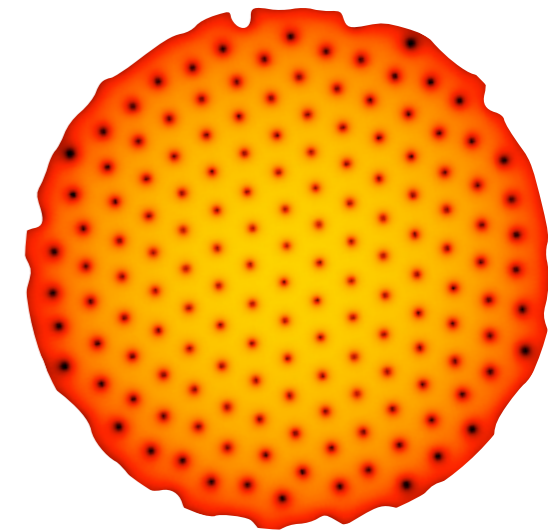
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L} & \Delta \\ \pm \Delta^* & -\mathcal{L}^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_q \\ v_q \end{pmatrix} = E_q \begin{pmatrix} u_q \\ v_q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$16 \text{ Byte} \times (2 \times 97 \times 97 \times 161)^2 \sim 133 \text{ TB}$$

- Arnoldi / Lanczos iteration in Krylov subspace



Feasible future directions



✓ *TDGPE + BdG in realistic **3D** systems*

- collective modes of rotating BEC ← in progress
- inclusion of dipolar interactions
- dynamics and collective excitations of $F = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$ spinor condensates, turbulence...
- BdG studies of s,p,d...-wave paired Fermi-systems
- superfluidity of graphene

