

A summary of part of my bachelor works (2021), motivated by [1].

I. SCATTERING PROBLEM

1+1D wave equations in the presence of a background flow $\mathbf{v} = v(x, t)\hat{\mathbf{x}}$:

Shrodinger equation in constant potential

$$i(\partial_t + v\partial_x)\psi = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_x^2\psi + \psi \quad (1)$$

Modified BdG equation

$$i(\partial_t + v\partial_x)\psi = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_x^2\psi + a\psi + b\psi^* \quad (2)$$

Extended Bogoliubov-de Gennes (BdG) equation

$$i(\partial_t + v\partial_x)\psi = -\frac{1}{2}v\partial_x(v^{-1}\partial_x\psi) + a\psi + b\psi^* \quad (3)$$

A first order wave equation

$$\partial_t\psi = -\frac{1}{2}f\partial_x\psi, \quad f(x, t) \in \mathbb{R} \quad (4)$$

For $f = f(x)$, this is actually a special solution of KG equation in background $g_{ab} = \text{diag}(f, -1/f)$, which in the Edington-Finkelstein time coordinate $dv = dt + dx/f(x)$ reads $\square = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\partial_a\sqrt{-g}g^{ab}\partial_b = -2\partial_v\partial_x - f'\partial_x - f\partial_x^2 = -\partial_x(2\partial_v + f\partial_x)$.

- Cherenkov excitation: $i(\partial_t + v\partial_x)\psi = -\frac{1}{2}v\partial_x^2\psi + \psi + S(x)$. For constant flow $v(x) = \text{const}$, this is equivalent to $i\partial_t\psi = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_x^2\psi + \psi + S(x - vt)$. Also Cherenkov excitation of $\partial_t^2 f = -\frac{1}{4}\nabla^2\psi + a\partial_x^2 f + (a^2 - b^2)f + S(x)$, which is the decoupled equation for both the real and imaginary part of ψ in (2) if $a, b = \text{const}$.
- For Eq. (1), plane wave scattering in steplike flow $v(x) = \Theta(-x)v_1 + \Theta(x)v_2$ and wave packet propagation in $v(x) = \frac{v_1+v_2}{2} + \left(\frac{v_2-v_1}{2}\right)\tanh x/\sigma$.
- For Eq. (2) with $a = 1$ (so the critical flow speed for Cherenkov excitation is $v_c = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 - b^2}}$), plane wave scattering in three-layer configuration [2] $v(x) = \Theta(-x)v_1 + \Theta(L - x)\Theta(x)v_2 + \Theta(x - L)v_3$ with $-v_c < v_{1,3} < 0, v_2 < -v_c$. Position of (transmission and reflection) resonance peaks. “Laser” condtion for length L .

- For Eq. (2) with $v = -1$ and $a = b = c^2(x)$ [3], canonical quantization, plane wave mode-mixing scattering and radiation spectrum of in-vacuum state in steplike BH $c(x) = \Theta(-x)c_1 + \Theta(x)c_2$ with $c_2 > 1 > c_1$. Equal-time two-point correlation function $G^{(2)}(x, x') = \langle 0_{\text{in}} | [\hat{\psi}(x'), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x')] [\hat{\psi}(x), \hat{\psi}^\dagger(x)] | 0_{\text{in}} \rangle + \text{c.c. (i.e.,)} (x \leftrightarrow x')$. Measurement of the entanglement of Hawking pair.
- For Eq. (2) with $v = -1$, $b = \text{const}$ and steplike $a(x)$, similar things.
- Temporal steplike scattering?
- Double and multi-horizon scattering?
- Note Eq. (3) and (4) both has conserved current for an appropriately defined inner product of two solutions, $\partial_t \rho_{12} + \partial_x J_{12} = 0$.

For (3), the field can be seperated into a positive and a negative frequency part:

$$\psi = \int_0^\infty d\omega (e^{-i\omega t} \phi_\omega + e^{i\omega t} \varphi_\omega^*) = \underbrace{\int_0^\infty d\omega e^{-i\omega t} \phi_\omega}_{\equiv \phi} + \underbrace{\int_0^\infty d\omega e^{i\omega t} \varphi_\omega^*}_{\equiv \varphi^*} \quad (5)$$

then

$$\rho_{12}(x, t) = \frac{i}{v} (\varphi_1 \varphi_2^* - \phi_1 \phi_2^*) \quad (6)$$

$$J_{12}(x, t) = \frac{1}{2v} (\varphi_1 \partial_x \varphi_2^* - \varphi_2^* \partial_x \varphi_1 + \phi_1 \partial_x \phi_2^* - \phi_2^* \partial_x \phi_1) + i (\varphi_2^* \varphi_1 - \phi_1 \phi_2^*) \quad (7)$$

here $v = v(x, t)$, this result is independent from the functional form of $a(x, t)$ and $b(x, t)$.

For (4),

$$\rho_{12}(x, t) = \frac{2i}{f} (\psi_1^* \partial_t \psi_2 - \psi_2 \partial_t \psi_1^*), \quad J_{12}(x, t) = \frac{f}{2i} (\psi_1^* \partial_x \psi_2 - \psi_2 \partial_x \psi_1^*) \quad (8)$$

Hence they can both be canonically quantized (with respect to these norms), provided the mode solutions to wave equation can be found.

II. TUNNELING IN BOSE-HUBBARD MODEL

The Hamiltonian is

$$H = - \sum_n \left[\kappa_n \left(\hat{a}_n^\dagger \hat{a}_{n-1} + \hat{a}_{n-1}^\dagger \hat{a}_n \right) + \mu \hat{a}_n^\dagger \hat{a}_n \right] \quad (9)$$

(wlog we set $\mu = 0$) where the lattice points are $x_n = nd$, $n = -L, \dots, 0, 1, \dots, L$, and the hopping parameters $\kappa_n = \frac{1}{4d}f[(n - 1/2)d]$. In Fock basis $\langle e_i | \hat{a}_n^\dagger \hat{a}_n | e_j \rangle = \delta_{ni} \delta_{nj}$, with

$$|e_{-L}\rangle = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \quad \dots, \quad |e_L\rangle = (0, \dots, 0, 1)^T \quad (10)$$

so $H_{ij} = -(\kappa_i \delta_{i,j+1} + \kappa_{i+1} \delta_{i,j-1} + \mu \delta_{ij})$, explicitly

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} H_{-L,-L} & H_{-L,-L+1} & & & & & & & \\ H_{-L+1,-L} & \ddots & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & H_{-1,-1} & H_{-1,0} & & & & \\ & & & H_{0,-1} & H_{0,0} & H_{0,1} & & & \\ & & & & H_{1,0} & H_{1,1} & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots & H_{L-1,L} & \\ & & & & & & H_{L,L-1} & H_{L,L} & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \kappa_{-L+1} & & & & & & & \\ \kappa_{-L+1} & \ddots & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \mu & \kappa_0 & \mu & \kappa_1 & \\ & & & & \kappa_0 & \mu & & & \\ & & & & & \kappa_1 & \mu & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & \kappa_L & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad (11)$$

The time evolution of an initial state reads $|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp(-iHt)|\psi(0)\rangle$.

- For $f(x) = \alpha \tanh x/\sigma$ [4], eigenvalue and eigenstates, wave packet propagaion, tunneling of an initial localized delta state (frequency spectrum of tunneling probability and its high (WKB, failed) /low (linear, Hawking) frequency analytical approximation, time evolution of entanglement entropy for left and right half system: $S = -\text{Tr}_{\text{right}}(\rho \ln \rho)$, where the reduced density matrix $\rho = \text{Tr}_{\text{left}}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)$, $\text{Tr}_{\text{left}} X = \sum_i \langle v_i^{\text{left}} | X | v_i^{\text{left}} \rangle$, $|v_i^{\text{left}}\rangle$ the eigenstates of left half system).

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- [4] R.-Q. Yang, H. Liu, S. Zhu, L. Luo, and R.-G. Cai, Phys. Rev. Res. **2**, 023107 (2020).