

Interactions Destroy Dynamical Localization with Strong & Weak Chaos

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in collaboration with

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Condensed Matter Division



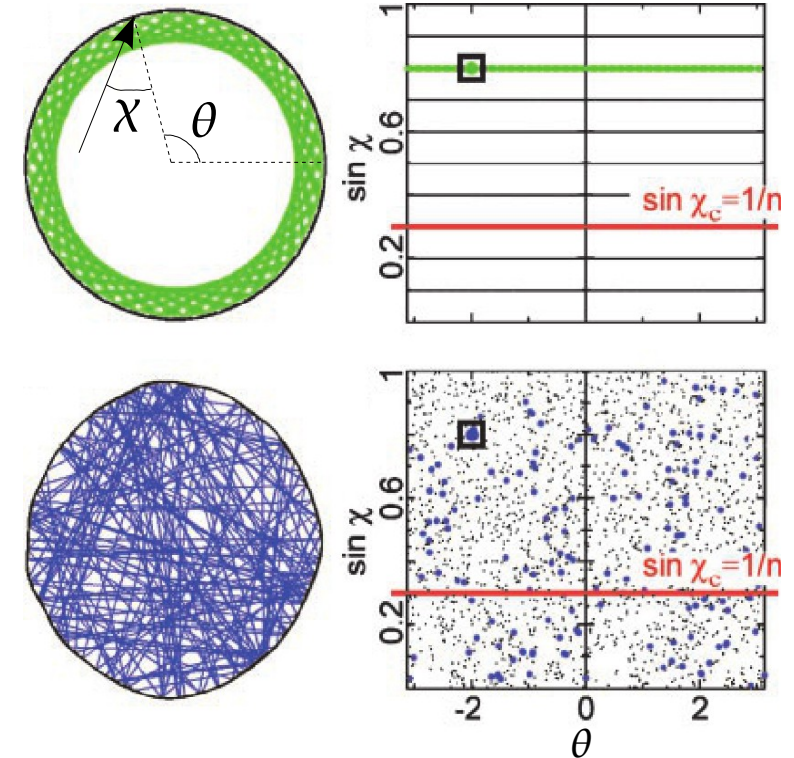
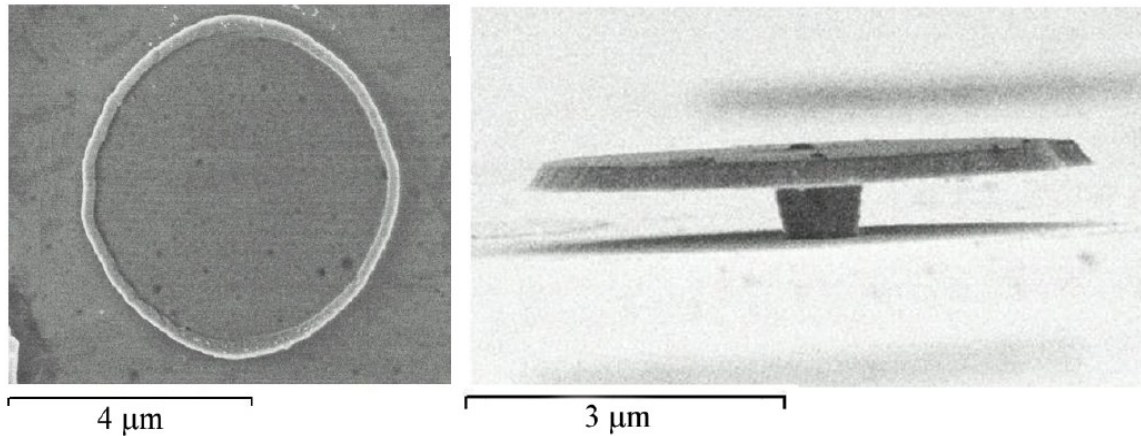
DFG 760 - 10th Annual Billiards Workshop
Riezlern, Österreich
9:45-10:15, Dienstag, 20.09.2011

ArXiv: 1108.2217, submitted *Europhys. Lett.*

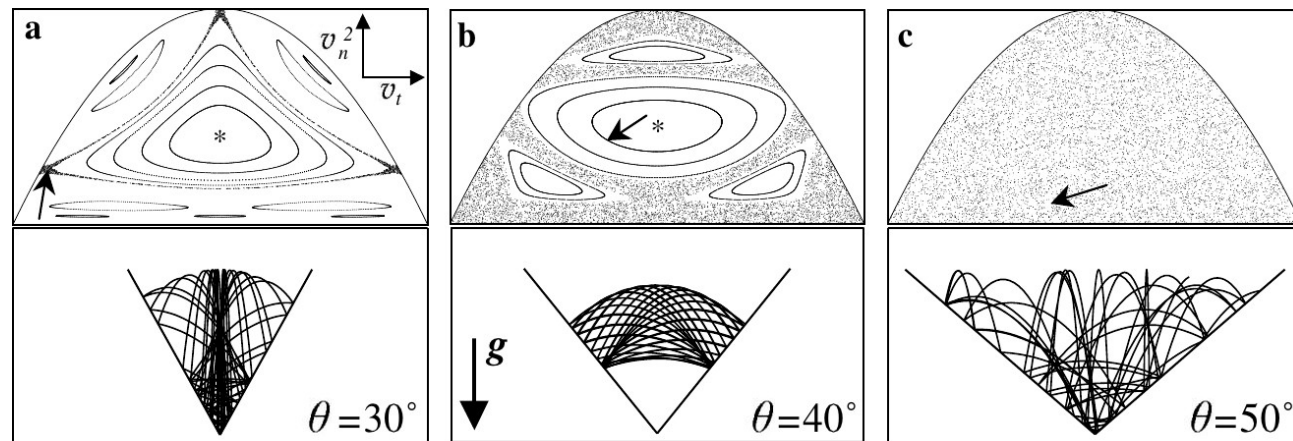
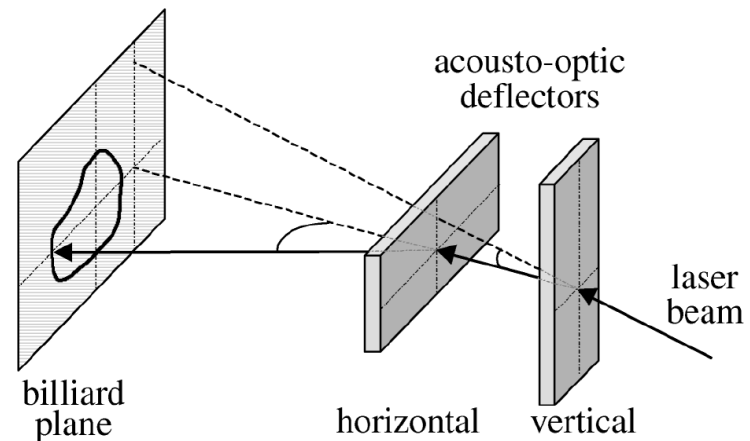
Experimental Motivation

• Microcavity Lasing

Podolskiy et al., Proc.Nat.Acad.Sci. 101, 10498 (2004)



• Ultracold Atomic Gases (BEC)

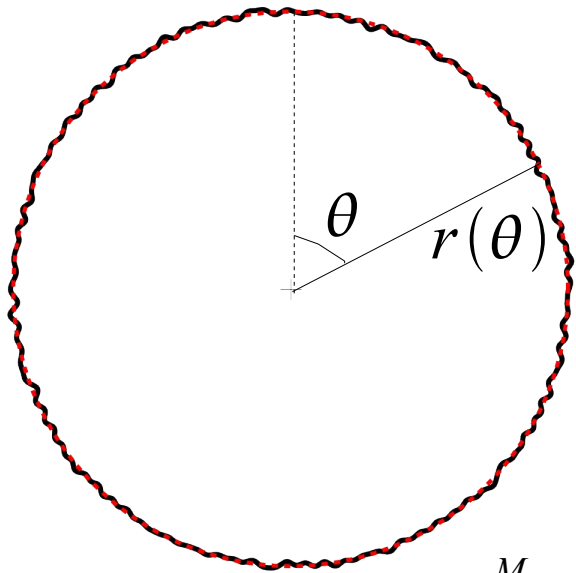


Raizen et al., Phys.Rev.Lett. 86, 1514 (2001)

A Brief Synopsis

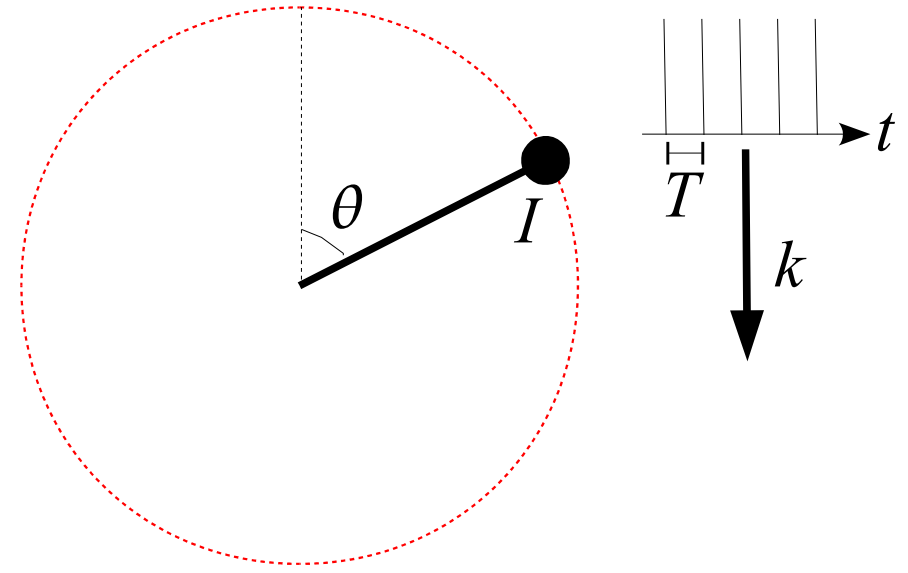
- An Introduction
 - Billiards & Kicked Rotors
 - The Quantum Case: Dynamical Localization
- The Nonlinear Quantum Kicked Rotor
 - Spreading: Measures of Interest
 - The Incoherent Heating Conjecture
 - Defining a Parameter Space
 - Numerical Results
- Outlook

Billiards & Kicked Rotors



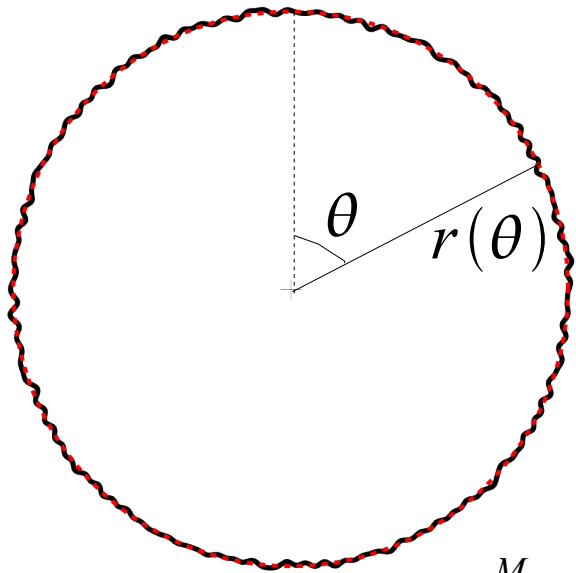
$$r(\theta) = r_0 + \sigma_r, \quad \sigma_r = r_0 \Re \sum_{m=2}^M \gamma_m e^{im\theta}$$

$$\kappa(\theta) = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{dr}{d\theta}, \quad \tilde{\kappa} = \langle \kappa(\theta) \rangle_\theta$$



$$V(t) = k \cos(\theta) \sum \delta(t - mT)$$

Billiards & Kicked Rotors

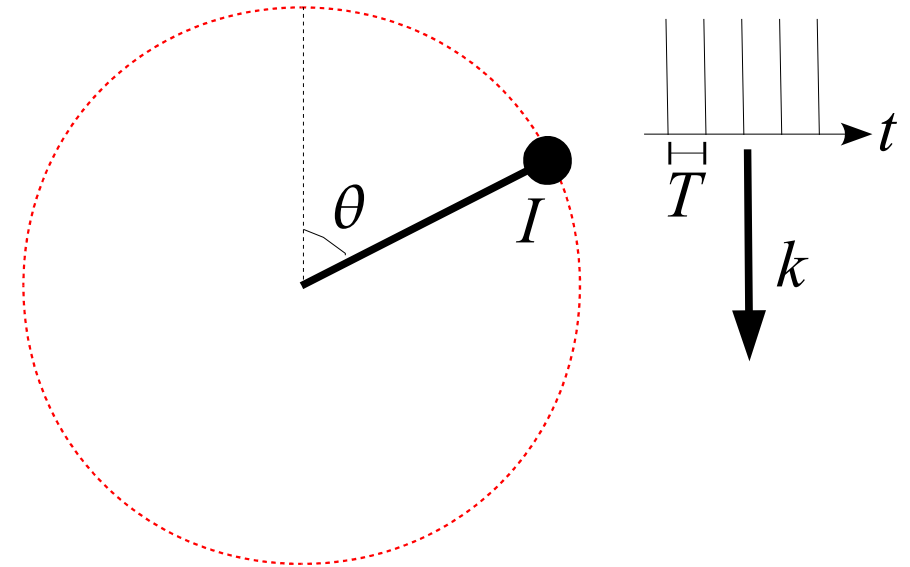


$$r(\theta) = r_0 + \sigma_r, \quad \sigma_r = r_0 \Re \sum_{m=2}^M \gamma_m e^{im\theta}$$

$$\kappa(\theta) = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{dr}{d\theta}, \quad \tilde{\kappa} = \langle \kappa(\theta) \rangle_\theta$$

$$l_{n+1} = l_n + 2 \sqrt{l_{\max}^2 - l_r^2} \cdot \kappa(\theta_n)$$

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + \pi + a \sin(l_{n+1}/l_{\max})$$

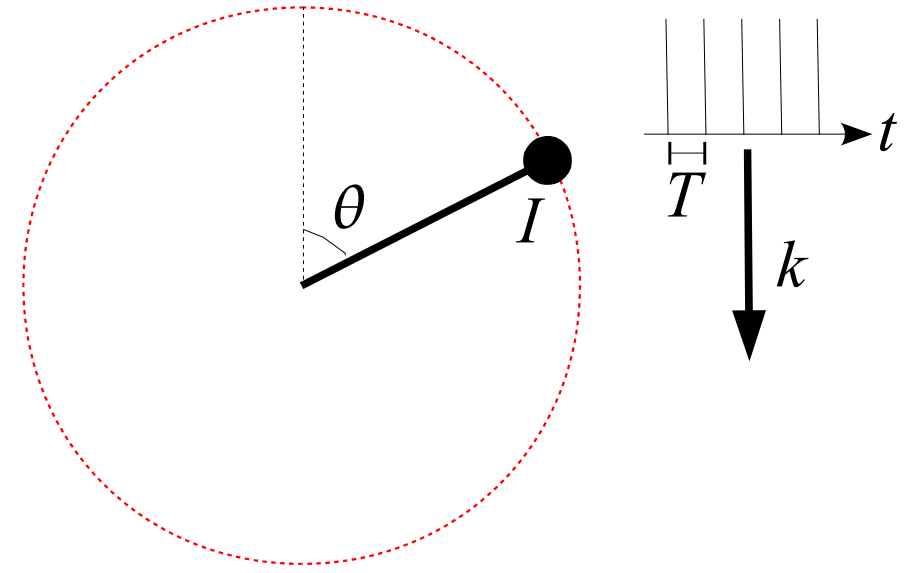
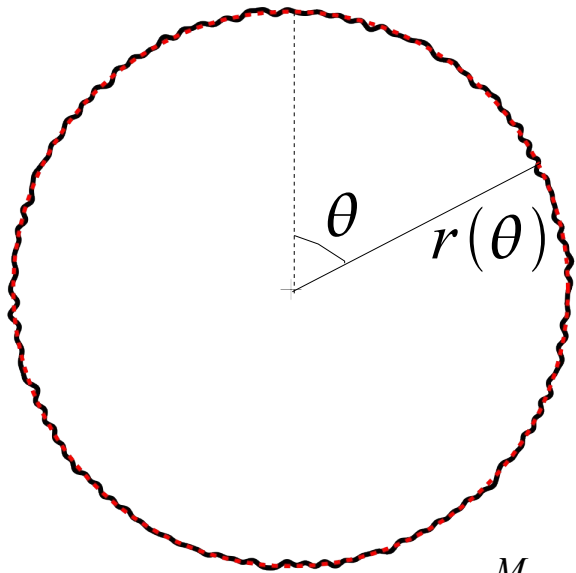


$$V(t) = k \cos(\theta) \sum \delta(t - mT)$$

$$p_{n+1} = p_n + k \sin(\theta_n)$$

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + p_{n+1}$$

Billiards & Kicked Rotors



$$r(\theta) = r_0 + \sigma_r, \quad \sigma_r = r_0 \Re \sum_{m=2}^M \gamma_m e^{im\theta}$$

$$\kappa(\theta) = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{dr}{d\theta}, \quad \tilde{\kappa} = \langle \kappa(\theta) \rangle_\theta$$

$$\sigma_r(\theta) \propto \cos(\theta)$$

$$V(t) = k \cos(\theta) \sum \delta(t - mT)$$

$$l_{n+1} = l_n + 2 \sqrt{l_{\max}^2 - l_r^2} \cdot \kappa(\theta_n)$$

$$p_{n+1} = p_n + k \sin(\theta_n)$$

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + \pi + a \sin(l_{n+1}/l_{\max})$$

$$\theta_{n+1} = \theta_n + p_{n+1}$$

The Quantum Case: Dynamical Localization

$$i \partial_t \psi = - \frac{2\pi}{\tilde{T}} \partial_\theta^2 \psi + k \cos(\theta) \psi \sum_m \delta(t - mT)$$

$$\psi(\theta, t+1) = \hat{U} \cdot \psi(\theta, t) = \hat{B} \cdot \hat{G} \cdot \psi(\theta, t)$$

Free Rotation:

$$\hat{G}\left(\frac{\tau}{2}, \theta\right) = \exp\left(-i \frac{\tau}{2} \partial_\theta^2\right), \quad \tau = 4\pi T / \tilde{T}$$

Single Kick:

$$\hat{B}(k, \theta) = \exp(-ik \cos \theta)$$

$$\psi(\theta, t) = \sum_n A_n(t) e^{in\theta}$$



$$A_n(t+1) = \sum_m (-i)^{n-m} J_{n-m}(k) A_m(t) \exp[-i\tau m^2/2]$$

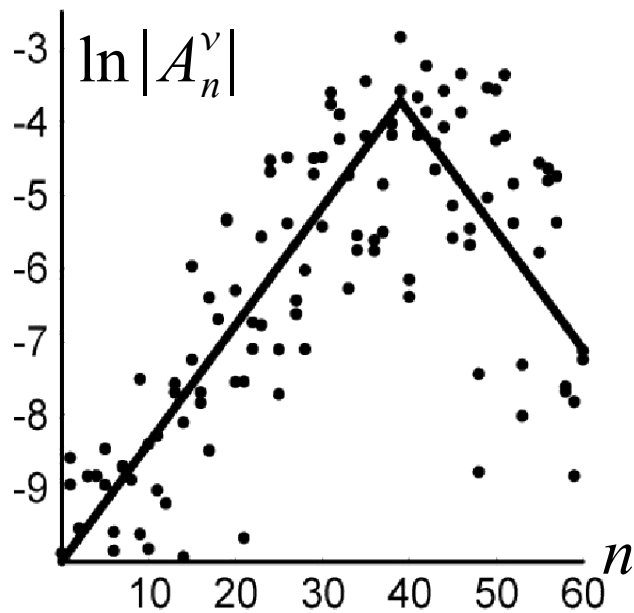
Floquet theory: $\psi(\theta, t) = e^{-i\lambda t} \phi_\lambda(\theta, t); \quad \phi_\lambda(\theta, t+1) = \phi_\lambda(\theta, t)$

Eigenproblem! $\rightarrow \lambda_\nu A_n^\nu = \sum_m (-i)^{n-m} J_{n-m}(k) \exp[-i\tau m^2/2] \cdot A_m^\nu$

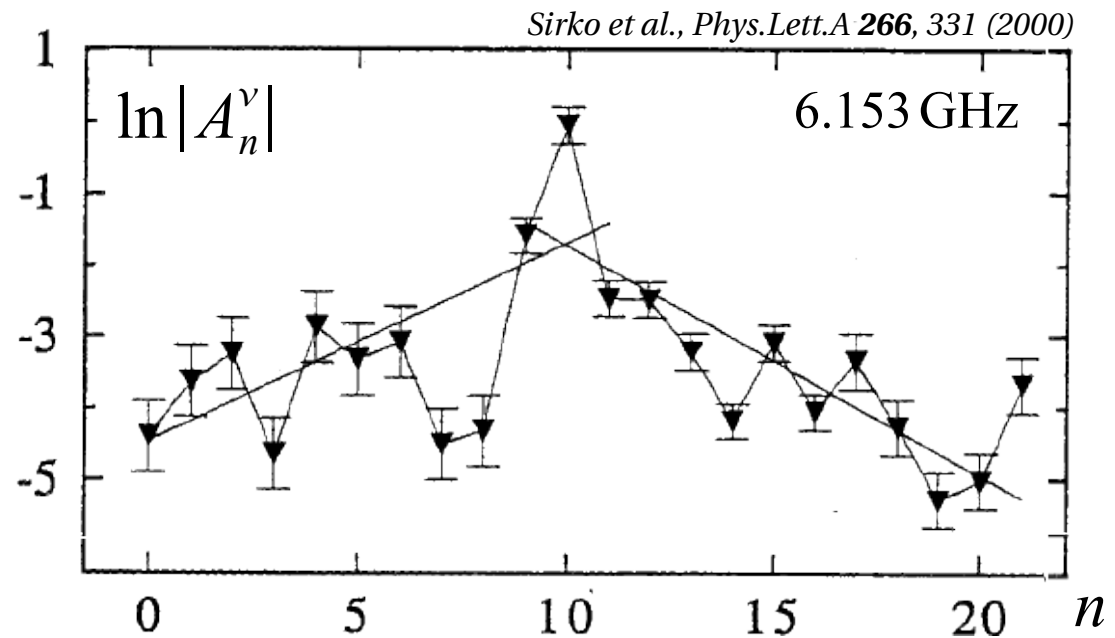
The Quantum Case: Dynamical Localization

$$\lambda_\nu A_n^\nu = \sum_m (-i)^{n-m} J_{n-m}(k) \exp[-i \tau m^2 / 2] \cdot A_m^\nu$$

$$\ln |A_n^\nu| \sim \frac{|n - n_0|}{\xi_\nu}$$



Feng et al., *Opt. Express* **13**, 5641 (2005)



$$\lambda_\nu = \exp(i \chi_\nu) \rightarrow \Delta = 2\pi$$

$$\xi \sim V^{-1} = \left\langle \sum_n |A_n^\nu|^4 \right\rangle_\nu \rightarrow d = \Delta / V$$

The Nonlinear Kicked Rotor

$$i \partial_t \psi = - \frac{2\pi}{\tilde{T}} \partial_\theta^2 \psi + k \cos(\theta) \psi \sum_m \delta(t - mT) + \tilde{\beta} |\psi|^2 \psi$$

$$\downarrow \beta = \tilde{\beta} T / 2\pi \hbar^2$$

$$A_n(t+1) = \sum_m (-i)^{n-m} J_{n-m}(k) A_m(t) \exp \left[\frac{-i\tau m^2}{2} + i\beta |A_m|^2 \right]$$

The Nonlinear Kicked Rotor

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$$A_n(t) = \sum_\nu \phi_\nu(t) A_n^\nu$$

$$\exp(i\beta |A_m|^2) \approx i\beta |A_m|^2$$

$$\phi_\nu(t+1) = \lambda_\nu \phi_\nu(t) + \beta \sum_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \phi_{\mu_1} \phi_{\mu_2}^* \phi_{\mu_3}$$

$$I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \propto \sum_{n, m} A_n^{\nu*} A_m^{\mu_1} A_m^{\mu_2*} A_m^{\mu_3}$$

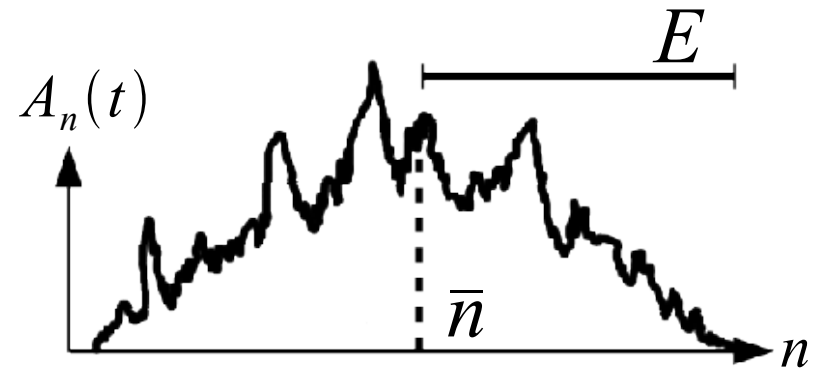
$$\beta \langle |A_m|^2 \rangle_m \sim \beta \langle |\phi_\nu|^2 \rangle_\nu = \beta \rho$$

Spreading: Measures of Interest

Moments:

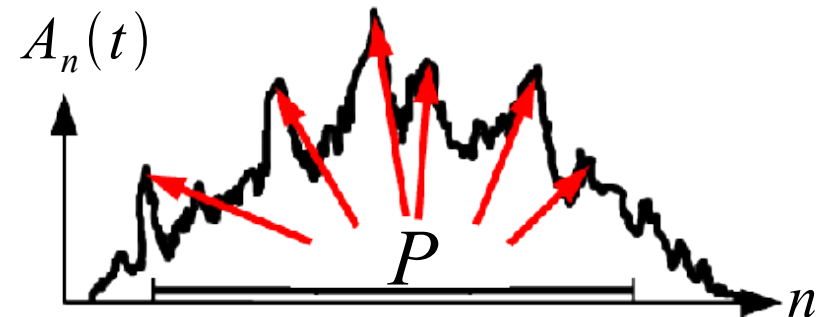
$$\bar{n} = \sum_n n |A_n(t)|^2$$

$$E = \sum_n \frac{1}{2} (n - \bar{n})^2 |A_n(t)|^2$$



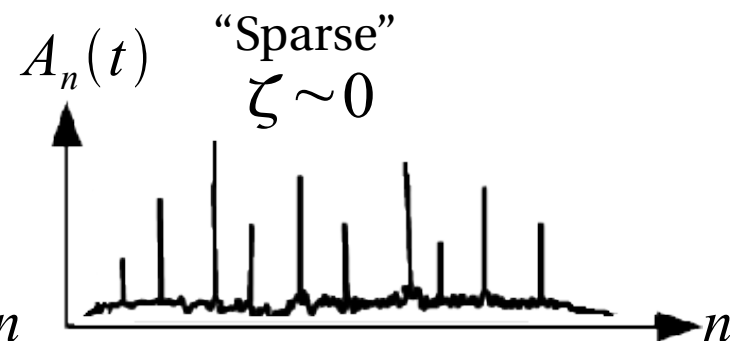
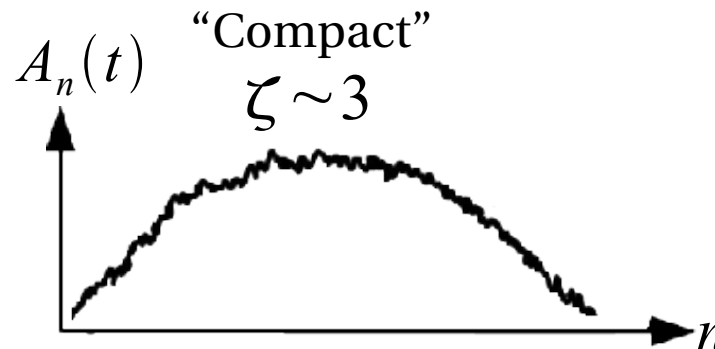
Participation:

$$P = \left[\sum_n |A_n(t)|^4 \right]^{-1}$$



Compactness Index:

$$\zeta = P^2 / 2E$$

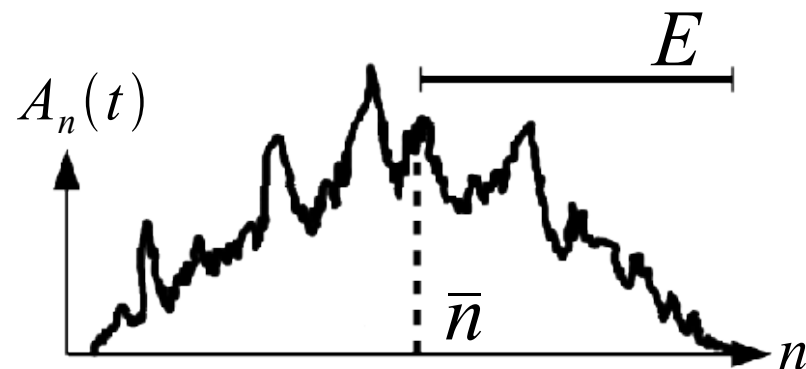


Spreading: Measures of Interest

Moments:

$$\bar{n} = \sum_n n |A_n(t)|^2$$

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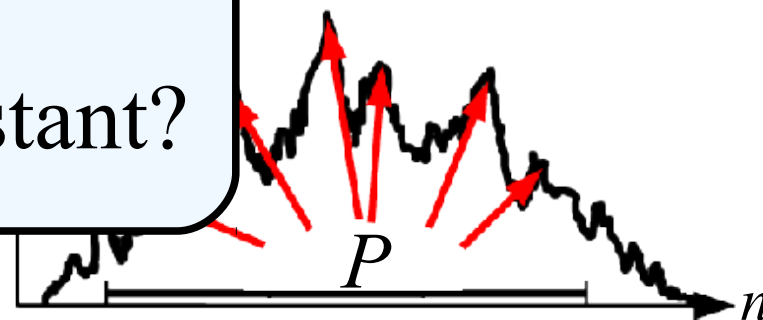


Participation:

$$P = \left[\sum_n |A_n(t)|^4 \right]^{1/2}$$

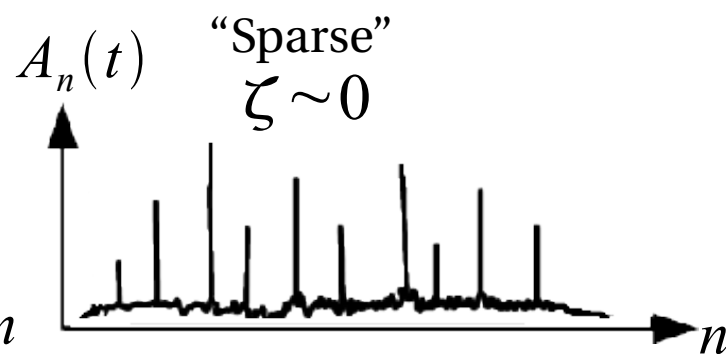
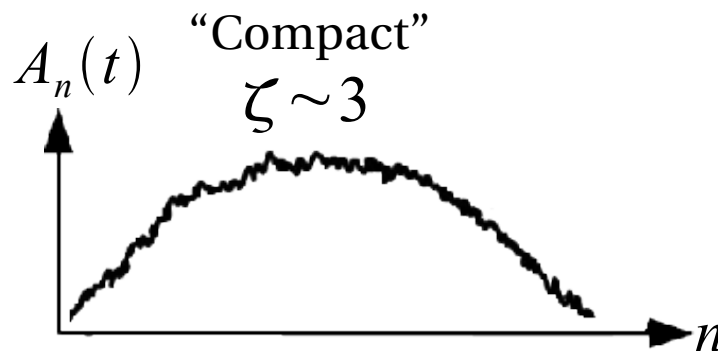
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \sim t^\alpha, \quad \alpha = ?$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \zeta = \text{constant?}$$



Compactness Index:

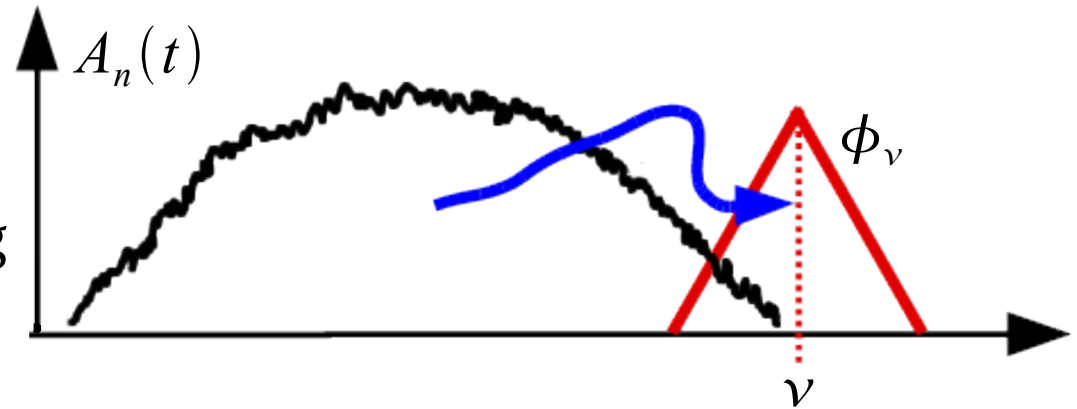
$$\zeta = P^2 / 2E$$



The Incoherent Heating Conjecture

Chaos = Nonintegrability + Resonance

“Resonance” = Incoherent Heating of an Exterior Eigenmode



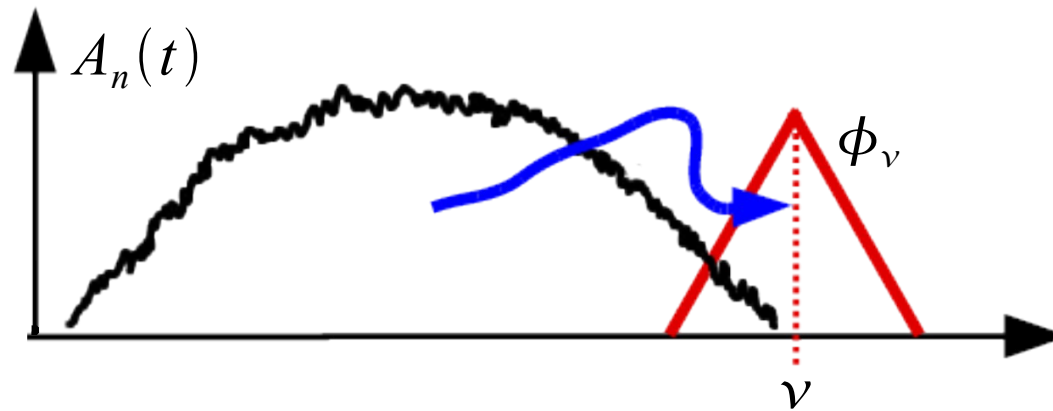
$$A_n(t) = \sum_{\mu} \phi_{\mu}(t) A_n^{\nu}$$

$$\partial_t \phi_{\nu} = \lambda_{\nu} \phi_{\nu} + \beta \sum_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \phi_{\mu_1} \phi_{\mu_2}^* \phi_{\mu_3}, \quad I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \propto \sum_{n, m} A_n^{\nu*} A_m^{\mu_1} A_m^{\mu_2*} A_m^{\mu_3}$$

Minimum Resonance Condition: $R_{\nu} = \min_{\{\mu_j\}} \left| \frac{\lambda_{\nu} - \lambda_{\mu_1} + \lambda_{\mu_2} - \lambda_{\mu_3}}{I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3}} \right|$

Probability of a Resonance: $P(\beta \rho) = \int_0^{\beta \rho} W(R) dR \sim 1 - \exp(-\beta \rho / d)$

The Incoherent Heating Conjecture



$$\partial_t \phi_\nu = \lambda_\nu \phi_\nu + \beta \sum_{\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} I_{\nu, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3} \phi_{\mu_1} \phi_{\mu_2}^* \phi_{\mu_3}, \quad P(\beta \rho) \sim 1 - \exp(-\beta \rho / d)$$

Conjecture

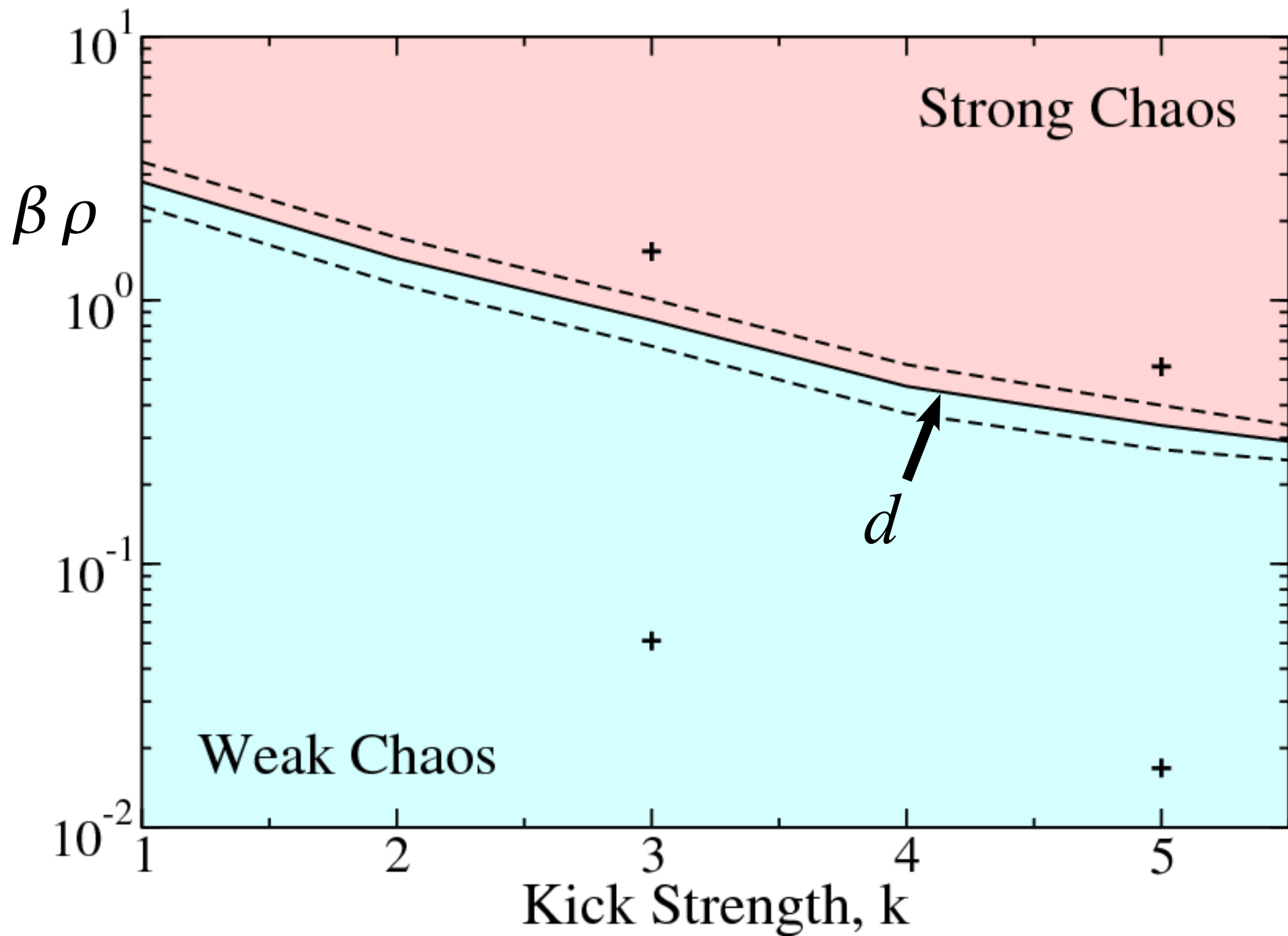
$$\partial_t \phi_\nu = \lambda_\nu \phi_\nu + \beta \rho^{3/2} P(\beta \rho) \cdot f(t), \quad \langle f(t) f(t') \rangle = \delta(t - t')$$

$$\partial_t \rho \sim (\beta \rho P)^2 \rho t \rightarrow D = (\beta \rho P)^2, \quad E = Dt$$

“Strong Chaos”: $P \sim 1 \rightarrow E \sim \beta t^{1/2} \rightarrow \alpha = 1/2$

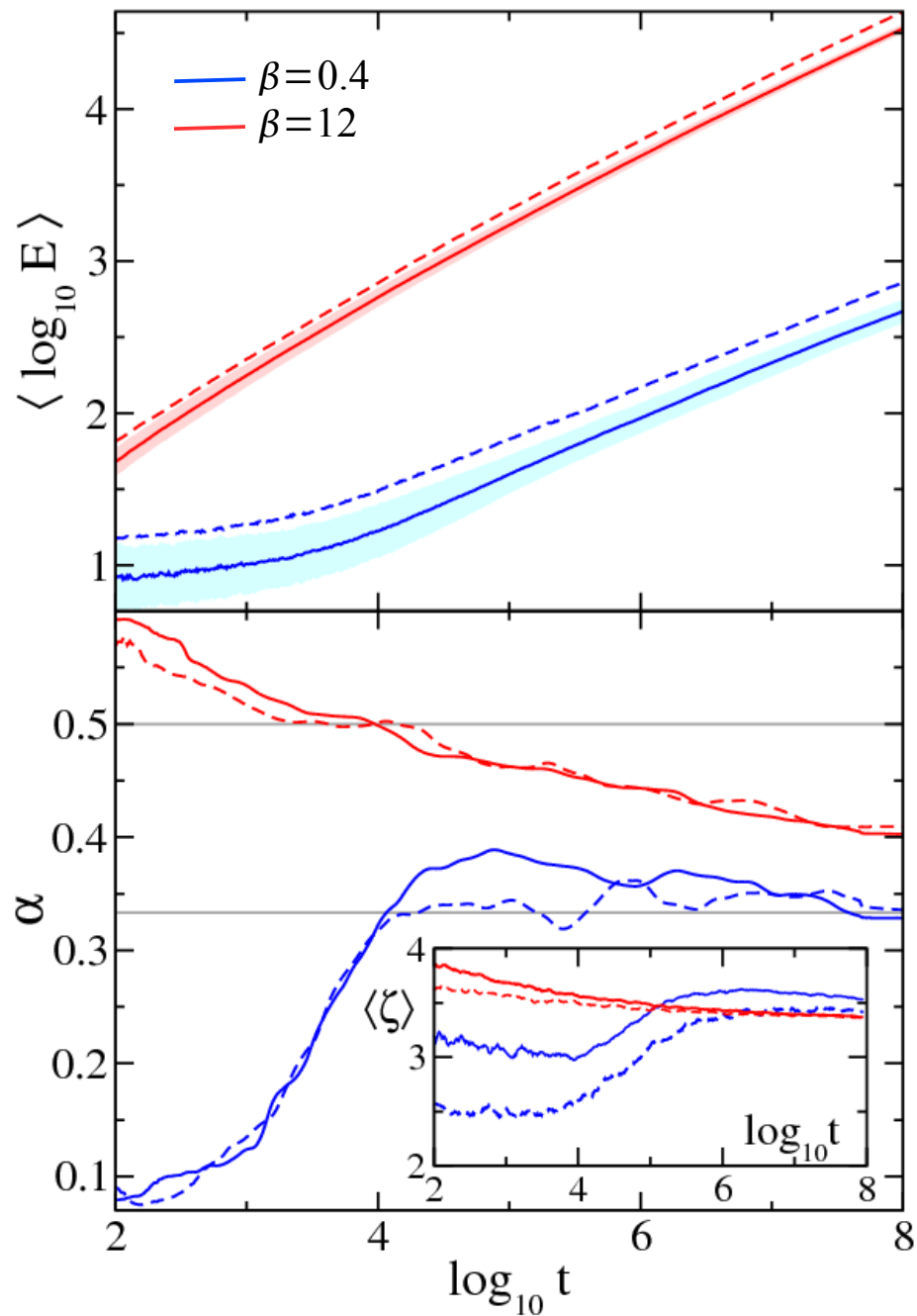
“Weak Chaos”: $P \sim \beta \rho / d \rightarrow E \sim \beta^{4/3} t^{1/3} \rightarrow \alpha = 1/3$

Defining a Parameter Space

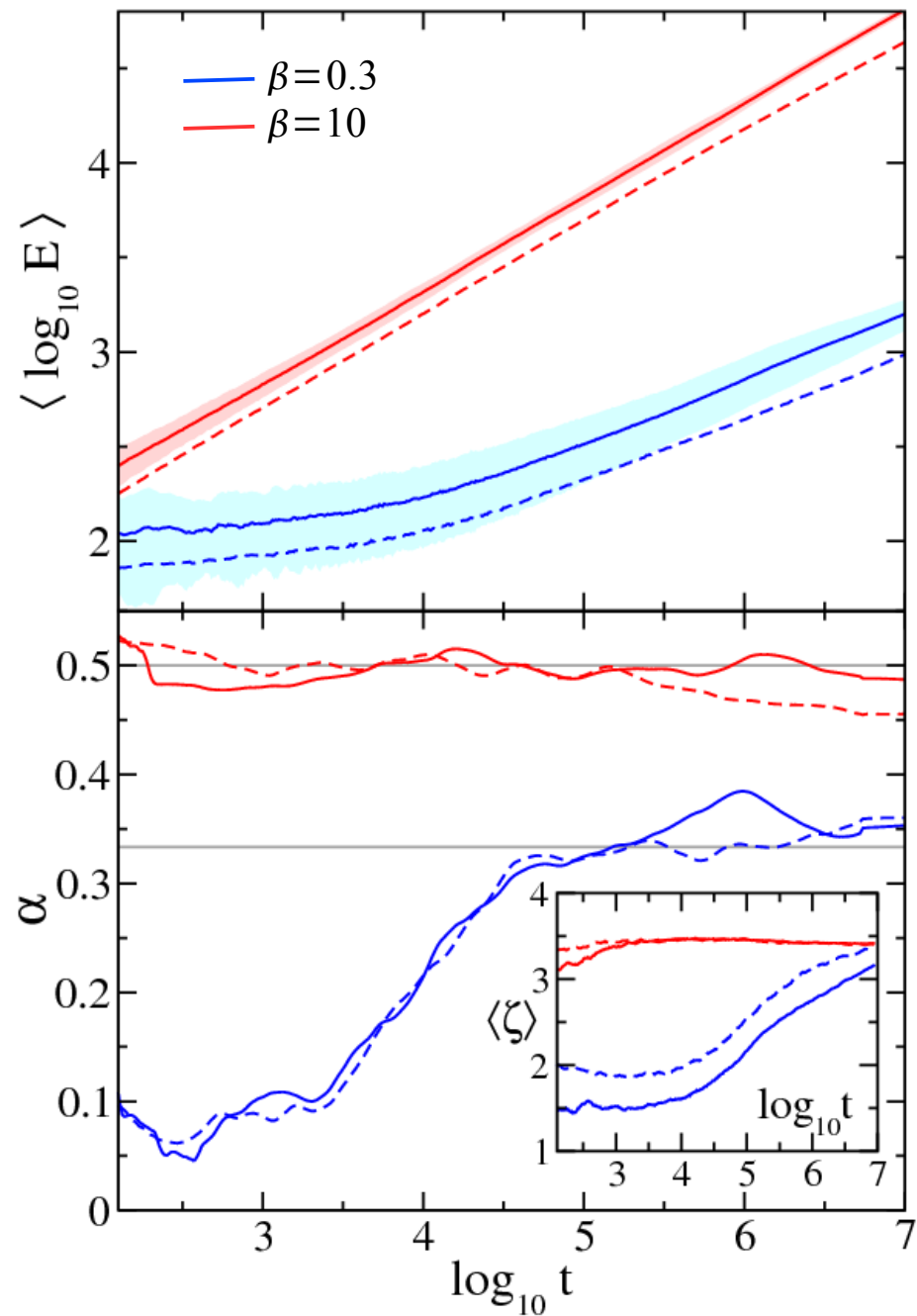


Numerical Results

$k=3$



$k=5$



Outlook & Foods for Thought

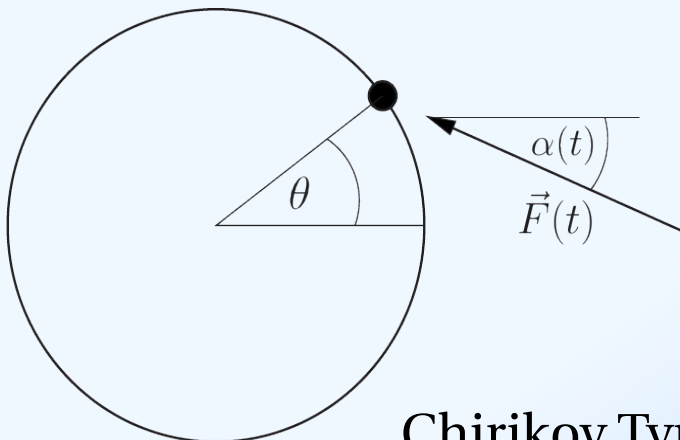
Regimes hold for kicked rotor, albeit NO self-trapping.

- › Incommensurate Multiple Kicking \rightarrow '2d' and '3d' rotors
- › Nonlinear Powers $\rightarrow |\psi|^2 \psi \rightarrow |\psi|^\sigma \psi$

Generalized Conjecture true also?

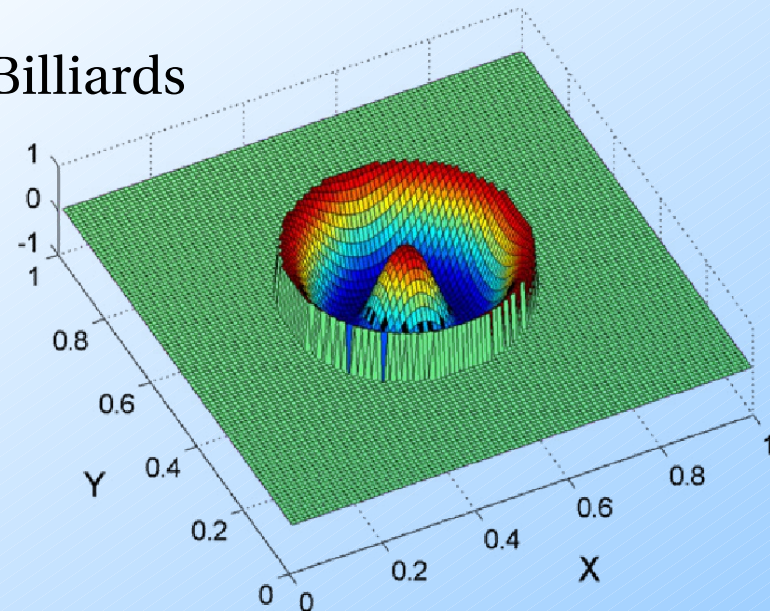
$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+d\sigma}, & \text{Weak Chaos} \\ \frac{2}{2+d\sigma}, & \text{Strong Chaos} \end{cases}$$

- › “Exotic” Models?



Chirikov Typical Map

Kicked Billiards



Matrasulov et al., *Physica D* **240**, 470 (2011)