

Excitation of knotted vortex lines in matter waves

This content has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text.

2016 New J. Phys. 18 063016

(<http://iopscience.iop.org/1367-2630/18/6/063016>)

View [the table of contents for this issue](#), or go to the [journal homepage](#) for more

Download details:

IP Address: 129.234.252.66

This content was downloaded on 16/06/2016 at 15:18

Please note that [terms and conditions apply](#).



PAPER

Excitation of knotted vortex lines in matter waves

OPEN ACCESS

RECEIVED

2 December 2015

REVISED

7 March 2016

ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION

11 May 2016

PUBLISHED

13 June 2016

F Maucher^{1,2}, S A Gardiner¹ and I G Hughes¹¹ Joint Quantum Centre (JQC) Durham-Newcastle, Department of Physics, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UK² Department of Mathematical Sciences, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, UKE-mail: fabian.maucher@durham.ac.uk

Keywords: Bose–Einstein condensates, knots, vortices

Supplementary material for this article is available [online](#)

Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence](#).

Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.



Abstract

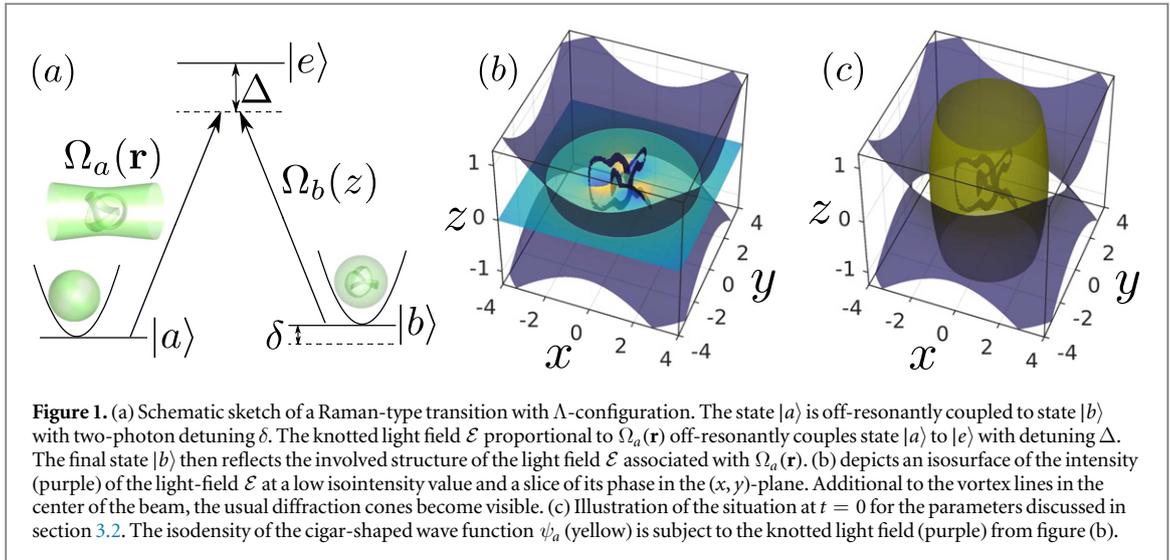
We study the creation of knotted ultracold matter waves in Bose–Einstein condensates via coherent two-photon Raman transitions with a Λ level configuration. The Raman transition allows an indirect transfer of atoms from the internal state $|a\rangle$ to the target state $|b\rangle$ via an excited state $|e\rangle$, that would be otherwise dipole-forbidden. This setup enables us to imprint three-dimensional knotted vortex lines embedded in the probe field to the density in the target state. We elaborate on experimental feasibility as well as on subsequent dynamics of the matter wave.

1. Introduction

Waves can exhibit wavefront dislocations or vortices, i.e. phase singularities of the complex wavefunction, where the modulus of the wave vanishes, and around which the phase of the wave changes by a multiple of 2π [1]. In [2], it has been shown that Maxwell's equations in fact admit solutions where these lines of dislocation or vortex lines are tied into knots embedded in light fields. Here, the term 'knot' refers to an embedding of a circle S^1 into a three-sphere S^3 [3]. Both theoretical [4] as well as experimental advances [5–8] in three-dimensional light shaping allowed the experimental realization knotted vortex lines embedded in optical fields. Apart from optics, the study of knotted topological defect lines and their dynamics has fascinated scientists from diverse settings, including classical fluid dynamics [9, 10], excitable media [11, 12], chiral nematic colloids [13] to semiconductors [14, 15].

Lord Kelvin speculated in 1867 [16] that atoms can be described by vortex tubes in the aether. In fact, almost two decades ago it was suggested that (nontrivial) knots might exist as stable solitons or Hopfions in three-dimensional field theories [17]. A Skyrme model served as an example for a field theory which admits stable knot solitons [18]. In the context of spinor Bose–Einstein condensates (BECs) [19, 20], the existence of knots with nonzero Hopf charge was studied [21–23] and recently realized experimentally [24]. However, there is work [25] that casts doubt on existence of stable Hopfions in two-component Ginzburg–Landau type systems. Contrasting these studies, numerical investigations on the robustness and center of mass motion of *knotted vortex lines* embedded in a *single* component BEC have been undertaken [26, 27]. Such formations are typically unstable, since there is no topological stabilization mechanism and reconnections of vortex lines are allowed due to the occurrence of the quantum stress tensor in the hydrodynamic formulation of the Gross–Pitaevskii equation. Nucleation [28] and reconnection of vortex lines [29–31] and vortex line bundles [32] and subsequent emission of sound waves [33] have been theoretically studied extensively.

In this paper, we follow up on the idea formulated in [34], and discuss a general experimental scheme to create a two-component BEC which contains a knotted vortex line in one of its components. We suggest using a light field containing a knotted vortex line as probe field of a Raman-pulse that drives a coherent two-photon Raman transition of three-level atoms with Λ -level configuration (see figure 1(a)). Previously, similar methods have been used to create dark solitons and vortices [34–38] and have been experimentally realized using microwave [39, 40] and more recently optical coupling [41]. The pump beam will be the mentioned knotted (stationary) light beam, whereas the control beam is a co-propagating plane wave to remove fast oscillations in the z -direction [34]. The large controllability of the pulse parameters (i.e. strength and duration of the



Rabi-pulse) allows for a large controllability of the excitation. The dynamics of two-component BECs can be monitored in real time via *in situ* measurements without ballistic expansion [42]. Using numerical methods, we study excitation and subsequent dynamics of specific examples of knotted matter waves for experimentally feasible parameters.

This paper thus paves the way for experimentally accessing many of the phenomena discussed only theoretically in, e.g. [26, 27, 43], and if such system were realized experimentally, it would give controlled experimental access to reconnection of vortex lines, subsequent emission of sound waves and, more generally, quantum turbulence.

2. Model

2.1. Equations of motion for light–matter wave coupling

Consider a three-level atom in Λ -configuration with ground states $|a\rangle$ and $|b\rangle$, which are off-resonantly coupled to an excited state $|e\rangle$ with detuning Δ and spatially dependent Rabi-frequencies $\Omega_a(\mathbf{r})$ and $\Omega_b(z)$. Assuming $\Delta \gg \Omega_a, \Omega_b$, the excited state can be adiabatically eliminated, and the dynamics of the condensate wave function confined in a trap $V(\mathbf{r})$ can be described [34, 36] using equations (1) and (2)

$$i\hbar \partial_t \psi_a = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) + N g_{aa} |\psi_a|^2 + N g_{ab} |\psi_b|^2 \right) \psi_a + \frac{\hbar \Omega_a(\mathbf{r}) \Omega_b^*(z)}{8\Delta} \psi_b, \quad (1)$$

$$i\hbar \partial_t \psi_b = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) + N g_{ba} |\psi_a|^2 + N g_{bb} |\psi_b|^2 - \hbar \delta \right) \psi_b + \frac{\hbar \Omega_a^*(\mathbf{r}) \Omega_b(z)}{8\Delta} \psi_a \quad (2)$$

with $g_{kj} = 4\pi \hbar^2 a_{kj}/m$, a_{kj} denoting the scattering length between the species and

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 r_{\perp}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m \omega_z^2 z^2. \quad (3)$$

Figure 1(a) depicts the level scheme of three-level atoms in Λ -type configuration. The Rabi-frequencies Ω_k , $k = a, b$ relate to their corresponding electric fields via

$$\Omega_k = \frac{dE_k}{\hbar}, \quad (4)$$

where the transition dipole element d has been introduced. As electric fields, we consider a monochromatic, quasi-linearly polarized light field with wavevector k_0 . Then, its slowly varying envelope \mathcal{E} is defined by

$$E(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0 \mu_0}{2k_0}} \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}) e^{i(k_0 z - \omega_0 t)} + \text{c.c.}, \quad (5)$$

where c.c. denotes the complex conjugate. Within the paraxial approximation, the slowly varying envelope \mathcal{E} of the beam is governed by

$$2ik_0 \partial_z \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}_{\perp}, z) = -\nabla_{\perp}^2 \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}_{\perp}, z), \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{r}_{\perp} = (x, y)$, and ∇_{\perp}^2 denotes the transverse Laplacian.

Such a system can be realized by considering the two hyperfine ground states $|a\rangle = |S_{1/2}, F = 2, M_F = -1\rangle, |b\rangle = |S_{1/2}, F = 2, M_F = 1\rangle$ of ^{87}Rb , that are off-resonantly coupled to an excited state manifold. Then, the scattering lengths between the species a_{kj} are given by $a_{ba} = 5.5$ nm, and the ratio $a_{aa}:a_{ba}:a_{bb}$ is given by 1.03:1:0.97 [44]. The motivation for assuming cylindrical symmetry of the trapping potential $V(\mathbf{r})$ is associated with the specific form of the paraxial wave equation equation (6). Whereas we use different beams for trapping and Raman transition, the aspect ratio ω_z/ω for our otherwise independent cigar shaped trap cannot be chosen arbitrarily. Instead, in order to accommodate the optical knot in the BEC (see figure 1(c)), we have to make sure that extent of the BEC in the z -direction is large enough. The aspect ratio of the optical beam (and the optical knot) can be expressed using the ratio between the Rayleigh length $z_r = k_0\sigma^2$ and the width σ of the light field in the (x, y) -plane:

$$\frac{z_r}{\sigma} = \frac{k_0\sigma^2}{\sigma} = k_0\sigma. \quad (7)$$

The basic idea towards imprinting knotted vortex lines into BECs is depicted in figure 1(a). Consider the case where all atoms are initially in state $|a\rangle$ [$\psi_b(t=0) = 0$]. Then, assuming $\Omega_i \ll \Delta$ and $\delta \approx 0$ the Rabi pulse coherently transfers population from $|a\rangle$ to $|b\rangle$ as illustrated in according to equations (1) and (2). The light field is depicted in figure 1(b) and together with the density of ψ_a in figure 1(c). The laser associated with Ω_b is chosen to be a simple plane wave, which coherently co-propagates with \mathcal{E} , so that the fast variations $\sim e^{ik_0z}$ in equation (5) are canceled whenever products $\Omega_a\Omega_b^*$ as in equations (1) and (2), occur. The explanation as to why such a setup allows us to imprint the phase of the structured light field Ω_a onto the condensate is the following. For short time and two-photon detuning $\delta = 0$, the small change $\delta\psi_b$ to ψ_b is given by

$$\delta\psi_b \approx -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar\Omega_a^*(\mathbf{r})\Omega_b(z)}{8\Delta} \psi_a(t=0)\delta t. \quad (8)$$

Thus, we may conclude that at least for small times, it should be possible to populate state $|b\rangle$ with a given phase profile using our light field. Once the phase profile θ has been imprinted ($\mathcal{E} = |\mathcal{E}|e^{i\theta}$) onto the condensate, the atoms will display motion according to $\mathbf{v} = \hbar\nabla\theta/m$ [34]. To realize such a scenario, the intensity of the involved laser beams must be sufficiently strong, such that the time-scales of the imprinting are small compared to time-scales of the dynamics of the condensate. We will use numerical methods and realistic experimental parameters to extend this simple idea beyond the perturbative limit and study its subsequent dynamics.

2.2. Knotted light field

Laguerre–Gaussian (LG) functions $\text{LG}_{l,p}$ form a basis set for solutions for the paraxial wave equation equation (6), and are given by the expression

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LG}_{l,p}^{\sigma,z_r}(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z) &= \sqrt{\frac{p!}{\pi(|l|+p)!}} \frac{r_\perp^{|l|} e^{il\varphi}}{\sigma^{|l|+1}} \frac{(1-iz/z_r)^p}{(1+iz/z_r)^{p+|l|+1}} \\ &\times e^{-r_\perp^2/2\sigma^2(1+iz/z_r)} L_p^{|l|} \left(\frac{r_\perp^2}{\sigma^2[1+(z/z_r)^2]} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

with $r_\perp^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $L_p^{|l|}$ being the associated Laguerre polynomials.

We seek a linear superposition of LG-modes, $\sum_{l,p} a_{lp} \text{LG}_{l,p}$, that describe light-beams containing knotted vortex lines. To this end, we will review the method proposed in [7], which uses Milnor polynomials [45] as an ansatz for complex light fields in the shape of torus knots to determine appropriate amplitudes a_{lp} , and rescale for application to our setup.

The basic idea [7, 46] is to parametrize an N -strand braid as the roots of the polynomial

$$p_h^{N,n}(u) = \prod_{j=0}^{N-1} [u - s_j(h)]. \quad (10)$$

Here, h denotes the height of the periodic braid and N denotes the number of strands or roots of $p_h(u)$ in u . Let us choose $N = 2$ and [46]

$$s_j(h) = \cos(h_j) + i \sin(h_j), \quad h_j = (h - 2\pi j/n)n/2. \quad (11)$$

The projection of the braid onto the $(h = 0)$ -plane leads to a circle. The parameter n represents the number of braid crossings. We will consider the cases $n = 2, 3$ in the following. A small computation allows us to find an explicit expression for the Milnor polynomial p_h in the variables u and $\exp(ih) =: v$,

$$p_h^{2,n} = u^2 - v^n. \quad (12)$$

We can now imagine a cylinder containing the braid, and ‘glue’ top and bottom surfaces together to obtain a knot. In fact, one can show [47] that any knot can be represented as a closure of a braid. An easy way to deform

our cylinder into a torus and to make it explicitly dependent on $\mathbf{r}' = (x', y', z')$ is to write u and v as an inverse stereographic projection from three-dimensional space to a unit three-sphere, $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$, i.e.

$$u = \frac{r'^2 - 1 + 2iz'}{r'^2 + 1}, \quad (13)$$

$$v = \frac{2(x' + iy')}{r'^2 + 1}. \quad (14)$$

Here, $r' = \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2}$ and the units \mathbf{r}' are nondimensional. One can easily show that $|u|^2 + |v|^2 = \Re(u)^2 + \Im(u)^2 + \Re(v)^2 + \Im(v)^2 = 1$, and thus equation (14) indeed represents a parametrization of a three-sphere. Since we aim to describe an actual light field, i.e. a solution to the paraxial wave equation, instead of considering the Milnor polynomial equation (12) p_h as it is, it is reasonable to get rid of the denominator in p_h and to consider [7, 46]

$$\xi_a(\mathbf{r}') = (u^2 - v^n)(r'^2 + 1)^n. \quad (15)$$

For $n = 2, 3$, equation (15) describes a Hopf link and a trefoil knot, respectively, which represent the simplest nontrivial examples of a link and a knot, respectively. The latter two will be used as exemplary fields in the following.

In order to use equation (15) to find appropriate coefficients $a_{l,p}$, let us rescale the light field equation (9) by R_s to nondimensional units (x', y', z') , such that

$$\mathbf{r}_\perp = \mathbf{r}'_\perp R_s, \quad \frac{z}{z_r} = \frac{z/R_s}{k_0 R_s \sigma^2 / R_s^2} = \frac{z'}{(k_0 R_s)(\sigma^2 / R_s^2)}, \quad (16)$$

to equate the light field to our knot in the same dimensionless units. Effectively, R_s scales the abstract unit sphere to have a transverse extent of approximately R_s with respect to the laser beam. Hence, there are two length scales of our system, R_s and σ , that are associated with the nodal lines of the knot and the transverse extent of the beam. As we will see, the ratio $w = \sigma/R_s$ will play a crucial role as an important degree of freedom, that allows us to change the width of the beam relative to the positions of the nodal lines of the knot. To find appropriate superpositions of LG-modes, it is sufficient to restrict considerations to the (x, y) -plane only. Let us equate equation (15) with a superposition of the above-mentioned rescaled version of equation (9):

$$\xi_a(\mathbf{r}'_\perp, z' = 0) = \sum_{l,p} a_{l,p}(w) \text{LG}_{l,p}^{w, k_0 R_s w^2}(\mathbf{r}'_\perp, z' = 0) \sim \sqrt{\pi} e^{r'^2/2w^2} w. \quad (17)$$

Comparing different powers in r'_\perp allows us to determine the finite number of coefficients $a_{l,p}$ uniquely, which depend only on the real number w . Whereas this ansatz can be used for some knots, there are counterexamples, and there is no rigorous general proof as to why and in which cases this ansatz leads to success. A large value of w ensures that the vortex lines are actually embedded in the beam, and not chopped off. Furthermore, for finite w , additional vortex lines in the shape of hairpins appear for larger z -values, which leads to the fact that w must be chosen large enough. On the other hand, if w is too large, the polynomial increase in the polynomials describing the knots will not be attenuated quickly enough by the Gaussian, and thus intensity variations become huge, which is undesirable for our setup. It is possible [7] to further optimize these coefficients to separate vortices with regions of larger intensity. Once appropriate coefficients $a_{l,p}$ have been found, the light field can be written down as superposition of LG modes by rescaling back into physical units. For the sake of clarity, let us introduce an auxiliary function f defined as $f(r_\perp/\sigma, z/z_r)/\sigma := \text{LG}_{l,p}^{\sigma, z_r}(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z)$. Then, we find

$$\mathcal{E}_a(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z) = \frac{A}{R_s} \sum_{l,p} a_{l,p}(w) \text{LG}_{l,p}^{w, k_0 R_s w^2}(\mathbf{r}'_\perp, z'), \quad (18)$$

$$= \frac{A}{R_s} \sum_{l,p} a_{l,p}(w) \frac{1}{w} f\left(\frac{r'_\perp}{w}, \frac{z'}{k_0 R_s w^2}\right), \quad (19)$$

$$= A \sum_{l,p} a_{l,p}(w) \frac{1}{\sigma} f\left(\frac{r_\perp}{\sigma}, \frac{z}{z_r}\right) \quad (20)$$

$$= A \sum_{l,p} a_{l,p}(w) \text{LG}_{l,p}^{\sigma, z_r}(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z). \quad (21)$$

Here, the amplitude A of the light field has been introduced, which gives the intensity of the beam the right value in appropriate units. Note, that equation (21) is no longer dependent on the choice of R_s .

2.3. Rescaling

Let us rescale equations (1) and (2) by introducing spatial r' and time t' coordinates rescaled by oscillator length $a_0 = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega}$ and trapping frequency ω , respectively

$$t' = \omega t, \quad (22)$$

$$r' = \frac{r}{a_0}, \quad (23)$$

Then, after multiplying equations (1) and (2) by $1/m\omega^2\sqrt{a_0}$, equations (1) and (2) become

$$i\partial_{t'}\psi'_a = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\nabla'^2 + \frac{r'^2}{2} + \gamma_z^2 \frac{z'^2}{2} + \kappa_{aa} |\psi'_a|^2 + \kappa_{ab} |\psi'_b|^2 \right) \psi'_a + \frac{\Omega_a(\mathbf{r}')\Omega_b^*(z')}{8\omega\Delta} \psi'_b, \quad (24)$$

$$i\partial_{t'}\psi'_b = \frac{\Omega_a^*(\mathbf{r}')\Omega_b(z')}{8\omega\Delta} \psi'_a + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\nabla'^2 + \frac{r'^2}{2} + \gamma_z^2 \frac{z'^2}{2} + \kappa_{ba} |\psi'_a|^2 + \kappa_{bb} |\psi'_b|^2 - \frac{\delta}{\omega} \right) \psi'_b, \quad (25)$$

where we left away the prime for our nondimensional time and space variables and introduced $\gamma_z = \omega_z/\omega$, and $\kappa_{kj} = 4\pi a_{kj}N/a_0$. We can express as $\kappa_{kj} = a_0^2/2a_h^2$ using the healing length $a_h = \sqrt{8\pi a_{kj}N/a_0^3}$. Since the aspect ratio γ_z of the trapping frequencies is typically small, it is more convenient for numerical studies to rescale the elongated z -axis as follows:

$$z'' = \gamma_z z', \quad (26)$$

$$\psi''_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_z}} \psi'_i. \quad (27)$$

This rescaling finally yields our equations of motion:

$$i\partial_t \psi_a = \left(-\frac{1}{2}[\nabla_\perp^2 + \gamma_z^2 \partial_z^2] + \frac{r^2}{2} + \gamma_z \kappa_{ja} |\psi_a|^2 + \gamma_z \kappa_{jb} |\psi_b|^2 \right) \psi_a + \frac{\Omega_a(\mathbf{r})\Omega_b^*(z)}{8\omega\Delta} \psi_b, \quad (28)$$

$$i\partial_t \psi_b = \left(-\frac{1}{2}[\nabla_\perp^2 + \gamma_z^2 \partial_z^2] + \frac{r^2}{2} + \gamma_z \kappa_{ja} |\psi_a|^2 + \gamma_z \kappa_{jb} |\psi_b|^2 - \frac{\delta}{\omega} \right) \psi_b + \frac{\Omega_a^*(\mathbf{r})\Omega_b(z)}{8\omega\Delta} \psi_a, \quad (29)$$

where we have dropped the primes for convenience. Furthermore, applying the same rescaling to the paraxial wave equation [equation (6)], we find the following expression in our rescaled units:

$$2ik_0 \partial_z \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z) = -\nabla_\perp^2 \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{r}_\perp, z). \quad (30)$$

Here, k_0 has been redefined and stands for $k_0 = 2\pi a_0 \gamma_z / \lambda$. Then, the functions defined in equation (9) remain solutions to equation (30) in the new coordinates, and using our modified k_0 , we can still write the Rayleigh length as $z_r = k_0 \sigma^2$, where z_r is measured in units of a_0/γ_z and σ in units of a_0 .

We have $m = 1.44 \times 10^{-25}$ kg for ^{87}Rb , so that a trapping frequency of $\omega = 2\pi \times 10$ Hz leads to an order of magnitude of $a_0 = 3.4 \mu\text{m}$ for the typical transverse extent of the BEC. An order of magnitude estimate for the off-diagonal coupling terms is given by

$$\frac{\Omega_a(\mathbf{r})\Omega_b^*(z)}{8\omega\Delta} \approx \frac{\Omega_a(\mathbf{r})\Omega_b^*(z)}{\Delta} 0.016 \text{ s} \approx 2 \times 10^2 - 2 \times 10^6 \quad (31)$$

for $\Omega_i \approx 1 - 10$ MHz and $\Omega_i/\Delta = 0.01 - 0.1$. The required tight focusing of the beam leads to the fact that we only need moderate beam powers to achieve adequate Rabi-frequencies. In the following, we set the two-photon detuning $\delta = 0$ to achieve optimal transfer.

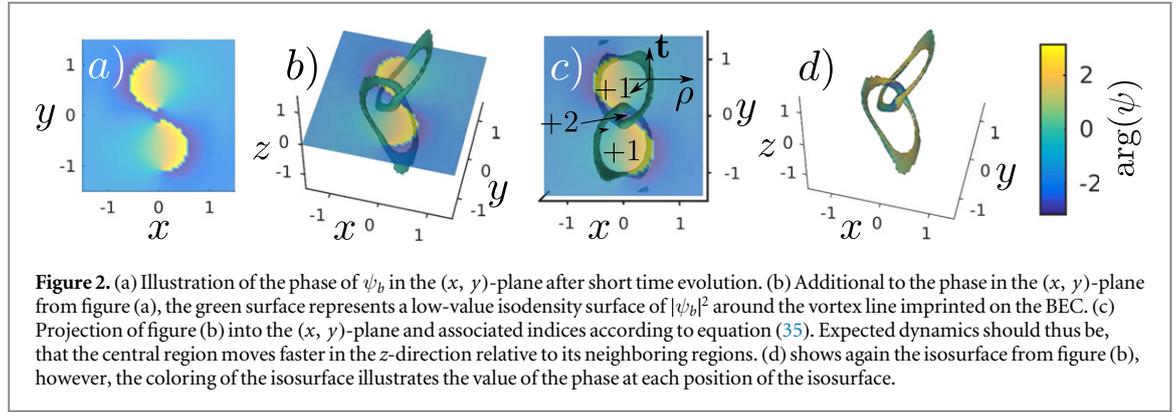
Finally, we need to find an estimate for the Rabi pulse duration t_d . To this end, consider the simple case, where Ω_a and Ω_b describe driving by plane waves. We seek to find the optimal time for maximal transfer of atoms from $|a\rangle$ to $|b\rangle$. Given that the 'off-diagonal' terms in the coupled equations (28) and (29) are much larger than the diagonals, we can approximate the population N_b in state $|b\rangle$ as

$$N_b \sim 1 - \cos^2 \left(\frac{\Omega_a \Omega_b^*}{8\Delta\omega} t \right). \quad (32)$$

This expression allows us to find the optimal (nondimensional) time duration of the Rabi pulse t_d that leads to a complete transfer of population

$$t_d = \frac{\pi/2}{\Omega_a \Omega_b^* / 8\Delta\omega}. \quad (33)$$

On the other hand, this consideration does not apply to our case due to the spatial dependence of the Rabi frequency $\Omega_a(\mathbf{r})$. Due to spatial dependence of the intensity variations, we do not really have an optimal pulse duration t_{db} and our choice of t_d is a compromise between on one hand having sufficiently large transfer of atoms to state $|b\rangle$ and on the other hand avoiding population being transferred back from state $|b\rangle$ to state $|a\rangle$ in positions where the intensity is large and thus the transfer dynamics is faster. Hence, we have to choose shorter pulse durations than what equation (33) suggests. Furthermore, due to the nodal lines in the pump beam, it is never possible to use this arrangement for a total conversion of atomic population from $|a\rangle$ to $|b\rangle$. With these



aspects kept in mind, we may still use equation (33) as a rough estimate for the order of magnitude for our choice of t_d .

3. Numerical investigation

In the previous section, we elaborated on how to inscribe complex knotted vortex lines into matter waves. Whereas the simple argument of equation (8) allows us to conclude that our setup should work at least in the perturbative regime for short time-scales and small amounts of atoms in state $|b\rangle$, we cannot infer what happens beyond this perturbative regime. In this section, we aim to numerically study excitation and decay of our highly excited states into more elementary unknots or vanishing of the latter by collision and annihilation of vortex lines. We will do so by considering specific examples. However, these examples are by no means an exhaustive treatment of the the huge potential manifold of realizations possible. To thoroughly understand the dynamics remains an elusive goal, which goes beyond the scope of this paper.

3.1. Hopf-link

One of the simplest torus knots is the so-called Hopf-link, which corresponds to setting $n = 2$ in equation (15) and is depicted e.g. by the green isodensity surface in figure 2(b). Using the method outlined in 2.2 and equation (17), we find the following superposition coefficients of LG polynomials for a Hopf-link:

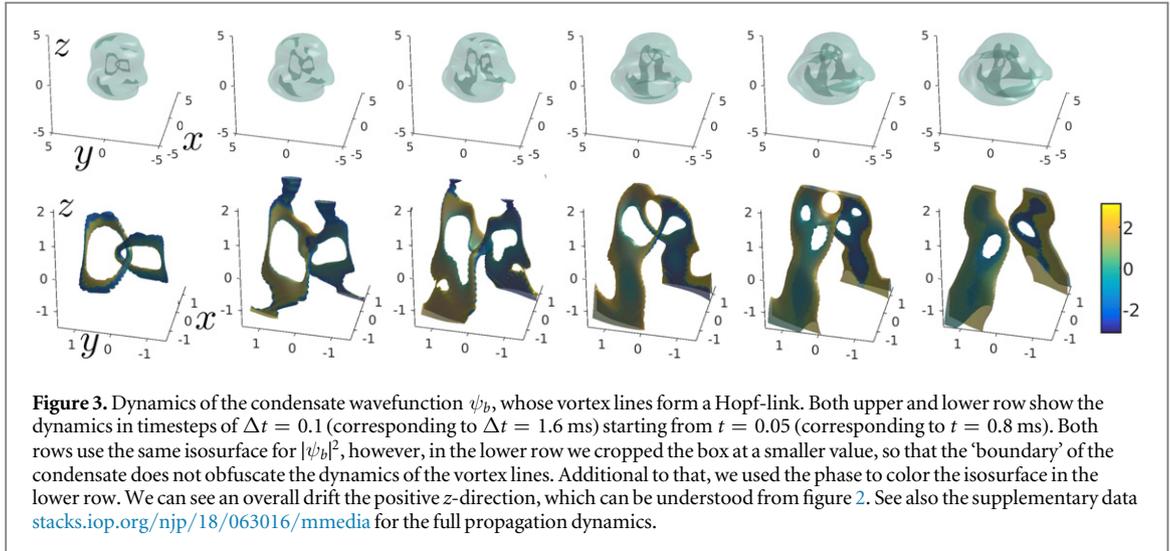
$$\frac{\Omega_a \Omega_b^*}{8\omega\Delta} = A [(1 - 2w^2 + 2w^4)\text{LG}_{00} + (2w^2 - 4w^4)\text{LG}_{01} + 2w^4\text{LG}_{02} - 4\sqrt{2}w^2\text{LG}_{20}] \Theta(t_d - t). \quad (34)$$

To this end, let us consider the dynamics for $\kappa_{ab} = 4\pi a_{ab}N/a_0 = 1887$, $\gamma_z = 0.125$. We set the two-photon detuning to $\delta = 0$. This can be achieved by using typical parameters of ^{87}Rb with $\omega = 2\pi \times 10$ Hz, $\omega_z = 2.5\pi$ Hz, $N = 93\,000$, $a_{ab} = 5.5$ nm, $\lambda = 780$ nm, which amounts to typical units of length scales of $a_0 = 3.4$ μm in the (x, y) -plane and $a_0/\gamma_z = 27.2$ μm in the z -direction. Thomas–Fermi like dynamics, where the nonlinearity is large compared to the broadening due to the Laplacian, is preferable to ensure robustness of the vortex cores and avoid the trivial broadening of the latter. For that reason, we have to choose a sufficiently large value for κ_{ij} . For the other a_{ij} , we assume the ratio $a_{aa}:a_{ab}:a_{bb}$ to be given by 1.03:1:0.97 [44]. With respect to our Rabi pulse, we choose $A = 450$, $w = 1.5$, $\sigma = 0.675$ corresponding to 2.3 μm , and a pulse duration of $t_d = 0.002$ corresponding to 31.8 μs .

We use the common Fourier split-step method [48] and adaptive Runge–Kutta algorithm to fourth order for the time-step for numerical computation. Parts of the code were written using [49]. To find the appropriate state $\psi_a(t = 0)$, we used imaginary time-evolution (e.g. [50]). It is crucial to use a variable time-step, since the dynamics during the time duration of the Rabi-pulse t_d has to be temporally fully resolved, and thus the time-step has to be much smaller than t_d within t_d . After $t > t_d$, the time-step can be chosen much larger, since it only needs to resolve the characteristic time-scale of the BEC dynamics. We used time-steps varying between $\Delta t = 10^{-8} - 5 \times 10^{-4}$ and a spatial resolution of $\Delta x = 0.05 - 0.06$ with 220^3 points.

Figures 2(a)–(d) depict an isodensity surface of the condensate wave function ψ_b with small value, which serves as an illustration of the knotted vortex core, and its phase profile in different ways, shortly after the imprinting occurred. Here, the initial wave function $\psi_a(t = 0)$ was computed as the ground state of the trap and $\psi_b(t = 0) = 0$.

A basic qualitative anticipation of the dynamics can be found by projecting the knot orthogonally to the beam- or z -axis and considering the momentum associated with the (unit-)areas, as elaborated in [51]. Consider



the projection in the (x, y) -plane, as shown in figure 2(c). The index I_j assigned to each of the areas R_j enclosed by the vortex lines γ can be found by evaluating the sum [51]

$$I_j = \sum_{\rho \cap \gamma} \text{sign}(\mathbf{e}_z \rho \times \mathbf{t}), \quad (35)$$

which runs over all intersections of the chosen vector ρ with the projected vortex line γ for a given region R_j . Here, ρ denotes an arbitrary vector pointing from the inside to the outside of the enclosed area and $\text{sign}(\ast) = \pm 1$. Furthermore, the vector \mathbf{t} is a tangent vector to the vortex line curve (denoted as γ) at the point where ρ crosses γ . The direction of \mathbf{t} is given by the orientation of the arcs, which is determined by the phase (see figure 2(c)). The values assigned to the regions in figure 2(c) correspond to the values computed by equation (35). The associated momenta of a region R_j can be found by [51]

$$(\mathbf{p}_z)_j = \oint_{R_j} \omega d^2r I_j, \quad (36)$$

where ω denotes the vorticity.

What one can deduce from these arguments is a movement in the positive z -direction with the central region traveling fastest (figure 2(c)). Let us now look at the numerically computed dynamics. Snapshots of the latter are shown in figure 3 (see also the supplementary data stacks.iop.org/njp/18/063016/mmedia). Clearly, there is an overall center-of-mass mass motion towards the positive z -direction, as expected. However, reconnection of vortex lines as well as finite size effects of the condensate leading to sharp gradients in the density lead to a very involved dynamics, which we were not able to predict or understand in simple terms. Surprisingly, the formation decays into two unknots that propagate into the positive and negative y -direction, respectively.

3.2. Trefoil

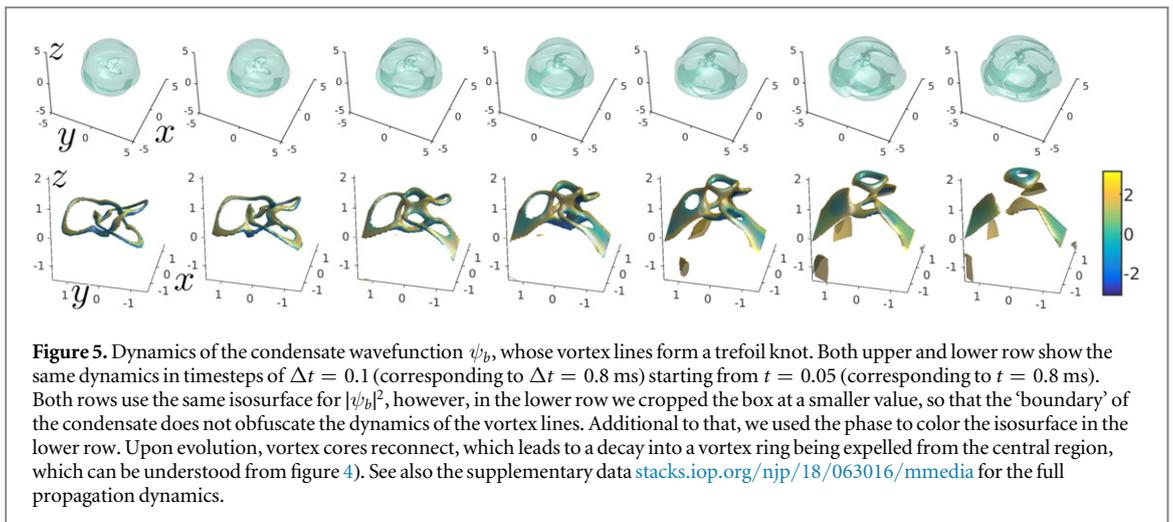
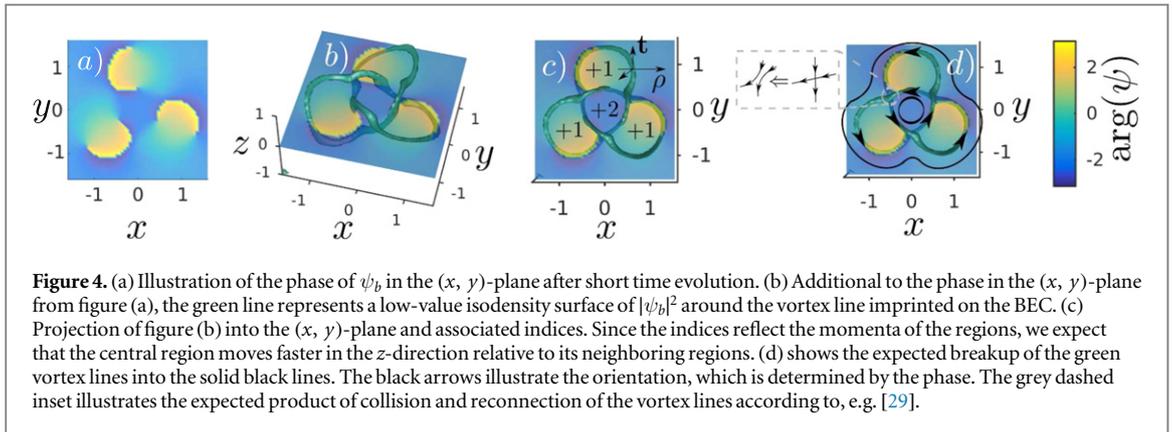
In this section we will study the dynamics of a trefoil imprinted on a BEC. The dynamics is generic, quite different initial conditions lead to similar results, the basics of which can be understood in the simple terms described before.

In this case, let $w = 1.2$. Instead of using the prefactors $a_{l,p}(w)$ from equation (17), we use the optimized prefactors given in [7, 46] of the LG modes for the light field

$$\frac{\Omega_a \Omega_b^*}{8\omega\Delta} = A(1.51\text{LG}_{00} - 5.06\text{LG}_{10} + 7.23\text{LG}_{20} - 2.03\text{LG}_{30} - 3.97\text{LG}_{03})\Theta(t_d - t). \quad (37)$$

To this end, let us use $\sigma = 0.78$ corresponding to $2.65 \mu\text{m}$ and $A = 700$. Furthermore, let us choose $\kappa = 3753$, $\gamma_z = 0.05$. This can be realized using again $\omega = 2\pi \times 10$ Hz, $\omega_z = 1\pi$ Hz, $N = 1.85 \times 10^5$, $a_{ab} = 5.5$ nm and $\lambda = 780$ nm. With respect to our Rabi pulse, we use a pulse duration of $t_d = 0.004$ corresponding to $63.7 \mu\text{s}$.

Figure 4(a) illustrates the phase of ψ_b and (b) its vortex core shortly after imprinting. Projecting onto the (x, y) -plane and assigning values according to equation (35) leads to figure 4(c). Again, we can expect that the overall knot will propagate in the positive z -direction, and the central part carries the largest momentum. Figure 4(d) illustrates the expected reconnection dynamics according to the rules found in e.g. [29]. The arrows indicate the direction of \mathbf{t} , which is again determined by the phase. The inset (grey dashed box) illustrates how the vortex lines should reconnect. If we apply this simple rule to all three crossings, we can expect that the green vortex line evolves into what is depicted by the solid black line, i.e. a decay into two unknots.



Let us now consider the dynamics, which is shown in figure 5 (see also the supplementary data stacks.iop.org/njp/18/063016/mmedia for full dynamics). We see that the vortex lines of this specific trefoil knot first reconnect (see figure 5), and the central regions travels fastest into the positive z -direction according to our expectation figures 4(b) and (c). After that, the central region expels an unknot or vortex ring which decouples from the rest of the knot, as shown in figure 5. The single unknot propagates to the positive z -direction faster than the remaining part of the knot. Interestingly, our dynamics differs from the usual dynamics of a clear breakup into two unknots as expected from (figure 4(c), solid black line) and what has been found in [26, 43]. Differences to previous observations are due to finite size effects of the cloud, that in our case the knot has a large aspect ratio, which with our rescaling basically means that the dynamics in the z -direction is much slower, smallness of the knot, and finally that we actually consider two coupled fields (dynamics of ψ_a not shown).

4. Conclusions

Recently there has been a growing interest in the dynamics of knotted vortex lines in BECs. However, thus far there has been no actual proposal on how to excite such matter waves in a controlled fashion. In this work, we have presented a setup with physically realistic parameters to create such knotted vortex lines in ultracold matter waves. We combined recent theoretical and experimental results from complex light shaping which allowed us to create knotted vortex lines embedded in light fields. We use the latter as a probe field for three-level atoms in a Λ -type setup to inscribe the nodal lines to BECs. The setup is quite generic, and allows investigation of a large variety of potential dynamics. The finite time span to populate state ψ_b reduces production of soundwaves. The finiteness of the condensate, the smallness of the knot as well as the reconnections of the vortex lines give rise to a very involved dynamics. The velocity in the z -direction of the vortex knot should not be large. This velocity can be controlled by the ratio between the trapping frequencies $\gamma_z = \omega_z/\omega$ relative to the condensate. The probe field which determines Ω_a should not be too spatially broad, otherwise the value of γ_z required to fully embed the knotted vortex line becomes impractical. We have assumed that the light field can be treated within the paraxial approximation, although we note that, in principle, this condition can be relaxed to nonparaxial

knotted light fields [52]. Due to the tight focusing of the optical beam, only moderate powers of the light fields that determine the Rabi-frequencies Ω_i are required. Thus, the setup should work generically for a large range of parameters. We have shown two illustrative examples of a trefoil knot and a Hopf-link, and discussed the dynamics using already well-established techniques. The data presented in this paper is available online at [53].

Acknowledgments

This work was funded by the Leverhulme Trust Research Programme Grant RP2013-K-009, SPOCK: Scientific Properties Of Complex Knots. We would like to thank P M Sutcliffe, J L Helm, T P Billam, D Sugic and M Dennis for stimulating discussions.

References

- [1] Nye J F and Berry M V 1974 Dislocations in wave trains *Proc. R. Soc. A* **336** 165
- [2] Irvine W T M and Bouwmeester D 2008 Linked and knotted beams of light *Nat. Phys.* **4** 716–20
- [3] Adams C 1994 *The Knot Book* (Providence, RI: American Mathematical Society)
- [4] Shabtay G 2003 Three-dimensional beam forming and Ewalds surfaces *Opt. Commun.* **226** 33
- [5] Leach J, Dennis M R, Courtial J and Padgett M J 2005 Vortex knots in light *New J. Phys.* **7** 55
- [6] Whyte G and Courtial J 2005 Experimental demonstration of holographic three-dimensional light shaping using a Gerchberg–Saxton algorithm *New J. Phys.* **7** 117
- [7] Dennis M R, King R P, Jack B, O’Holleran K and Padgett M J 2010 Isolated optical vortex knots *Nat. Phys.* **6** 118
- [8] Shanblatt E R and Grier D G 2011 Extended and knotted optical traps in three dimensions *Opt. Express* **19** 5833
- [9] Moffatt H K 1969 The degree of knottedness of tangled vortex lines *J. of Fluid Mech.* **35** 117–29
- [10] Moffatt H K 1990 The energy spectrum of knots and links *Nature* **347** 367
- [11] Sutcliffe P M and Winfree A T 2003 Stability of knots in excitable media *Phys. Rev. E* **68** 016218
- [12] Maucher F and Sutcliffe P 2016 Untangling knots via reaction-diffusion dynamics of vortex strings *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116** 178101
- [13] Tkalec U, Ravnik M, Copar S, Zumer S and Musevic I 2011 Reconfigurable knots and links in chiral nematic colloids *Science* **333** 62–5
- [14] Babaev E 2002 Dual neutral variables and knot solitons in triplet superconductors *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **88** 177002
- [15] Babaev E 2009 Non-Meissner electrodynamics and knotted solitons in two-component superconductors *Phys. Rev. B* **79** 104506
- [16] Thompson (Lord Kelvin) W 1869 On vortex atoms *P. Roy. Soc. Edinb. A* **6** 94
- [17] Faddeev L and Niemi A J 1997 Stable knot-like structures in classical field theory *Nature* **387** 58–61
- [18] Battye R A and Sutcliffe P M 1998 Knots as stable soliton solutions in a three-dimensional classical field theory *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **81** 4798–801
- [19] Tin-Lun H 1998 Spinor Bose condensates in optical traps *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **81** 742–5
- [20] Ohmi T and Machida K 1998 Bose–Einstein condensation with internal degrees of freedom in alkali atom gases *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* **67** 1822
- [21] Babaev E, Faddeev L D and Niemi A J 2002 Hidden symmetry and knot solitons in a charged two-condensate Bose system *Phys. Rev. B* **65** 100512
- [22] Kawaguchi Y, Nitta M and Ueda M 2008 Knots in a spinor Bose–Einstein condensate *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100** 180403
- [23] Kawaguchi Y, Nitta M and Ueda M 2010 Topological excitations in spinor Bose–Einstein condensates *Prog. Theor. Phys. Suppl.* **186** 455
- [24] Hall D S, Ray M W, Tiurev K, Ruokokoski E, Gheorghe A H and Mottönen M 2016 Tying quantum knots *Nat. Phys.* **12** 478–83
- [25] Speight J M 2010 Supercurrent coupling in the Faddeev–Skyrme model *J. Geom. Phys.* **60** 599
- [26] Proment D, Onorato M and Barenghi C F 2012 Vortex knots in a Bose–Einstein condensate *Phys. Rev. E* **85** 036306
- [27] Proment D, Onorato M and Barenghi C F 2014 Torus quantum vortex knots in the Gross–Pitaevskii model for Bose–Einstein condensates *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **544** 012022
- [28] Frisch T, Pomeau Y and Rica S 1992 Transition to dissipation in a model of superflow *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **69** 1644–7
- [29] Koplik J and Levine H 1993 Vortex reconnection in superfluid helium *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **71** 1375–8
- [30] Bewley G P, Paoletti M S, Sreenivasan K R and Lathrop D P 2008 Characterization of reconnecting vortices in superfluid helium *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci.* **105** 13707
- [31] Zuccher S, Caliari M, Baggaley A W and Barenghi C F 2012 Quantum vortex reconnections *Phys. Fluids* **24** 125108
- [32] Alamri S Z, Youd A J and Barenghi C F 2008 Reconnection of superfluid vortex bundles *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **101** 215302
- [33] Leadbeater M, Winiecki T, Samuels D C, Barenghi C F and Adams C S 2001 Sound emission due to superfluid vortex reconnections *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **86** 1410–3
- [34] Ruostekoski J and Dutton Z 2005 Engineering vortex rings and systems for controlled studies of vortex interactions in Bose–Einstein condensates *Phys. Rev. A* **72** 063626
- [35] Marzlin K-P, Zhang W and Wright E M 1997 Vortex coupler for atomic Bose–Einstein condensates *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **79** 4728–31
- [36] Dum R, Cirac J I, Lewenstein M and Zoller P 1998 Creation of dark solitons and vortices in Bose–Einstein condensates *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **80** 2972–5
- [37] Dutton Z and Ruostekoski J 2004 Transfer and storage of vortex states in light and matter waves *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **93** 193602
- [38] Andersen M F, Ryu C, Cladé P, Natarajan V, Vaziri A, Helmerson K and Phillips W D 2006 Quantized rotation of atoms from photons with orbital angular momentum *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **97** 170406
- [39] Matthews M R, Anderson B P, Haljan P C, Hall D S, Holland M J, Williams J E, Wieman C E and Cornell E A 1999 Watching a superfluid untwist itself: recurrence of Rabi oscillations in a Bose–Einstein condensate *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **83** 3358–61
- [40] Matthews M R, Anderson B P, Haljan P C, Hall D S, Wieman C E and Cornell E A 1999 Vortices in a Bose–Einstein condensate *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **83** 2498–501
- [41] Schmiegelow C T, Schulz J, Kaufmann H, Ruster T, Poschinger U G and Schmidt-Kaler F 2015 Excitation of an atomic transition with a vortex laser (arXiv:1511.07206)
- [42] Anderson B P, Haljan P C, Wieman C E and Cornell E A 2000 Vortex precession in Bose–Einstein condensates: observations with filled and empty cores *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **85** 2857–60

- [43] Kleckner D, Kauffman L H and Irvine W T M 2016 How superfluid vortex knots untie *Nat. Phys.* (doi:[10.1038/nphys3679](https://doi.org/10.1038/nphys3679))
- [44] Hall D S, Matthews M R, Ensher J R, Wieman C E and Cornell E A 1998 Dynamics of component separation in a binary mixture of Bose–Einstein condensates *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **81** 1539–42
- [45] Milnor J 1969 *Singular Points of Complex Hypersurfaces* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press)
- [46] King R P 2010 Knotting of optical vortices *PhD Thesis* University of Southampton
- [47] Alexander J W 1923 A lemma on systems of knotted curves *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA* **3** 93–5
- [48] Kivshar Y S and Agrawal G 2003 *Optical Solitons: From Fibers to Photonic Crystals* (San Diego, CA: Academic)
- [49] Dennis G R, Hope J J and Johnsson M T 2013 Xmds2: fast, scalable simulation of coupled stochastic partial differential equations *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **184** 201
- [50] Chiofalo M L, Succi S and Tosi M P 2000 Ground state of trapped interacting Bose–Einstein condensates by an explicit imaginary-time algorithm *Phys. Rev. E* **62** 7438–44
- [51] Ricca R L 2013 Impulse of vortex knots from diagram projections *Proc. IUTAM* **7** 21–8
- [52] Dennis M R, Götte J B, King R P, Morgan M A and Alonso M A 2011 Paraxial and nonparaxial polynomial beams and the analytic approach to propagation *Opt. Lett.* **36** 4452–4
- [53] Maucher F, Gardiner S A and Hughes I G 2015 Excitation of knotted vortex lines in matter waves: supporting data (<http://collections.durham.ac.uk/files/1n79h428d> and <http://dx.doi.org/10.15128/1n79h428d>)