

Derivation of the effective dynamics for the Bose Polaron

SIEGFRIED SPRUCK

August 13, 2024

Prof. Dr. Peter Pickl

Dr. Jonas Lampart

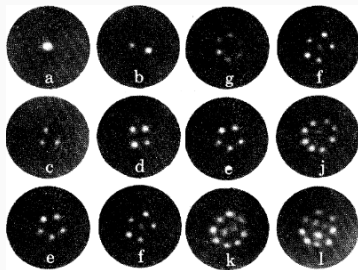
Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen
Université de Bourgogne

Venice 2024 - Quantissima in the Serenissima V

Quantum gas of N bosons with 1 impurity particle \rightarrow Tracer particle.

Applications of **impurity** systems into physics:

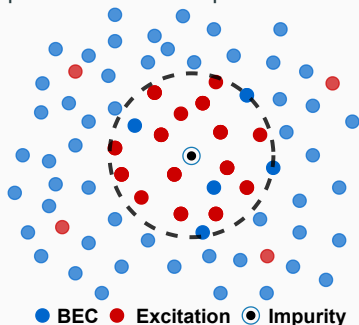
- **Track** local structure:
Vortex lattice in a boson gas.
- Local **manipulation**:
Sympathetic cooling.



Quantum gas of N bosons with 1 impurity particle \rightarrow Tracer particle.

Applications of **impurity** systems into physics:

- **Track** local structure:
Vortex lattice in liquid helium.
- Local **manipulation**:
Sympathetic cooling.



Bose Polaron: Quasi-particle of impurity and bosons.

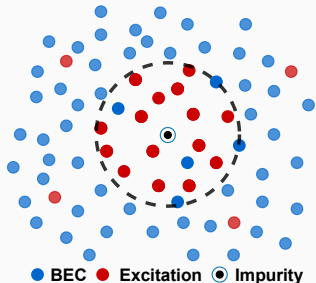
Goal: Prove the existence of a Bose Polaron in our system.

\rightarrow Effective dynamics.

- Quantum gas of N bosons, 1 impurity particle in \mathbb{R}^3 .
- **Volume** Λ , **density** $\rho = \frac{N}{\Lambda}$ with ρ, Λ **large**.
- Dynamics on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \otimes L^2_{\text{sym}}(\mathbb{R}^{3N})$ with weak interaction

$$i\partial_t \psi_{N,t} = H_N \psi_{N,t},$$

$$H_N = - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\Delta_{y_i}}{2} - \frac{\Delta_x}{2m} + \frac{1}{\rho} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} V(y_i - y_j) \\ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}} \sum_{i=1}^N W(x - y_i), \quad V, W \in C_c^\infty, \text{ even.}$$



Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) if almost all bosons in same state:

$$\psi_{N,t}(y_1, \dots, y_N) \sim \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_t(y_i),$$

for large ρ , $\varphi_t \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ a **one-particle state**.

Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) if almost all bosons in same state:

$$\psi_{N,t}(y_1, \dots, y_N) \sim \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_t(y_i),$$

for large ρ , $\varphi_t \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ a **one-particle state**.

Time evolution of **condensate** φ_t is known: (**Hartree-eq**).

Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) if almost all bosons in same state:

$$\psi_{N,t}(y_1, \dots, y_N) \sim \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_t(y_i),$$

for large ρ , $\varphi_t \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ a **one-particle state**.

Time evolution of **condensate** φ_t is known: **(Hartree-eq)**.

Excitations: Particle $\Theta \in \{\varphi_t\}^\perp \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ not in the condensate.

On N -body level:

$$\underbrace{\psi_{N,t}}_{N\text{-body wave fct}} \sim \underbrace{\varphi_t \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s \varphi_t}_{\text{Condensate particles}} \otimes_s \underbrace{\Theta_1 \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s \Theta_k}_{\text{Excitations}}.$$

Bose-Einstein condensation (BEC) if almost all bosons in same state:

$$\psi_{N,t}(y_1, \dots, y_N) \sim \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_t(y_i),$$

for large ρ , $\varphi_t \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ a **one-particle state**.

Time evolution of **condensate** φ_t is known: (**Hartree-eq**).

Excitations: Particle $\Theta \in \{\varphi_t\}^\perp \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ not in the condensate.

On N -body level:

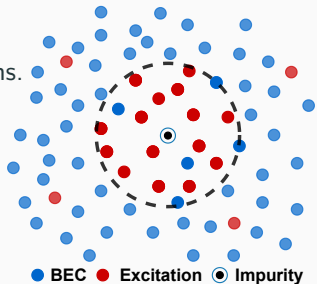
$$\underbrace{\psi_{N,t}}_{N\text{-body wave fct}} \sim \underbrace{\varphi_t \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s \varphi_t}_\text{Condensate particles} \otimes_s \underbrace{\Theta_1 \otimes_s \dots \otimes_s \Theta_k}_\text{Excitations}.$$

Our setting: System exhibits **Bose-Einstein condensation** with **few excitations**.

Bose Polaron: Quasi-particle of impurity and bosons.
It is described by effective dynamics generated by
Bogoliubov-Fröhlich Hamiltonian H^{BF}

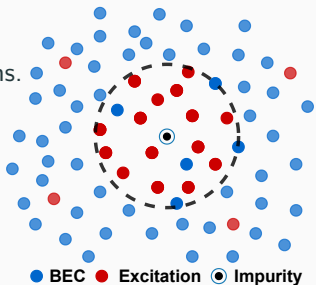
$$H^{\text{BF}} = H^{\text{Bog}} - \frac{\Delta_x}{2m} + a(Q_t W_x \varphi_t) + a^*(Q_t W_x \varphi_t),$$

$$i\partial_t \psi_t^{\text{BF}} = H^{\text{BF}} \psi_t^{\text{BF}}.$$



H^{Bog} Bogoliubov Hamiltonian, modelling free excitations. Q_t projects into $\{\varphi_t\}^\perp$. $a^\#(Q_t W_x \varphi_t)$ **creates or annihilates excitation** due to interaction of impurity with condensate.

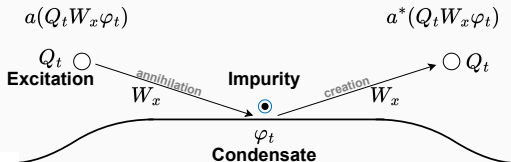
Bose Polaron: Quasi-particle of impurity and bosons. It is described by effective dynamics generated by **Bogoliubov-Fröhlich Hamiltonian** H^{BF}



$$H^{\text{BF}} = H^{\text{Bog}} - \frac{\Delta_x}{2m} + a(Q_t W_x \varphi_t) + a^*(Q_t W_x \varphi_t),$$

$$i\partial_t \psi_t^{\text{BF}} = H^{\text{BF}} \psi_t^{\text{BF}}.$$

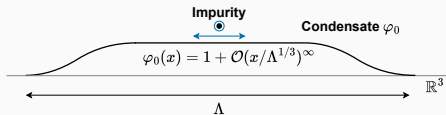
H^{Bog} Bogoliubov Hamiltonian, modelling free excitations. Q_t projects into $\{\varphi_t\}^\perp$. $a^\#(Q_t W_x \varphi_t)$ **creates or annihilates excitation** due to interaction of impurity with condensate.



Method:

$$\underbrace{H^{\text{ex}}}_{\text{Full excitation dynamics}} = \underbrace{H^{\text{BF}}}_{\text{Polaron dynamics}} + \text{error.}$$

- Control **excitation number**
- Control **impurity localization**



Initial conditions

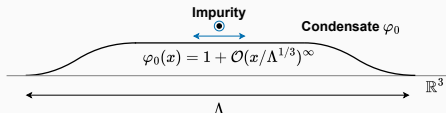
Result:

Conclude **effective description** of the full dynamics through H^{BF} :

Method:

$$\underbrace{H^{\text{ex}}}_{\text{Full excitation dynamics}} = \underbrace{H^{\text{BF}}}_{\text{Polaron dynamics}} + \text{error.}$$

- Control **excitation number**
- Control **impurity localization**



Initial conditions

Result:

Conclude **effective description** of the full dynamics through H^{BF} :

$\forall T \geq 0 \exists C > 0$ such that $\forall \rho \geq 1, \Lambda = \rho^\alpha$

$$\sup_{t \in [-T, T]} \left\| \underbrace{e^{it\sqrt{\rho}W*1} U_t \psi_{N,t}}_{\text{Full excitation dynamics}} - \underbrace{\psi_t^{\text{BF}}}_{\text{Polaron dynamics}} \right\| \leq C \rho^{\frac{3\alpha-1}{2}} \xrightarrow[\rho \rightarrow \infty]{\alpha < 1/3} 0.$$

Thank you for your attention!