

Self-bound crystals of antiparallel dipolar mixtures

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(Received 14 March 2023; revised 16 June 2023; accepted 19 September 2023; published 12 October 2023)

Recent experiments have created supersolids of dipolar quantum droplets. The resulting crystals lack, however, a genuine cohesive energy and are maintained by the presence of an external confinement, bearing a resemblance to the case of ion Coulomb crystals. We show that a mixture of two antiparallel dipolar condensates allows for the creation of potentially large, self-bound crystals, which, resembling ionic crystals in solid-state physics, are maintained by the mutual dipolar attraction between the components, with no need of transversal confinement. This opens intriguing possibilities, including three-dimensionally self-bound droplet-ring structures, stripe/labyrinthic patterns, and self-bound crystals of droplets surrounded by an interstitial superfluid, resembling the case of superfluid Helium in porous media.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevResearch.5.043038](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevResearch.5.043038)

I. INTRODUCTION

Solid-state crystals are held together by the interplay between different forms of attractive and repulsive interactions between their constituents [1]. This interplay results in a finite cohesive or binding energy, defined as the energy that must be added to the crystal to separate its components infinitely apart. In the presence of an external confinement, crystals may form even in the absence of genuine cohesion. A prominent example is provided by trapped ions, which form crystals due to the combination of repulsive Coulomb interactions and external confinement [2]. There is, however, no cohesive energy, and ion Coulomb crystals unravel in the absence of the trap.

This feature is shared by recently created crystals of quantum droplets in dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates [3,4]. Self-bound droplets, elongated along the dipole direction, result from the quasicancellation of contact and dipolar interactions, and the stabilizing effect of quantum fluctuations [5–8]. In the presence of confinement along the dipole direction, energy is minimized by the creation of multiple droplets, which, in the presence of an external confinement perpendicular to the dipole orientation (transversal trap), arrange forming a crystal [9] that may present supersolid properties [10–17]. Similar to the case of ions in Coulomb crystals, droplets repel each other. There is hence no genuine cohesive energy of the droplet crystal (or of any other possible density pattern [18–21]). The transversal trap is crucial to keep it bound.

Recent experiments have created a mixture of two dipolar components [22–24]. These mixtures are expected to present rich physics due to the competition between intra- and

intercomponent contact and dipolar interactions, including immiscible droplets [25–27], doping-induced droplet nucleation [24,28], two-fluid supersolidity [28], and the formation of alternating-domain supersolids [29–31]. Interestingly, the dipoles of the two components may be antiparallel, and hence the inter- and intracomponent interactions may have opposite sign [30] [Fig. 1(a)].

In this paper, we investigate crystal formation in an antiparallel dipolar mixture (ADM). As for a parallel one [25,26], in the absence of any confinement, an ADM may form an immiscible three-dimensionally self-bound mixture, although with a markedly different topology in which one of the components may eventually form a ring around a droplet of the other. The presence of confinement along the dipole direction results in crystal formation. In stark contrast to both single-component dipolar condensates and parallel binary mixtures, in an ADM the crystal has a genuine cohesive energy, remaining self-bound in the absence of a transversal trap due to the mutual attraction between the components. This resembles the case of ionic crystals in solid-state physics, where ions of opposite charge arrange in an intertwined crystalline structure bound by their mutual electrostatic interaction [1]. However, the resulting self-bound ADM is not given by two intertwined droplet arrays. Symmetric ADMs with similar intracomponent interaction strengths form self-bound stripe/labyrinthic density patterns. In contrast, in sufficiently asymmetric ADMs, one of the components forms an incoherent droplet crystal with an approximate triangular structure, whereas the second one remains superfluid and fills the lattice interstitials, resembling to some extent superfluid Helium in porous media [32].

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Sec. II, we introduce the antiparallel dipolar configuration, and the corresponding equations. Section III is devoted to three-dimensionally self-bound solutions. In Sec. IV, we discuss the formation of self-bound droplet crystals, whereas the

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interstitial superfluid and the possibility of observing crystal sublimation are discussed in Sec. V. Section VI discusses the formation of self-bound stripe and labyrinthic phases. Finally, we provide a summary and an outlook in Sec. VII.

II. ANTIPARALLEL DIPOLAR MIXTURES

We consider a bosonic ADM, with dipoles oriented, respectively, along and antiparallel to the z axis. The components may belong to the same species or to two different ones. In order to illustrate the possible physics, we consider a dysprosium mixture, with magnetic dipoles $\mu_1 = 10 \mu_B$ and $\mu_2 = -10 \mu_B$, with μ_B the Bohr magneton. Short-range interactions are characterized by the intra- and intercomponent scattering lengths: a_{11} , a_{22} , and a_{12} . The physics of the mixture is well described by the extended Gross-Pitaevskii equation [25,26],

$$i\hbar\dot{\Psi}_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2\nabla^2}{2m} + V_{\text{trap}}(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_{\sigma'} g_{\sigma\sigma'} |\Psi_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 + \sum_{\sigma'} \int d^3r' V_{\text{dd}}^{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') |\Psi_{\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}', t)|^2 + \mu_{\text{LHY},\sigma} [n_{1,2}(\mathbf{r}, t)] \right] \Psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t), \quad (1)$$

where $\Psi_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is the condensate wavefunction of component $\sigma = 1, 2$, $n_\sigma = |\Psi_\sigma|^2$, and $g_{\sigma\sigma'} = 4\pi\hbar^2 a_{\sigma\sigma'}/m$, with m the mass of the bosons. The atoms are confined, if at all, only along the z axis by a potential $V_{\text{trap}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega_z^2 z^2$. The dipole-dipole interaction is given by the potential $V_{\text{dd}}^{\sigma\sigma'}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_0\mu_\sigma\mu_{\sigma'}}{4\pi r^3} (1 - 3\cos^2\theta)$, with θ the angle sustained by the z axis and \mathbf{r} . The effect of quantum fluctuations is provided by the Lee-Huang-Yang (LHY) term $\mu_{\text{LHY},\sigma} [n_{1,2}(\mathbf{r}, t)] = \delta E_{\text{LHY}}/\delta n_\sigma$, where

$$E_{\text{LHY}} = \frac{8}{15\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\frac{m}{4\pi\hbar^2} \right)^{3/2} \int d\theta_k \sin\theta_k \sum_{\lambda=\pm} V_\lambda(\theta_k)^{5/2} \quad (2)$$

is the LHY energy correction, with

$$V_\pm(\theta_k) = \sum_{\sigma=1,2} \eta_{\sigma\sigma} n_\sigma \pm \sqrt{(\eta_{11}n_1 - \eta_{22}n_2)^2 + 4\eta_{12}^2 n_1 n_2} \quad (3)$$

and $\eta_{\sigma\sigma'} = g_{\sigma\sigma'} + g_{\sigma\sigma'}^d (3\cos^2\theta_k - 1)$ being $g_{\sigma\sigma'}^d = \mu_0\mu_\sigma\mu_{\sigma'}/3$ and θ_k the angle sustained by \mathbf{k} with the z axis. Since the dipole moments of the components are antiparallel, the intercomponent dipolar potential is repulsive (attractive) when the components are placed head-with-tail (side-by-side) [see Fig. 1(a)]. As a result, the dipolar interaction strongly favors immiscibility, and a very large and negative a_{12} is needed to drive the system miscible. In the following, we consider $a_{12} = 150 a_0$, but the actual value is irrelevant as long as the intercomponent overlapping remains negligible.

III. THREE-DIMENSIONAL SELF-BINDING

We first consider the case of fully unconfined mixtures ($\omega_z = 0$). As for parallel dipolar mixtures [25,26], an immiscible ADM may present a three-dimensionally self-bound

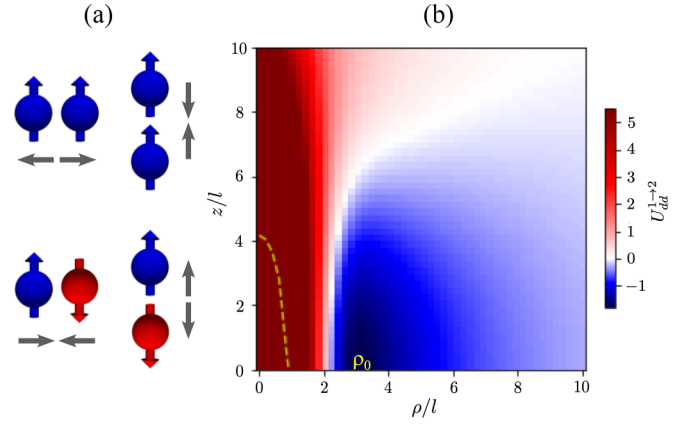


FIG. 1. (a) In an ADM, intracomponent interactions are attractive when the particles are head-to-tail, and repulsive when they are side-by-side (see grey arrows), whereas the opposite is true for the intercomponent ones. (b) Dipolar interaction $V_{\text{dd}}^{1\rightarrow 2}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{2\mu_0\mu_1^2}{3\pi l^2} U_{\text{dd}}^{1\rightarrow 2}$ that component 1 exerts on component 2, as a function of z and $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. For simplicity, we have assumed a Gaussian droplet $e^{-z^2/l^2} e^{-\rho^2/2l^2}$. The dashed line indicates the half-width at half-maximum of the droplet. The intercomponent dipolar interaction results in an energy minimum on the xy plane at a given radius ρ_0 well outside the droplet.

solution, but of a markedly different nature. This is best understood in the impurity limit ($N_1 \gg N_2$). Let us assume that component 1 forms a self-bound droplet with density $n_1(\mathbf{r})$. The droplet exerts a potential $V_{\text{dd}}^{1\rightarrow 2}(\mathbf{r}) = \int d^3r' V_{\text{dd}}^{12}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') n_1(\mathbf{r}')$ on component 2, which, as seen in Fig. 1(b), is characterized by a marked minimum at a given radius ρ_0 , well outside the droplet. Particles in component 2 are trapped in this mexican-hat potential.

In a more balanced mixture, the argument remains valid, but component 2 also induces a similar potential $V_{\text{dd}}^{2\rightarrow 1}(\mathbf{r})$ on component 1. Hence the two components confine each other mutually on the xy plane, resulting in self-bound ADMs, as illustrated in Fig. 2 for $N_{1,2} = N/2$, $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, and different values of a_{22} and N . For asymmetric intracomponent interactions $a_{11} < a_{22}$, component 1 remains a compact droplet, whereas the second component accommodates on the ring potential around the droplet. For low enough a_{22} , the energy is minimized by the formation of a single droplet in component 2, which for growing N and a_{22} spreads around the mexican-hat minimum until eventually forming a ring-like configuration. For intermediate a_{22} values, there is a second possible topology with two droplets of component 2 placed at opposite sides of the annular potential.

IV. SELF-BOUND DROPLET CRYSTALS

When $\omega_z = 0$, increasing the particle number N results in more elongated solutions along the z direction. As for single-component (scalar) dipolar condensates [3], this elongation is frustrated in the presence of a trap along z ($\omega_z > 0$). In scalar condensates, this frustration results in the formation of multiple droplets. Although the droplets repel each other, the presence of a transversal trap on the xy plane allows for the creation of 2D droplet crystals [16,17]. These crystals

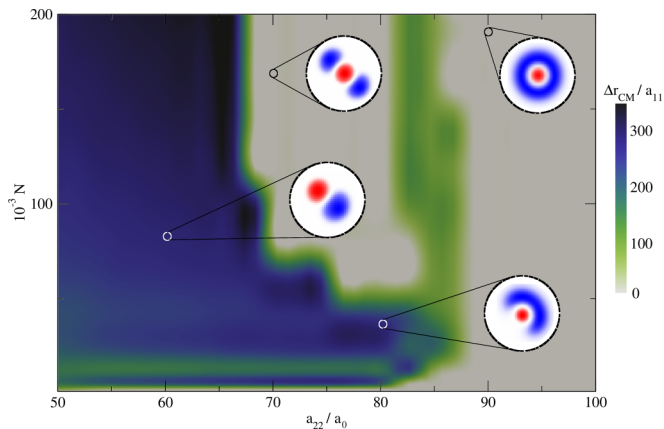


FIG. 2. Three-dimensionally self-bound ADMs. Ground-state configuration as a function of the total atom number N and of a_{22} , for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$ and $N_{1,2} = N/2$. Whereas component 1 always forms a single elongated droplet, component 2 may acquire different topologies, which we characterize using the separation Δr_{CM} between the center of masses of the two components (color code). The different topologies are illustrated in the insets, where we depict the column density (integrated over z) of the components, with red (blue) indicating component 1 (2)

have, however, no intrinsic cohesion, and hence unravel in the absence of the xy confinement.

Remarkably, this is not the case in an ADM, as illustrated in Fig. 3 for a balanced mixture $N_1 = N_2$ and asymmetric intracomponent interactions, $a_{11} = 50 a_0$ and $a_{22} = 70 a_0$. For a low-enough ω_z , the three-dimensional solution (with a single droplet in component 1) remains valid [Fig. 3(b)]. For an N -dependent critical ω_z the droplet splits into two. Each one of them exerts a mexican-hat potential on the second component, which gets trapped in the combined energy minimum. At the same time, crucially, the second component glues the two droplets together, forming a self-bound ADM [Fig. 3(c)]. As shown in Fig. 3(a), and illustrated for particular cases in Figs. 3(d)–3(g), further increasing ω_z results in a growing number of droplets of component 1 surrounded by a bath of component 2. In a scalar condensate, each droplet requires a minimal atom number to remain self-bound (otherwise kinetic energy unbinds it), drastically limiting the total number of droplets. In contrast, in an ADM, droplets remain confined by the intercomponent interaction, allowing for droplets with a much smaller number of atoms [29,30]. As a result, increasing ω_z results in 2D crystals with much more droplets compared to scalar condensates with the same total number of atoms.

We should emphasize that our results, based on imaginary-time evolution of Eq. (1) with random initial conditions, reveal many possible solutions with very similar energy, which differ in the exact number and arrangement of the droplets, see Appendix A. We hence expect a significant experimental shot-to-shot variability, similar to that recently observed in experiments on 2D supersolids [16].

V. INTERSTITIAL SUPERFLUID AND CRYSTAL SUBLIMATION

Due to the lack of overlapping, the droplets are mutually incoherent. In contrast, the component filling the crystal

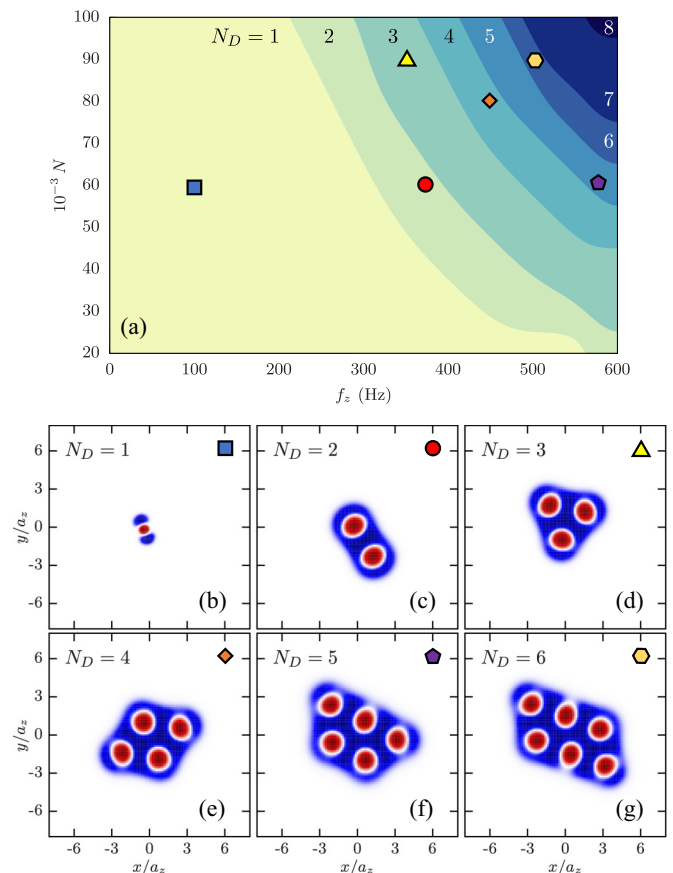


FIG. 3. Self-bound droplet crystals. (a) Phase diagram as a function of the atom number N and the trap frequency $f_z = \omega_z/2\pi$, for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$ and $a_{22} = 70 a_0$. Colors correspond to configurations with a different number of droplets N_D in component 1. Panels (b)–(g) show the column magnetization (integrated along z) of the lowest-energy solution for selected cases, indicated with the corresponding symbol in (a). Red (blue) regions are populated by component 1 (2).

interstitials forms a superfluid [33] that resembles, to some extent, the case of helium in a porous medium (although, in contrast to that scenario, droplets of component 1 do not form a rigid structure). The approximately triangular crystalline structure of the droplets is inherited as well by the interstitial component 2, which builds hence a peculiar form of supersolid. The coherence and spatial density modulation of component 2 may be revealed in time-of-flight measurements. Figure 4 shows the momentum distribution $\tilde{n}_2(k_x, k_y)$ in the $k_z = 0$ plane. The approximate triangular structure [Fig. 4(a)] results in a hexagonal pattern in the \tilde{n}_2 distribution [Fig. 4(c)], although the above-mentioned variability of the exact droplet arrangement may result in a significant shot-dependent distortion [see Figs. 4(b) and 4(d)]. Note as well that, due to the lack of any confinement on the xy plane, the patterns spontaneously break the polar symmetry and hence experience a random rotation from shot to shot. In any case, as expected from the theory of roton immiscibility [27,30,34], the interdroplet distance R is fixed by the oscillator length $a_z = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_z}$. For the case of Fig. 3, $R \simeq 3 a_z$ for all values of N and ω_z . This periodicity becomes evident from the average

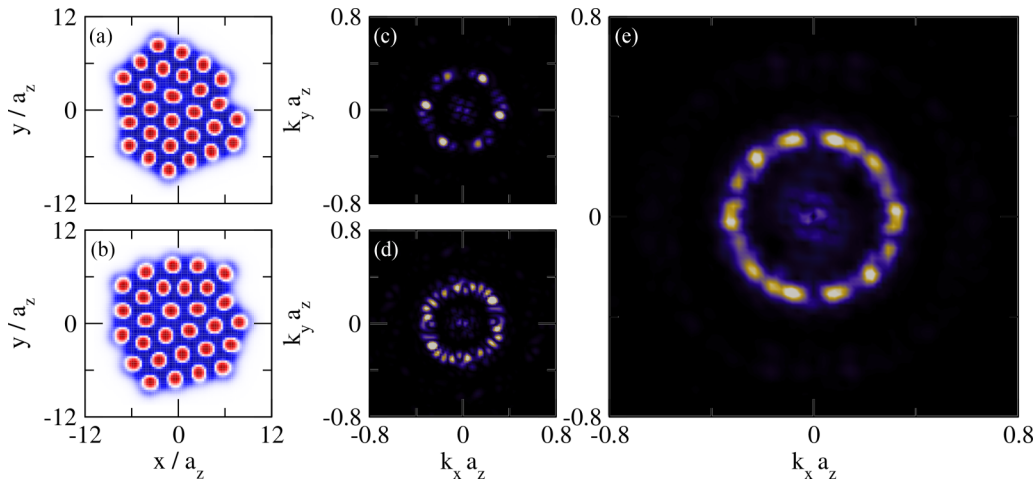


FIG. 4. [(a),(b)] Single-shot realizations of the column magnetization for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$, and $\omega_z/2\pi = 1300$ Hz. Red (blue) regions are populated by component 1 (2). [(c),(d)] Corresponding momentum distribution for the second component, $\tilde{n}_2(k_x, k_y)$ in the $k_z = 0$ plane, in the cases of (a) and (b), respectively. (e) Momentum distribution $\tilde{n}_2(k_x, k_y)$ averaged over 10 different realizations.

of the momentum distribution over many realizations, which shows a marked ring at $1/R$, see Fig. 4(e).

For a fixed total number of particles, the cohesive energy decreases when the droplet number grows, since lowering the density reduces the intercomponent dipolar attraction. Eventually, at a critical frequency ω_z^{cr} , the crystal unbinds, and both components evaporate. The critical frequency ($\omega_z^{\text{cr}}/2\pi \simeq 1400$ Hz for the case on Fig. 3) is approximately determined as that for which the energy per particle reaches $\hbar\omega_z/2$, corresponding to an infinitely spread solution on the xy plane. Interestingly, when ω_z approaches ω_z^{cr} , mutual attraction may still be enough to maintain a stable crystal, but insufficient to bind the whole interstitial superfluid, which hence partially evaporates, see Appendix B.

VI. SELF-BOUND STRIPE/LABYRINTHIC PATTERNS

Up to this point, we have considered a mixture with markedly asymmetric intracomponent interactions. Interestingly, when $a_{11} \simeq a_{22}$, the mixture arranges in a different form of self-bound pattern (note that $a_{11} = a_{22}$ if we consider a mixture of two maximally stretched magnetic states of the same atomic species). This is illustrated by the phase diagram of Fig. 5(a), obtained for $\omega_z/2\pi = 1200$ Hz and $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$. For sufficiently large $|a_{11} - a_{22}|$, we obtain the above-mentioned droplet crystal [Fig. 5(b)], which, as mentioned above, presents partial evaporation of the interstitial component in the vicinity of the unbinding threshold. In contrast, when $a_{11} \simeq a_{22}$ the mixture arranges in a labyrinthic phase, with a large shot-to-shot variability, formed by stripes with different orientations [Fig. 5(c)]. For lower trap frequencies, the ground-state configuration is given by a well-defined stripe crystal [Fig. 5(d)]. Note that in the labyrinthic/stripe phase both components form mutually incoherent domains.

VII. SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Antiparallel dipolar mixtures allow for the formation of crystals with a genuine cohesive energy that remain

self-bound in the absence of a transversal trap. The mutual confinement stems from the attractive intercomponent interactions, and results in incoherent stripe/labyrinthic crystals in mixtures with symmetric intracomponent interactions, and self-bound droplet crystals in asymmetric mixtures. The latter are particularly interesting, since while one component forms an approximately triangular array of incoherent droplets, the other component builds a superfluid in the interstitials, forming a peculiar form of supersolid that may be readily probed using time-of-flight measurements. Although we have considered the particular example of a dysprosium mixture, our results generally apply to other antiparallel magnetic or electric dipolar mixtures, including those of polar molecules.

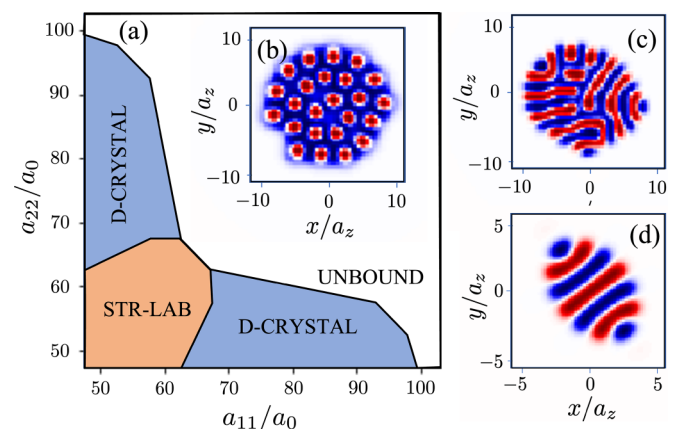


FIG. 5. (a) Phase diagram for $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$ and $\omega_z/2\pi = 1200$ Hz. Two different self-bound solutions are found: a droplet crystal (D-CRYSTAL), illustrated in (b) for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$ and $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, and a stripe/labyrinthic (STR-LAB) phase, illustrated in (c) for $a_{11} = 55 a_0$ and $a_{22} = 60 a_0$. The case of a well-defined stripe phase is illustrated in (d), which has been evaluated for $\omega_z/2\pi = 180$ Hz, $a_{11} = 80 a_0$, and $a_{22} = 80 a_0$. In (b)–(d) we depict the column magnetization. Red (blue) regions are populated by component 1 (2).

These kind of configurations are of current experimental interest, given that antiparallel dipolar mixtures can be experimentally addressed in, for example, a dysprosium gas. First, a dipolar condensate in the magnetic state $|m = -8\rangle$ should be created, and afterwards, part of the atoms should be transferred to the $|m = 8\rangle$ state, using either optical pumping, Raman or STIRAP techniques. After a brief equilibration time, the trapping should be removed, in order to probe the predicted self-bound nature.

The possibility of creating self-bound dipolar crystals opens intriguing perspectives for future studies, including the character of lattice excitations, which may remain self-bound or result in phonon evaporation (resembling droplet evaporation in nondipolar mixtures [5]), the probing (e.g., by vortex formation) of the superfluidity of the interstitial component,

as well as in general the exploration of the dynamics of self-bound crystals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work has been funded by Grant No. PID2020-114626GB-I00 from the MICIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033, by the European Union Regional Development Fund within the ERDF Operational Program of Catalunya (project QUASICAT/QuantumCat), by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) under Germany’s Excellence Strategy–EXC-2123 QuantumFrontiers–390837967, and FOR 2247. M.A. is supported by MINECO through FPI Grant No. PRE2018-084091.

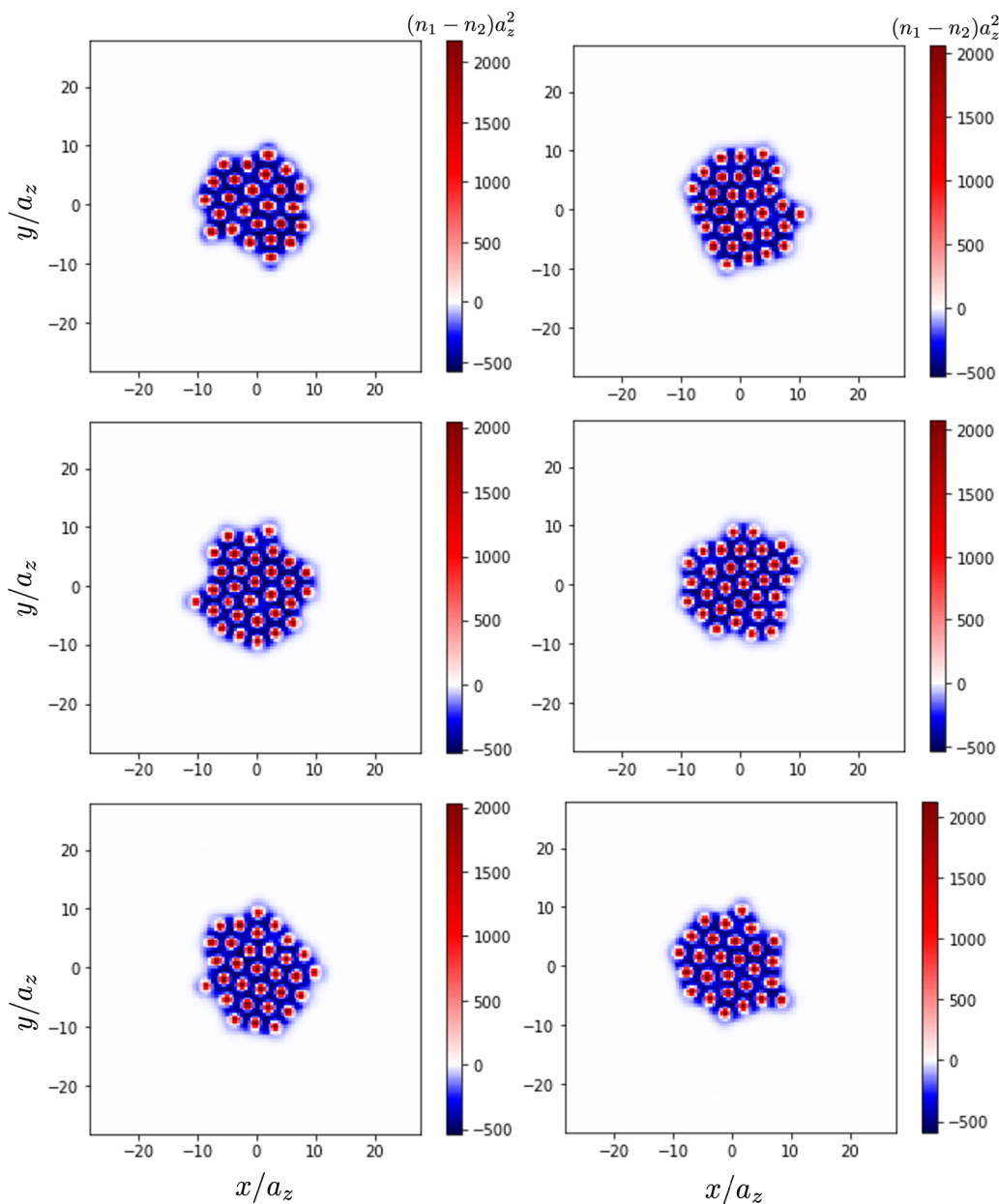


FIG. 6. Shot-to-shot variability. Different droplet lattice configurations obtained for the same parameters $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, $\omega_z/2\pi = 1200$ Hz, $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$. The plots show the column magnetization, with red (blue) indicating component 1 (2).

APPENDIX A: SHOT-TO-SHOT VARIABILITY

There is a large shot-to-shot variability of the exact number of droplets and their arrangement in the droplet crystal. We illustrate this point with Fig. 6, where we show different configurations for the same parameters $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, $\omega_z/2\pi = 1200$ Hz, and $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$. The configurations, which have an energy per particle $E/N \simeq 0.22 \hbar\omega_z$, differ in energy by less than 1%, and have a number of droplets ranging from 23 to 31.

Note that the droplet arrangement is only approximately triangular, and the actual distribution, which is generally nonuniform, may significantly depart from a triangular lattice. This is reflected in the structure of the interstitial component, which results in the distorted momentum distributions depicted in Fig. 4 of the main text. A similar shot-to-shot variability is observed in the stripe/labyrinthic phase.

APPENDIX B: EVAPORATION OF THE DROPLET CRYSTAL

When ω_z increases, the number of droplets grows and the density decreases. As a result, the cohesive energy is reduced, and the self-bound solution eventually unbinds. Figure 7 shows the energy per particle as a function of the trap frequency for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, and $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$. The unbinding of the droplet crystal occurs approximately when the energy per particle E/N reaches $\hbar\omega_z/2$, which, for the case of Fig. 7, occurs at $\omega_z^{\text{cr}}/2\pi \simeq 1400$ Hz. Indeed, beyond that value we do not find well defined self-bound solutions in our simulations.

When ω_z approaches ω_z^{cr} , the crystal remains bound, but the interstitial component may present partial evaporation.

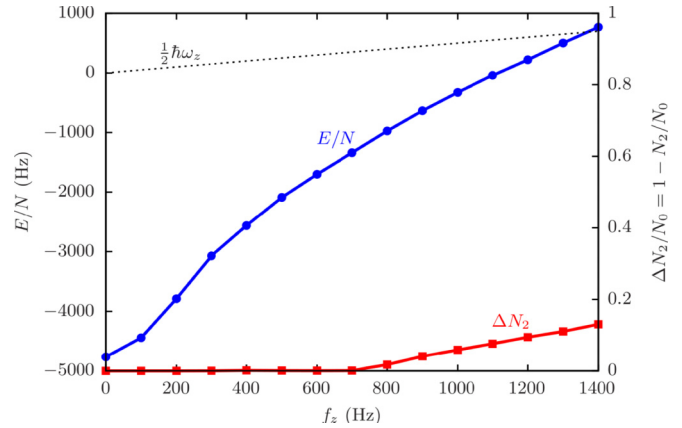


FIG. 7. Energy per particle (blue circles) as a function of the trap frequency for $a_{11} = 50 a_0$, $a_{22} = 70 a_0$, and $N_{1,2} = 5 \times 10^4$. The dashed line depicts the energy per particle ($\hbar\omega_z/2$) corresponding to an infinitely spread mixture on the xy plane. The red squares indicate the proportion of atoms in component 2, which are evaporated (see text).

In order to take this into account we considered absorbing boundary conditions in our imaginary-time simulations. We fixed a given radius ρ_c on the xy plane, such that the crystal is well contained in a circle of radius $\rho < \rho_c$. Particles that reach $\rho > \rho_c$ during imaginary-time evolution are considered as evaporated. We indicate in Fig. 7 the proportion of the interstitial component that is evaporated, which as expected grows when approaching ω_z^{cr} . In the unbound regime, the whole mixture eventually leaves (in imaginary time) the region $\rho < \rho_c$.

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