

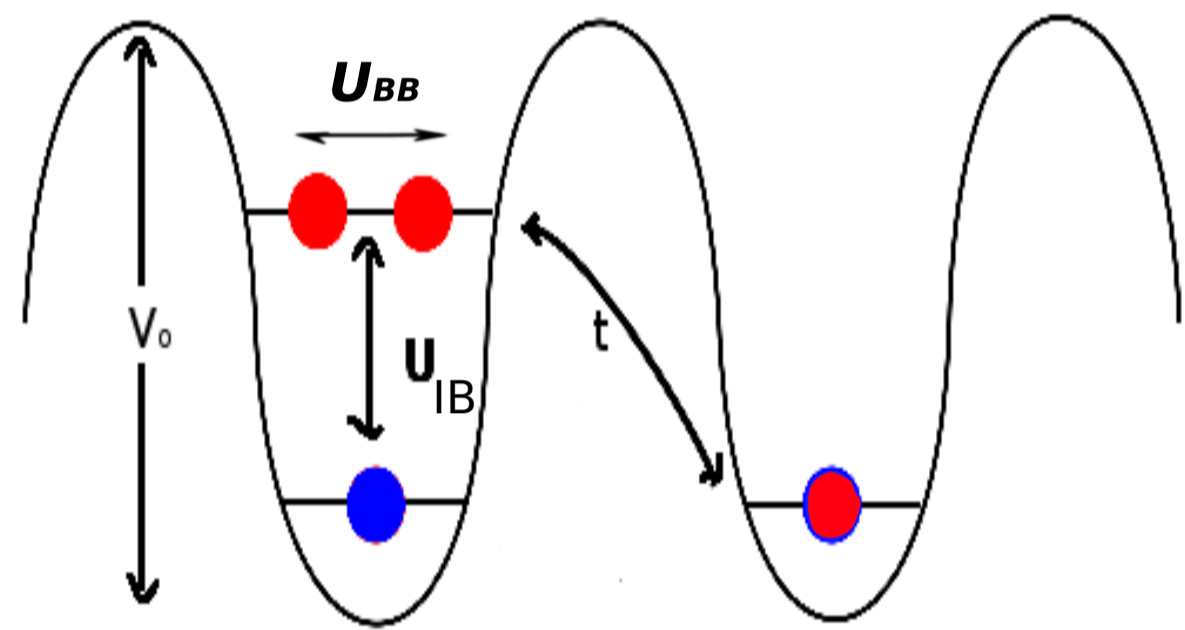
Abstract

We consider two aspects of a single-band Bose-Hubbard Hamiltonian with an additional impurity fixed at a lattice site. In a time-independent model we generalize the atomic limit [1] to the case that the impurity dislocates an arbitrary number of bosons depending on the boson-impurity interaction strength. Afterwards, we study a time-dependent generalization where the periodic modulation of the boson-impurity interaction strength and the boson-boson interaction leads effectively to a conditional hopping.

Time-independent model

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i f_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) + \tilde{f}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, \hat{n}_{R,c}) - t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \hat{b}_i^\dagger \hat{b}_j$$

- $f_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) = \frac{U_{BB}}{2} (\hat{n}_{i,b}^2 - \hat{n}_{i,b}) - \mu \hat{n}_{i,b}$
- bosons: $\hat{n}_{i,b} = \hat{b}_i^\dagger \hat{b}_i$
- impurity: $\hat{n}_{i,c} = \hat{c}_i^\dagger \hat{c}_i$
- $\tilde{f}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, \hat{n}_{R,c}) = U_{IB} \hat{n}_{R,b} \hat{n}_{R,c}$



1. Extremal distributed states

Mott ground state without impurity: $|\{n_b\}\rangle = \prod_l |n_b\rangle_l$

Possible ground states with impurity:

$$|R, \{r_j\}\rangle = \frac{1}{C} \prod_{j=1}^k \hat{b}_{R+r_j}^\dagger (\hat{b}_R)^\dagger \hat{c}_R^\dagger |\{n_b\}\rangle, \quad C = \sqrt{\frac{n_b!}{(n_b - k)!} (n_b + 1)!}$$

$$|R, r\rangle = \frac{1}{C'} (\hat{b}_{R+r}^\dagger)^k (\hat{b}_R)^\dagger \hat{c}_R^\dagger |\{n_b\}\rangle, \quad C' = \sqrt{\frac{n_b!}{(n_b - k)!} \left[k! + \frac{n_b!}{(n_b - k)!} \right]}$$

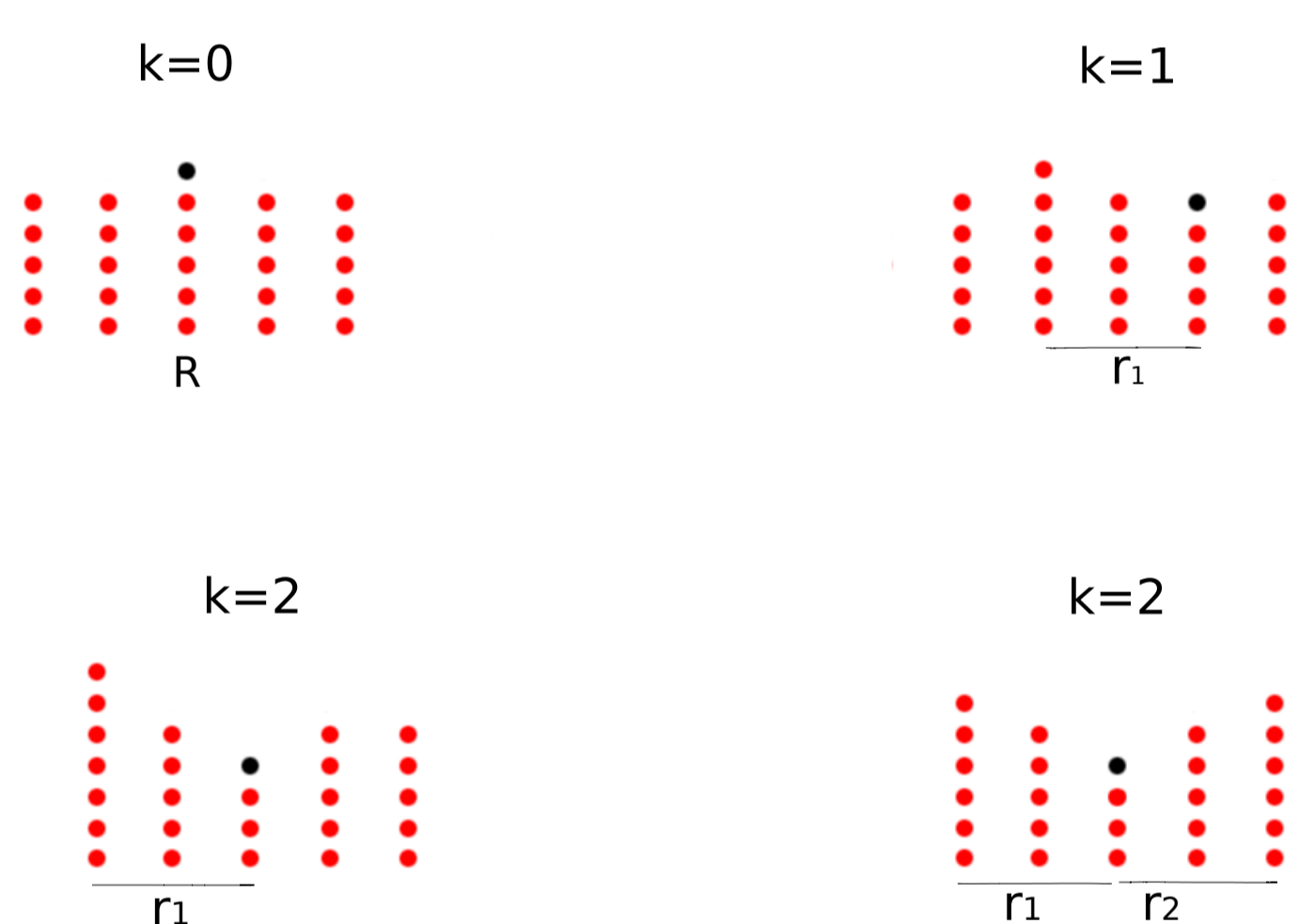


FIG. 1: Schematic diagram of possible distributions for dislocated bosons, according to different values of k [1].

In the atomic limit:

$$\hat{H}|R, \{r_j\}\rangle = \left[E_0 + \frac{U_{BB}}{2} k(k+1) + U_{IB}(n-k) \right] |R, \{r_j\}\rangle$$

$$\hat{H}|R, r\rangle = \left[E_0 + U_{BB}k^2 + U_{IB}(n-k) \right] |R, r\rangle$$

with

$$E_0 = N \frac{U_{BB}}{2} n(n-1) - \mu n N$$

Result:

In the atomic limit equipartition is always the minimum, which can be proved by linear optimization. While the impurity-boson interaction is the same in both cases, the boson-boson interaction is strictly smaller in the case of uniform distribution for all values of k bigger than one.

2. Tuning of occupation number and number of dislocated bosons

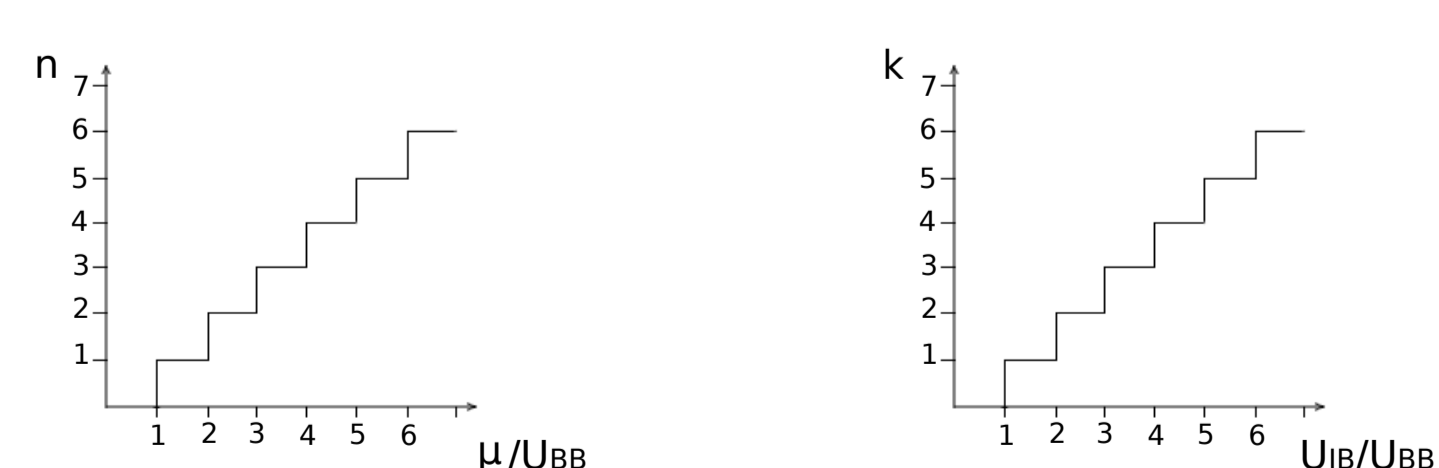


FIG. 2: Variation of particle number per lattice site n and number of dislocated bosons k respectively, by tuning the system parameters.

Result:

The particle number n per site becomes independent of the boson-impurity interaction strength in the thermodynamic limit, as expected for a local effect. The number of dislocated bosons k depends on the ratio of the interaction strengths, which is Feshbach tuneable.

Outlook

- quantitative spatial distribution of bosons dislocated due to presence of impurity
- calculation of ground-state energy beyond atomic limit
- impact of impurity on boundary of quantum phase transition
- size and effective mass of Bose-polaron [1]

Time-dependent model

Bose-Hubbard Hamiltonian with a single impurity and a time-periodic driving on a D -dimensional lattice

$$\hat{H}(t) = \sum_i f_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) + \tilde{f}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, \hat{n}_{R,c}) + \cos(\omega t) \left[\sum_i g_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) + \tilde{g}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, \hat{n}_{R,c}) \right] - t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \hat{b}_i^\dagger \hat{b}_j$$

Using the condition $U_{BB}, U_{IB}, t \ll \hbar\omega \ll \delta$ and time averaging over driving period [2–4], with the Floquet states

$$|\{R, \{r_j\}\}, m\rangle = \frac{1}{C} \exp\{i m \omega t\} \prod_{j=1}^k \hat{b}_{R+r_j}^\dagger (\hat{b}_R)^\dagger \hat{c}_R^\dagger \prod_l \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar\omega} h_l(\hat{n}_{l,b}) \sin(\omega t)\right\} |\{n_b\}\rangle$$

with

$$\sum_l h_l(\hat{n}_{l,b}) = g_R(\hat{n}_{R,b} - k) + \sum_{j=1}^k g_{r_j}(\hat{n}_{r_j,b} + 1) + \sum_{i \neq R, \{r_j\}} g_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) + \tilde{g}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b} - k, 1)$$

and the modified scalar product

$$\langle\langle u_1(t) | u_2(t) \rangle\rangle = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \langle u_1(t) | u_2(t) \rangle dt$$

yields

$$\langle\langle \{R, \{r_j'\}\}, m' | \hat{H}(t) - i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | \{R, \{r_j\}\}, m \rangle\rangle = \delta_{m,m'} \langle\langle \{n_b'\} | \hat{H}_{\text{eff}} | \{n_b\} \rangle\rangle + \text{H.O.T}$$

with an effective time-independent Bose-Hubbard Hamiltonian with conditional hopping

$$\hat{H}_{\text{eff}} = \sum_i f_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) + \tilde{f}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, 1) - t \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \hat{b}_i^\dagger J_0(G_{ij}(\hat{n}_{i,b}, \hat{n}_{j,b})) \hat{b}_j$$

with

$$G_{ij}(\hat{n}_{i,b}, \hat{n}_{j,b}) = \frac{h_j(\hat{n}_{j,b} + 1) - h_j(\hat{n}_{j,b}) + h_i(\hat{n}_{i,b}) - h_i(\hat{n}_{i,b} + 1)}{\hbar\omega}$$

Example: periodic modulation of s-wave scattering length [2–5]

- $g_e(\hat{n}_{e,b}) = \frac{A}{2} (\hat{n}_{e,b}^2 - \hat{n}_{e,b})$ with $e = R, r_j, i$
- $\tilde{g}_R(\hat{n}_{R,b}, \hat{n}_{R,c}) = B \hat{n}_{R,b} \hat{n}_{R,c}$

Outlook

- impact of impurity on boundary of quantum phase transition
- higher order calculation of effective Hamiltonian
- multi-periodic driving of Bose-Einstein-condensates with impurities
- impurity quench: equilibrium or non-equilibrium in long-time limit [6]

Acknowledgements

We cordially thank the Collaborative Research Center SFB/TR49 of the German Research Foundation (DFG) for financial support.

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