

An overview of the BECASIM project: open source numerical simulators for the Gross-Pitaevskii equation

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New challenges in mathematical modelling and numerical simulation of superfluids, CIRM, June 27, 2016.



ANR project BECASIM: BEC Advanced SIMulations



ANR Project BECASIM (Numerical Methods, 2013-2017)

25 French mathematicians from 10 different labs

- develop new methods for real and imaginary time GP,
- mathematical theory, numerical analysis,
- (HPC) parallel codes:: open source,
- huge simulations of physical configurations (turbulence in BEC).

becasim.math.cnrs.fr

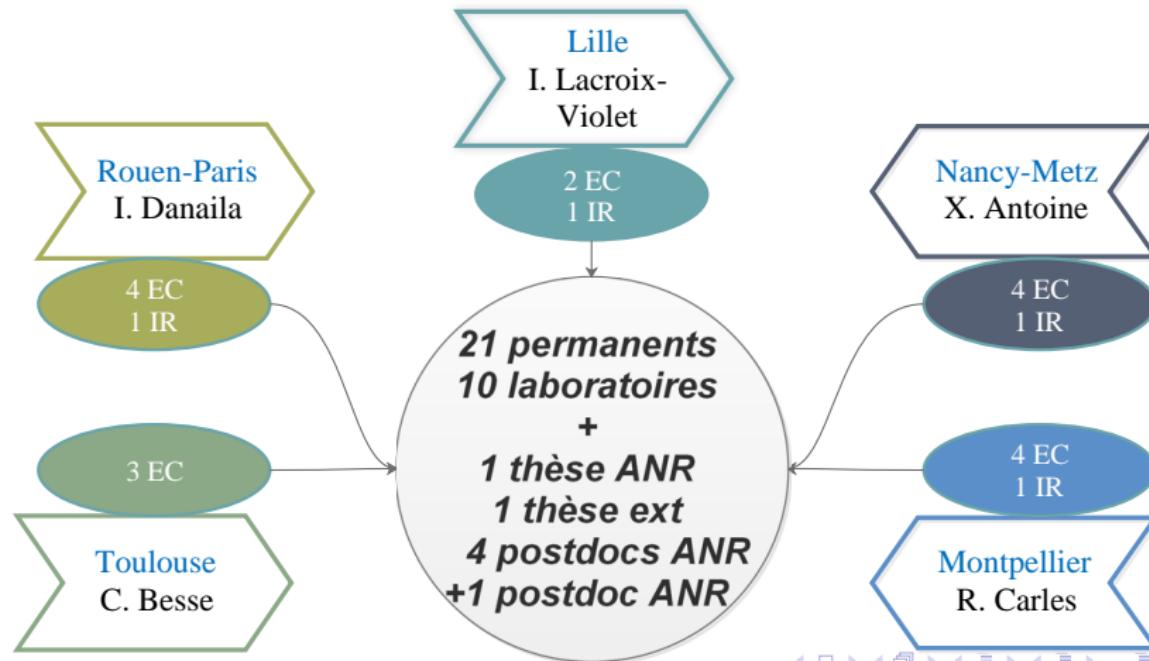
Outline

1 ANR project BECASIM

- BECASIM team
- Mathematical models
- Program of the BECASIM session
- Numerical tools

BECASIM team: 9 labs, 25 researchers

- complementary skills: theory of PDEs /numerical analysis/algorithms/ HPC, etc.



Gross-Pitaevskii (GP) equation(s)

Unsteady GP → real time dynamics

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + Ng_{3D} |\psi|^2 \psi + V_{trap} \psi$$

- mean field theory : ψ order parameter,
- nonlinear Schrödinger equation (cubic nonl, defocusing),
- conservation laws: number of atoms $\int |\psi|^2$ and energy $\mathcal{E}(\psi)$.

Steady GP → ground and meta-stable states

$\psi = \phi \exp(-i\mu t/\hbar)$, μ is the chemical potential

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \phi + V_{trap} \phi + Ng_{3D} |\phi|^2 \phi - \mu \phi = 0$$

- nonlinear eigenvalue problem,

Gross-Pitaevskii (GP) equation(s)

Unsteady GP → real time dynamics

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + Ng_{3D} |\psi|^2 \psi + V_{trap} \psi$$

- mean field theory : ψ order parameter,
- nonlinear Schrödinger equation (cubic nonl, defocusing),

But also (see becasim.math.cnrs.fr)

- two-component BEC, non-local potentials,
- stochastic GP, fractional GP, etc

$\dot{\psi} = \psi \nabla \mu P(-\mu \psi, \psi)$, μ is the chemical potential

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \phi + V_{trap} \phi + Ng_{3D} |\phi|^2 \phi - \mu \phi = 0$$

- nonlinear eigenvalue problem,

Program of the BECASIM session

- ① [X. Antoine](#): GPELab, an open source Matlab toolbox for the numerical simulation of Gross-Pitaevskii equations
- ② [Q. Tang](#): Numerical methods on simulating dynamics of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation with rotation and/or nonlocal interactions
- ③ [C. Besse](#): High-order numerical schemes for computing the dynamics of nonlinear Schrödinger equation
- ④ [P. Parnaudeau](#): A hybrid code for solving the Gross-Pitaevskii equation
- ⑤ [R. Carles](#): Time splitting methods and the semi-classical limit
- ⑥ [A. de Bouard](#): Inhomogeneities and temperature effects in Bose-Einstein condensates

Matlab toolbox: GPELab

GPELab (Fourier spectral, FFT)

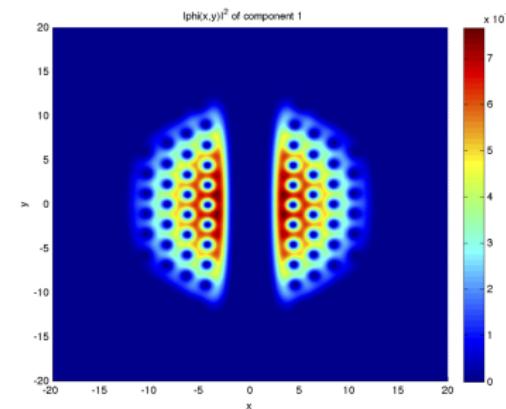
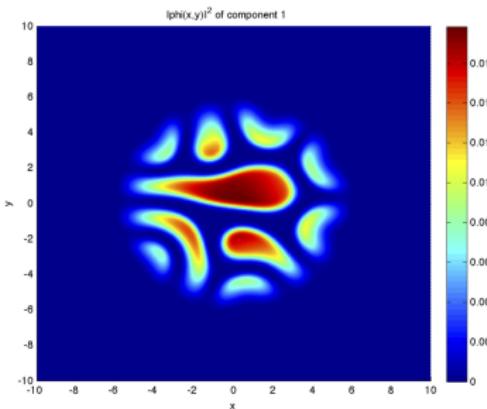
Developers : R. Duboscq, X. Antoine.

- stationary GP: semi-implicit Euler,
- real-time GP: splitting, relaxation,
- stochastic GP: splitting, relaxation.

Great flexibility to deal with new physical models:

multi-component BEC

BEC with double-well potential



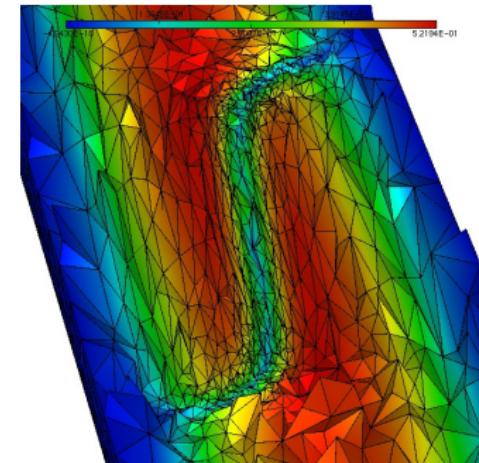
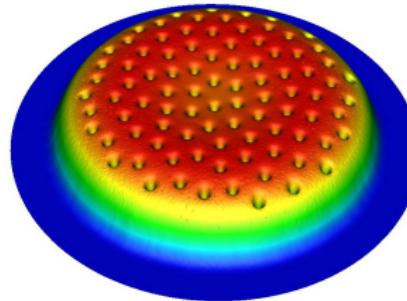
FreeFem++ Toolbox (www.freefem.org)

Developers: G. Vergez, I. Danaila, F. Hecht.
paper in revision, CCP (to freely distribute scripts)!

GPFEM: finite element solver

2D/3D anisotropic mesh adaptation, flexibility for boundary conditions,

- stationary GP: different Sobolev gradients.
- instationary GP: splitting, relaxation schemes.



FreeFem++: Bogoliubov-de Gennes modes

Two-component condensate:

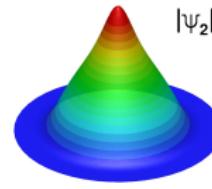
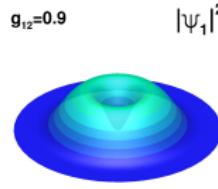
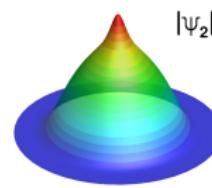
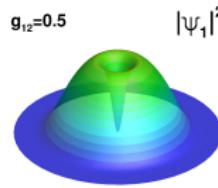
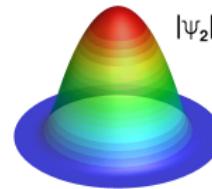
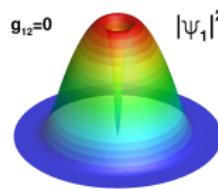
$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial t} &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{trap}}(\mathbf{x}) + g_{11}|\psi_1|^2 + g_{12}|\psi_2|^2 \right] \psi_1, \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{trap}}(\mathbf{x}) + g_{21}|\psi_1|^2 + g_{22}|\psi_2|^2 \right] \psi_2. \end{aligned}$$

The Bogoliubov-de Gennes model is based on the linearisation:

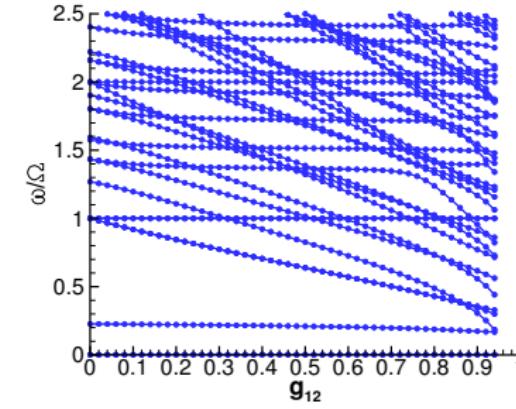
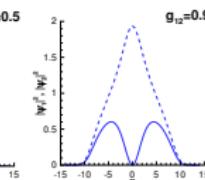
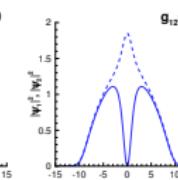
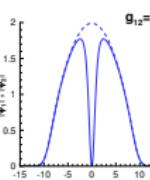
$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \exp(-i\mu_1 t/\hbar) \left(\phi_1 + a(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\omega t} + b^*(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\omega^* t} \right) \\ \psi_2(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \exp(-i\mu_2 t/\hbar) \left(\phi_2 + c(\mathbf{x}) e^{-i\omega t} + d^*(\mathbf{x}) e^{i\omega^* t} \right) \end{aligned}$$

BdG 2d: Vortex-Antidark Solitary Waves

I. Danaila, M. A. Khamehchi, V. Gokhroo, P. Engels, P. G. Kevrekidis, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1606.05607>

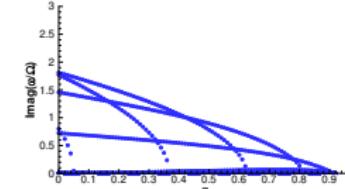
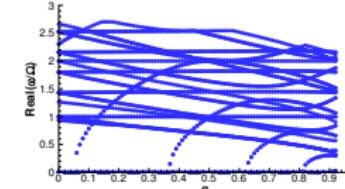
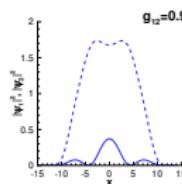
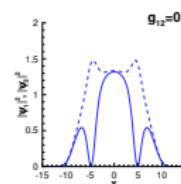
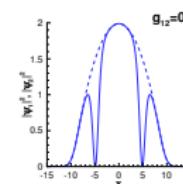
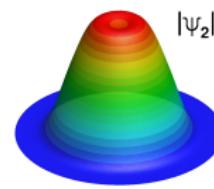
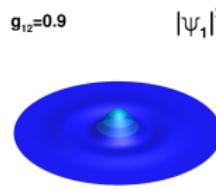
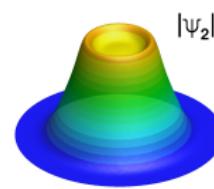
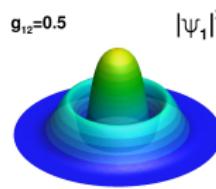
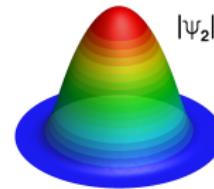
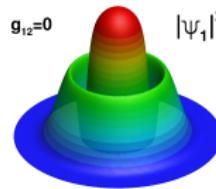


$|\psi_1|^2 / |\psi_2|^2$



BdG 2d: Ring-Antidark-Ring Solitary Waves

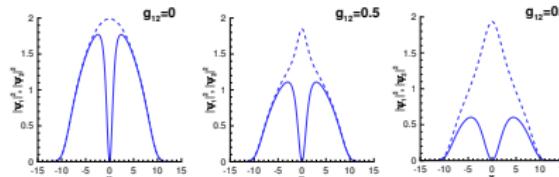
I. Danaila, M. A. Khamehchi, V. Gokhroo, P. Engels, P. G. Kevrekidis, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1606.05607>



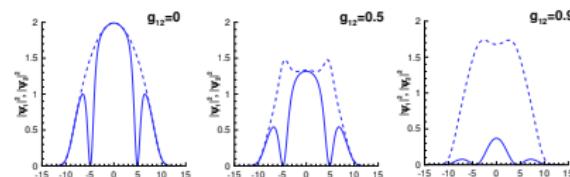
BdG 2d: mesh adaptivity

I. Danaila, M. A. Khamehchi, V. Gokhroo, P. Engels, P. G. Kevrekidis, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1606.05607>

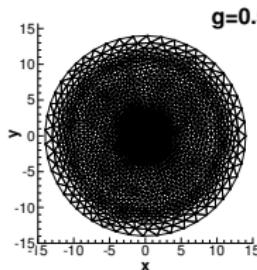
Vortex-Antidark



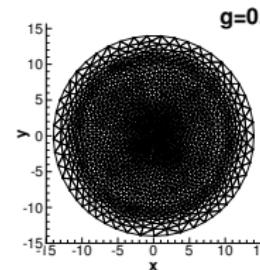
Ring-Antidark-Ring



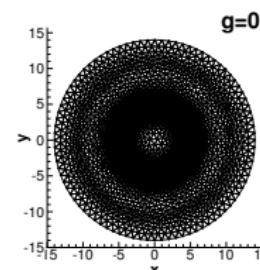
$g=0.5$



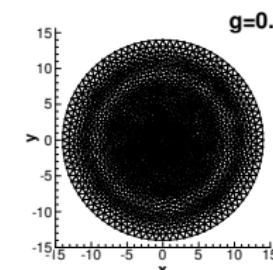
$g=0.9$



$g=0.5$



$g=0.9$

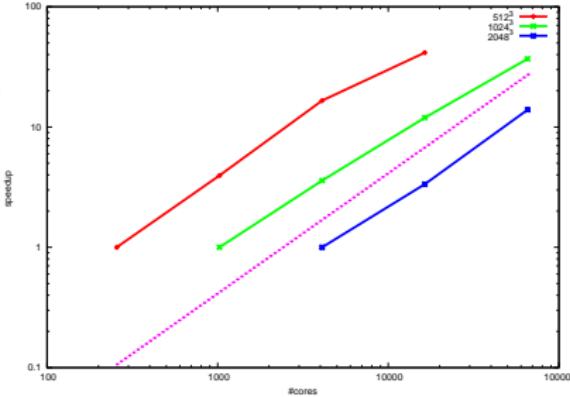
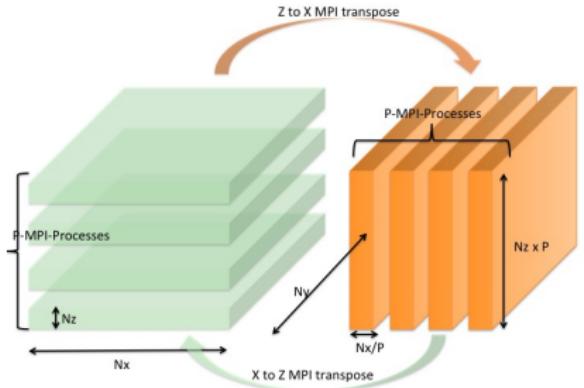


MPI-OpenMP code (GPS): 6th order FD or spectral

Developers: Ph. Parnaudeau, A. Suzuki, J.-M Sac-Epée.

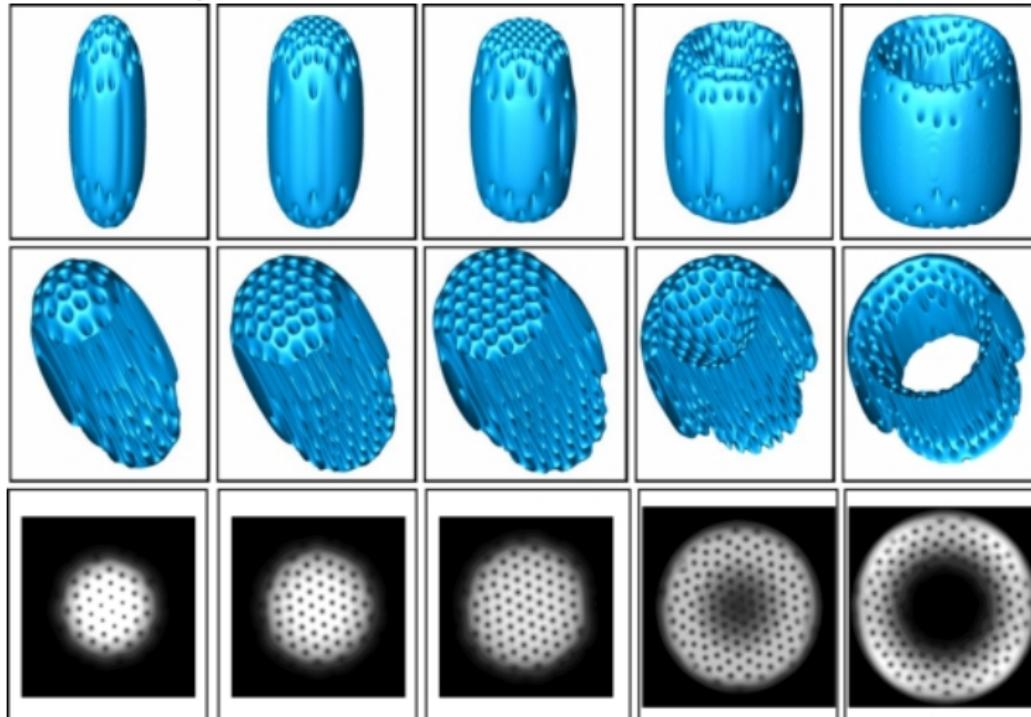
- stationary GP: backward semi-implicit Euler, Sobolev gradients.
- real-time GP: splitting, relaxation, Crank-Nicolson.

Flexible to run on laptops → clusters: 2D/3D grids up to 2048^3 , optimized for OpenMP-MPI, from 4 → 10^5 cores.



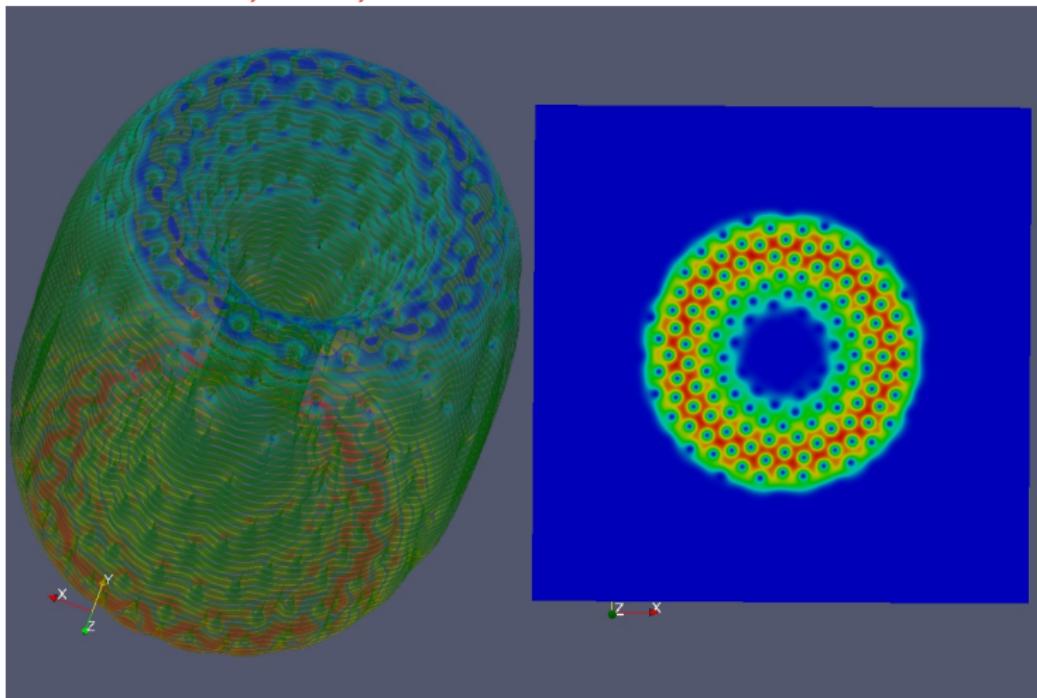
2005 3D Simulation: grid 240^3 , 2 weeks)

I. Danaila, Phys. Rev. A, 2005.



2014 3D Simulation: grid 512^3 , 1 day

Ph. Parnaudeau, CPC, to be submitted.



Conclusion

Project ANR BECASIM (Numerical Methods, 2013-2016)
25 French mathematicians from 10 different labs

becasim.math.cnrs.fr

Messages to physicists

We develop new numerical methods and HPC codes:

- currently under intensive tests,
- will be distributed as **open source**,
- **we seek challenging physical applications.**