# Bright soliton

Ashton Bradley

November 6, 2019

### 1 Prelude

First, let's load some packages and set plot defaults.

```
using Pkg, Plots, LaTeXStrings gr(legend=false,titlefontsize=12,size=(500,300),colorbar=false,grid=false) using FourierGPE
```

# 2 Gross-Pitaevskii equation

We are going to solve the Gross-Pitaevskii equation

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(x,t)}{\partial t} = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2 \partial_x^2}{2m} + V(x,t) + g|\psi|^2\right)\psi$$

for particular initial and boundary conditions.

### 2.1 Bright soliton

The bright soliton provides a good test of any numerical simulation of the Gross-Pitaevskii equation as it involves a delicate balance between kinetic dispersion and the attractive non-linearity. An initial state with finite momentum also tests the periodicity of the fft method since the soliton will eventually wrap around the domain.

The bright soliton wavefunction with wavenumber k describing its collective motion is

$$\psi_s(x) = \sqrt{\frac{N_s}{2\xi_s}} \operatorname{sech}(x/\xi_s) e^{ikx}$$

where the soliton scale  $\xi_s$  for  $N_s$  particles is given by

$$\xi_s \equiv \frac{2}{|q|N_s}$$

### 3 Simulation

#### 3.1 Potential function

```
import FourierGPE.V
V(x,t) = 0.0 |> complex
```

V (generic function with 3 methods)

#### 3.2 Units

In any numerical calculations we should have a clear understanding of our choice of physical units

In length unit  $\xi_s$ , and time unit

$$t_s \equiv \frac{m\xi_s^2}{\hbar},$$

and rescaled wavefunction  $\bar{\psi} = \psi \sqrt{\xi_s}$ , our dimensionless form of the equation of motion is

$$i\frac{\partial \bar{\psi}(\bar{x},\bar{t})}{\partial \bar{t}} = \left(-\frac{\bar{\partial}_x^2}{2} + \bar{g}|\bar{\psi}|^2\right)\bar{\psi}$$

where the dimensionless interaction parameter is

$$\bar{g} \equiv \frac{m\xi_s}{\hbar^2} g < 0$$

## 4 Initialize the simulation

Create the sim struct holding all parameters, with predefined grids.

```
L = (60.0,)
N = (512,)
sim = Sim(L,N)
Qunpack_Sim sim;
```

### 5 Parameters

```
\mu = 25.0

g = -0.01

\gamma = 0.0

Ns = 200

\xi s = 2/abs(g)/Ns

us = 20

tf = 1\pi |> Float64

Nt = 150

t = LinRange(0.,tf,Nt);
```

#### 5.1 Initial condition

We initialize the bright soliton with dimensionless velocity  $u_s$  as

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{x} = \textbf{X[1]} \\ \psi \textbf{s}(\textbf{x}) = \textbf{sqrt}(\textbf{Ns}/2\xi\textbf{s}) * \textbf{sech}(\textbf{x}/\xi\textbf{s}) * \textbf{exp}(\textbf{im}*\textbf{us}*\textbf{x}) \\ \psi \textbf{i} = \psi \textbf{s}.(\textbf{x}) \\ \phi \textbf{i} = \textbf{kspace}(\psi \textbf{i}, \textbf{sim}) \\ \\ \textbf{Opack\_Sim! sim; } \textit{\#finally, pack everything up for simulation.} \\ \end{array}
```

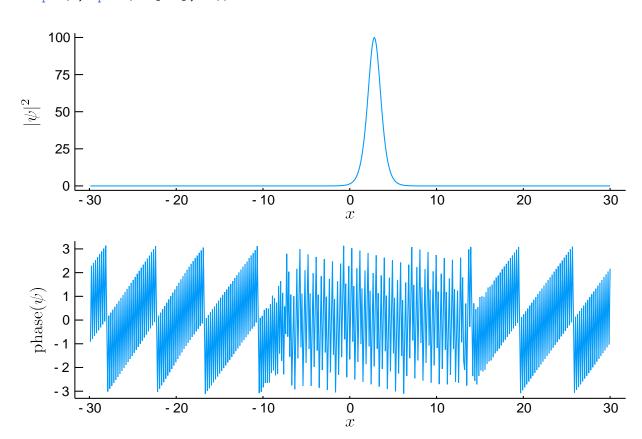
### 5.2 Evolve in k-space

Now we have everything we need to evolve in k-space

```
@time sol = runsim(sim);
1.067180 seconds (6.37 M allocations: 422.478 MiB, 7.60% gc time)
```

#### 5.3 Plot the solution

```
showpsi(x,xspace(sol[end],sim))
```



or we can make an animation, saved to the media folder.

```
anim = @animate for i=1:Nt-8 \psi = xspace(sol[i],sim) \\ y=abs2.(\psi) \\ plot(x,y,fill=(0, 0.2),size=(600,150),legend=false,grid=false,xticks=false,yticks=false,axis=false)
```

```
end
```

gif(anim, "./media/brightsoliton.gif", fps = 25)