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Evolution of static and dynamical density correlations in a one-dimensional soft-core gas from the Tonks-Girardeau limit to a clustering fluid.

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Repulsive soft-core atomic systems may undergo clustering if their density is high enough that core overlap is unavoidable. In one-dimensional quantum systems, it has been shown that this instability triggers a transition from a Luttinger liquid to various cluster Luttinger liquids. Here, we focus on the Luttinger liquid regime and theoretically study the evolution of key observables related to density fluctuations, that manifest a striking dependence on density. We tune the interaction so that the low-density regime corresponds to a Tonks-Girardeau gas, and show that as the density is increased the system departs more and more from Tonks-Girardeau behavior, displaying a much larger compressibility as well as rotonic excitations that finally drive the clustering transition. We compare various theoretical approaches, which are accurate in different regimes. Using quantum Monte Carlo methods and analytic continuation as a benchmark, we investigate the regime of validity of the mean-field Bogoliubov and the real-time multiconfiguration time-dependent Hartree-Fock approaches. Part of the behavior that we describe should be observable in ultracold Rydberg-dressed gases, provided that system losses are prevented.

I. INTRODUCTION

Particles interacting with repulsive soft-core potentials, which are flat at short distances, may manifest clustering when externally forced to relatively high densities, since the cores are bound to overlap and a potential energy gain can be obtained by forming groups of overlapping particles that repel each other. In the context of classical physics, a sufficient criterion was recognized for clustering, involving the Fourier transform of the potential [1–4].

While, in classical mechanics, clustering favored by the potential competes with entropic effects at finite temperature, in the quantum regime one may expect an interesting phase diagram even at zero temperature, due to the role of zero-point motion. In fact, supersolid behavior, characterized by the coexistence of crystal and superfluid order, has been investigated for soft-core bosons [5–10], and unconventional states have been predicted for soft-core fermions [11–13]. In one-dimensional (1D) systems, where the paradigm for quantum liquids is Luttinger liquid (LL) theory [14, 15], tendency to clustering manifests as a transition to cluster Luttinger liquids (CLL), on a lattice [16, 17] and in the continuum [18].

In the context of ultracold gases, soft-core potentials are relevant when considering Rydberg-dressed gases [5, 19, 20], where single atoms are in a coherent superposition of their ground state and a highly excited Rydberg state [21] obtained with off-resonant Rabi coupling. The resulting effective interaction between two Rydberg-dressed atoms is a soft shoulder potential, with a flat repulsive core of size R_c , related to the highly-excited orbital, and a repulsive van-der-Waals tail. Experiments are progressively increasing the coherence time of such systems [22–24], although they are mostly focusing on fast out-of-equilibrium dynamics simulating Ising models [25, 26], since equilibration is still a delicate issue due to decoherence to other Rydberg states. Although experimentally challenging, the regime in which soft-core poten-

tials induce clustering is quite intriguing from the theoretical point of view. Clustering effects in zero temperature quantum systems are best investigated by considering the statistics of density fluctuations, which characterize the dynamical $S(q, \omega)$ and the static $S(q)$ structure factors. In particular, the peaks in $S(q, \omega)$ identify well-defined collective density fluctuation modes $\omega(q)$, which are phonons at small momenta and may display significant structure at higher momenta. In [18], the dynamical structure factor of a soft-core 1D bosonic system without dissipation was studied across the LL-to-CLL transition, driven by increasing interaction strength at a fixed specific density. The LL phase, far from being structureless, was found to manifest a roton excitation, in qualitative accordance with mean-field theory, similarly to the corresponding phases in higher dimensions [5, 27]. A secondary roton, accessible only with a fully ab initio quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) simulation, was argued to be the hallmark of an emergent quantum Ising model. For the same potential, in the weakly-interacting but high-density regime, Ref. [28] showed that mean-field theory is quantitatively consistent with a variational approach based on a Gaussian expansion of the single-particle wavefunction around equally-spaced virtual cluster positions.

In the opposite regime of very low density, soft potentials are equivalent to the contact potential, and thus map to the Lieb-Liniger model [29]. In particular, by suitably tuning the interaction strength, Ref. [30] showed that a Tonks-Girardeau (TG) regime [31, 32] of impenetrable bosons, with its typical particle-hole flat dynamical structure factor, was accessible. In this article we explore the intriguing scenario of the evolution from a Tonks-Girardeau to a rotonic regime, and finally to a cluster phase, by only changing the density and keeping the interaction strength fixed. This is at variance with the pure Lieb-Liniger model in the hard-core limit, where the system remains in the TG regime whatever the density.

For the soft shoulder potential, we characterize this evolution by employing QMC methods complemented by analytic continuation of imaginary-time correlation functions, and an-

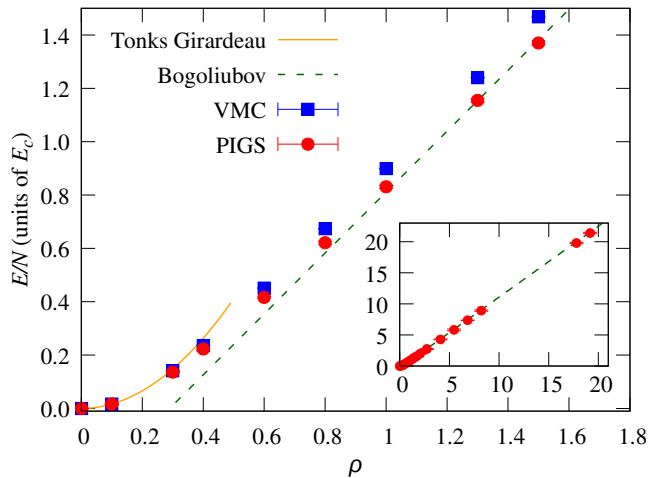


Figure 1. Energy per particle as a function of the density from QMC simulations, compared with the Tonks–Girardeau model E_{TG}/N (solid line) and to the shifted Bogoliubov result E_B/N (dashed line). Inset: PIGS results in a wider range of densities.

alyze the limits of validity of approaches such as mean-field Bogoliubov theory, Feynman approximation, and the multi-configuration time-dependent Hartree method.

In Sec. II we describe the Hamiltonian, the criterion for clustering and the theoretical methods that we employ to tackle the problem; in Sec. III we describe the results for the relevant observables, and in particular the spectrum of density fluctuations; in Sec. IV we draw conclusions.

II. MODEL AND METHODS

We consider a 1D system of N bosons interacting with the following Hamiltonian in configuration space:

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_i \Delta_{x_i} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{V_0}{r_{ij}^6 + R_c^6} \quad (1)$$

where m is the mass, x_i is the coordinate of particle i and $r_{ij} = |x_i - x_j|$ the distance of particles i and j , V_0 and R_c are the strength and the radius of the soft-core interaction potential. This is usually referred to as shoulder potential and has been considered as an effective model for Rydberg-dressed gases [5, 19, 20] at density smaller than or of the order of $1/R_c$. We consider no hard-core part in the shoulder potential, assuming that realistic quasi-1D configurations effectively smooth it out, analogously to dilute gases modeled with the Lieb-Liniger Hamiltonian [33, 34]. While we theoretically study also densities much higher than $1/R_c$, experimental applicability of our results in this regime is at the moment prevented due to increased losses, which can partially be reduced by using an underlying optical lattice. In the following we use R_c as the unit for length, $1/R_c$ for wavevectors, $E_c = \hbar^2/mR_c^2$ for energy and \hbar/E_c for time, leading to the dimensionless interaction strength $U = V_0/(R_c^6 E_c)$ and density $\rho = nR_c$.

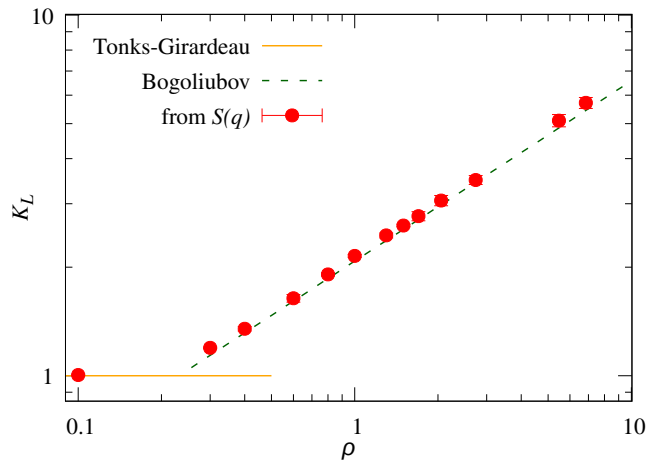


Figure 2. Log-log plot of the Luttinger parameter K_L as a function of the density ρ , extracted from the low-momentum behavior of the PIGS static structure factor, compared to the Tonks-Girardeau value $K_L = 1$ and the Bogoliubov result (dashed line, see text).

The Fourier transform of the potential [35]

$$\tilde{V}(q) \equiv \int V(x) e^{iqx} dx = \frac{U\pi}{3} e^{-\frac{|q|}{2}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{|q|\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + e^{-\frac{|q|}{2}} + \sqrt{3} \sin\left(\frac{|q|\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \right] \quad (2)$$

features a global minimum $\tilde{V}(q_c) < 0$ at $q_c \simeq 4.3$, corresponding to a typical length $b_c = 2\pi/q_c \simeq 1.46$. It has been shown that classically, even in the case of a completely repulsive potential, such a feature favors the formation of clusters at a mutual distance $\sim b_c$ [1, 2]. For the 1D system considered in the present case, an ordered phase is prevented by thermal fluctuations at all temperatures $T > 0$ [36, 37], even though classical simulations observed and characterized distinct signatures of clustering tendency [38]. When considering quantum effects at zero temperature, the cluster phase can be observed for large U or high density, and it manifests itself as a cluster Luttinger liquid [16–18].

In the dilute limit $\rho \ll 1$, the macroscopic properties of the system depend only on the scattering length a_{1D} . This universality regime was verified in Ref. [30], by showing that static and dynamical observables of the model (1) are compatible with those of the Lieb-Liniger [29, 39] and hard-rods [40] models, depending on whether the strength is smaller or, respectively, higher than $U = U_{\text{TG}} \simeq 1.09$. This interaction corresponds to $a_{1D} \sim 0$, so that at very low density the system behaves as a TG gas.

Here we fix the interaction at $U = U_{\text{TG}}$ and increase the density from the Tonks-Girardeau gas to a relatively more compressible, but strongly correlated liquid, until we observe cluster formation. This behavior, different from the Lieb-Liniger model, stems from the shape of the potential, implying a role of both na_{1D} and nR_c . Using different theoretical approaches, we calculate the zero-temperature values of the

energy per particle E/N , the pair distribution function $g_2(r)$, the dynamical $S(q, \omega) = \int dt e^{i\omega t} \langle e^{it\hat{H}} \hat{\rho}_q e^{-it\hat{H}} \hat{\rho}_{-q} \rangle / (2\pi N)$ and the static $S(q) = \langle \hat{\rho}_q \hat{\rho}_{-q} \rangle / N$ structure factors, where ρ_q is the density operator in momentum space and $\langle \dots \rangle$ stands for the ground-state expectation value.

A. Bogoliubov approach

In the standard mean-field approach to a bosonic (quasi-)condensate, the bosonic quantum field is replaced by a classical field $\Psi(x, t)$, and the Gross-Pitaevskii equation is obtained [5]:

$$i \frac{\partial \Psi(x, t)}{\partial t} = \left(-\frac{\Delta_x}{2} + \int V(x-x') |\Psi(x', t)|^2 dx' \right) \Psi(x, t) \quad (3)$$

By assuming a small perturbation with respect to a uniform condensate

$$\Psi(x, t) = e^{-i\mu t} \left(\sqrt{\rho} + u e^{-i[\varepsilon_B(q)t - qx]} - v^* e^{i[\varepsilon_B(q)t - qx]} \right), \quad (4)$$

where $|u|$ and $|v|$ are much smaller than $\sqrt{\rho}$ and $\mu = \rho g_B \equiv \rho \tilde{V}(0) = 2\pi\rho U/3$ is the ground-state chemical potential, one obtains the Bogoliubov de Gennes equations [27] that admit the analytical solution for the energy of excitations:

$$\varepsilon_B(q) = \sqrt{\varepsilon_0(q) [\varepsilon_0(q) + 2\rho \tilde{V}(q)]} \quad (5)$$

where $\varepsilon_0(q) = q^2/2$ is the energy of a free particle. Notice that in this approach all properties depend on the combined coupling ρU . However, given its assumption on the field, one expects it to be valid only for large enough densities [28]. In fact, the zero-density limit corresponds to the TG regime where surely the Bogoliubov approach breaks down. From Eq. (5) one may also infer the value of $\rho = \rho_{\text{CL}} \approx 20.65/U$ at which the Bogoliubov dispersion becomes imaginary close to $q = q_c$, due to the dominance of the negative contribution from $\rho \tilde{V}(q)$, signalling the breakdown of this approximation and cluster formation [18, 28]. In our study, this corresponds to $\rho_{\text{CL}} \approx 18.9$.

B. Quantum Monte Carlo methods

We employ two canonical ensemble QMC methods: variational Monte Carlo (VMC) [41] and Path Integral Ground State Monte Carlo (PIGS) [42, 43]. VMC evaluates expectation values $\langle \hat{O} \rangle_{\text{VMC}} = \langle \Psi_T | \hat{O} | \Psi_T \rangle / \langle \Psi_T | \Psi_T \rangle$ of various observables \hat{O} given an explicit trial wavefunction Ψ_T . The probability density to be sampled is $|\Psi_T(\{x_i\})|^2$, which depends on parameters to be optimized by minimizing the expectation value of energy or its variance. PIGS performs an imaginary-time evolution of the VMC trial state $|\Psi_\tau\rangle = \exp(-\tau\hat{H})|\Psi_T\rangle$. For sufficiently long projection, the ground state observables can be estimated with $\langle \hat{O} \rangle_0 \approx \langle \Psi_\tau | \hat{O} | \Psi_\tau \rangle / \langle \Psi_\tau | \Psi_\tau \rangle$, provided the trial state has a non-negligible overlap with the ground state. We employ a fourth-order pair-Suzuki approximation of the

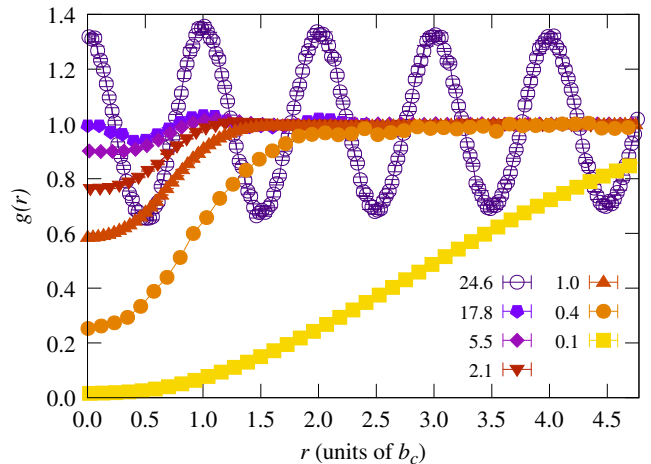


Figure 3. Pair distribution function for increasing densities ρ (symbols, PIGS). The distance between particles r is in units of the typical clustering distance b_c , to highlight its role at high density. Lines are a guide to the eye.

density matrix and notice that, for bosons, this approach has been shown to be unbiased even if $\Psi_T(\{x_i\}) = 1$ was used [44]. In practice, using a trial wavefunction which has been previously optimized for VMC guarantees rapid convergence of the PIGS method.

We typically simulate $N = 100$ particles (up to $N = 360$ in the cluster phase) using periodic boundary conditions in a segment of length $L = N/\rho$. As in [18, 30], we consider a two-body Jastrow form of the wavefunction:

$$\Psi_T(\{x_i\}) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j} [u(r_{ij}) + \chi(r_{ij})] \right\} \quad (6)$$

where $u(r_{ij})$ and $\chi(r_{ij})$ are the short-range and the long-range contributions, respectively. This form would be exact if the Hamiltonian could be diagonalized into the sum of two terms $H = H_{\text{rel}} + H_{\text{ph}}$, describing the short-range relative motion and the long-range phononic dynamics, respectively [45].

Short-range. The short-range correlation $\exp[-u(r)/2]$ is taken to be the solution of the two-body Schrödinger equation with an auxiliary potential, with the boundary condition that the wave-function has zero derivative at a distance $\bar{R} < L/2$. In the ultra-low density regime [30], we used a step auxiliary potential and tuned its height and radius so as to have the same 1D scattering length as for the shoulder potential. The resulting wavefunction is not suited to the moderate densities that we consider here: we therefore use a rescaled shoulder potential $V_{\text{eff}}(r) = sV(r/l)$, where the scaling parameters $s \approx 1$ and $l \approx 1$ are optimized with VMC. We also notice that for the stronger interactions that we considered in [18], a more refined auxiliary potential was needed, which included the mean-field effect of neighbouring clusters.

Long-range. The long-range contribution to the Jastrow factor, $\chi(r)$ allows for the correct description of phonons and

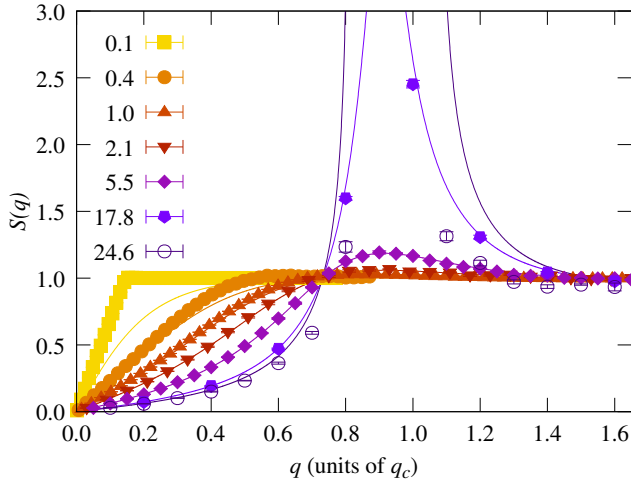


Figure 4. Static structure factor for increasing densities ρ (symbols, PIGS), compared to its Bogoliubov expression $S_B(q)$ (solid lines). Momentum is in units of q_c to highlight its role at high density.

is taken to be of the Reatto–Chester form [30, 45]:

$$\chi(r) = -\frac{\alpha_r}{\beta} \log \left[\frac{\sinh^\beta \left(\frac{\pi}{Lk_c} \right) + \sin^\beta \left(\frac{\pi r}{L} \right)}{\sinh^\beta \left(\frac{\pi}{Lk_c} \right) + 1} \right]. \quad (7)$$

where $k_c = 2\pi/\bar{R}$ and we typically use $\beta = 8$.

Once a sufficiently long τ is considered, further projection allows to estimate the imaginary-time intermediate scattering function. We perform analytic continuation of this function with the Genetic Inversion via Falsification of Theories (GIFT) [46–48] algorithm, which gives access to the real-frequency dynamical structure factor. This algorithm is capable to reconstruct both narrow and broad spectral features [40], so it is suited to investigate both the TG regime, dominated by particle-hole excitations, and the higher-density relatively more compressible regime, dominated by a single Bogoliubov excitation.

C. Feynman approximation

The zeroth momentum of the dynamical structure factor is $m_0(q) = \int_0^\infty S(q, \omega) d\omega = S(q)$. For a homogeneous system, the first momentum of the dynamical structure factor is determined by the f -sum rule $m_1(q) = \int_0^\infty \omega S(q, \omega) d\omega = \varepsilon_0(q)/\hbar$. These exact properties, together with the assumption that the dynamical structure factor is a delta function peaked at a single frequency, yields the Feynman approximation $S(q, \omega) = S(q)\delta(\omega - \varepsilon_{FA}(q)/\hbar)$ with $\varepsilon_{FA}(q) = \varepsilon_0(q)/S(q)$. We determine $\varepsilon_{FA}(q)$ using the static structure factor evaluated with the PIGS method described in the previous subsection.

The same single-mode approximation, together with the Bogoliubov dispersion of Eq. (5), allows to derive a Bogoliubov expression for the static structure factor $S_B(q) = \varepsilon_0(q)/\varepsilon_B(q)$.

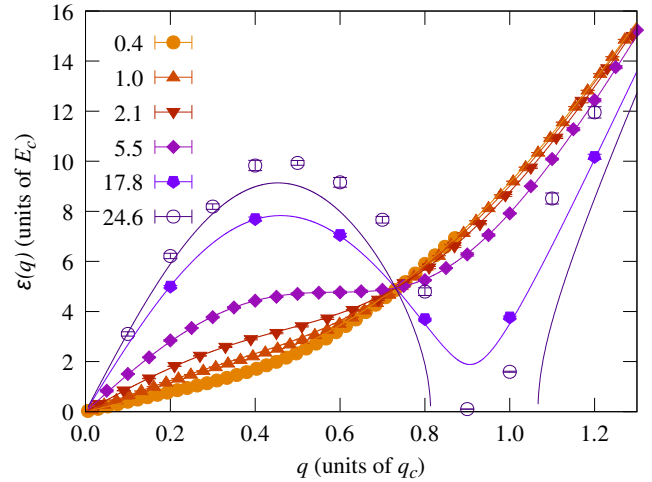


Figure 5. Feynman approximation of the dispersion relation $\varepsilon_{FA}(q)$, using the PIGS results for the static structure factor, for increasing densities, compared to the Bogoliubov expression $\varepsilon_B(q)$ (solid lines). Momenta are in units of q_c to highlight its role with increasing density.

D. Multiconfiguration time-dependent Hartree method

Real-time simulations are performed via the multiconfiguration time-dependent Hartree method (MCTDH) for identical particles [49, 50], using the MCTDH-X software [51–54]. This technique approximates the single-particle Hilbert space by means of a basis of M time-dependent orthonormal single-particle states $|\psi_k(t)\rangle$, which are called *orbitals*. If we denote by $|n_1 \dots n_M; t\rangle = |\mathbf{n}, t\rangle$ the symmetrized product-state in which n_k bosons occupy orbital $|\psi_k(t)\rangle$, then the MCTDH ansatz for a many-body state of N particles is the following superposition:

$$|\phi(t)\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{n}} C_{\mathbf{n}}(t) |\mathbf{n}, t\rangle, \quad (8)$$

where the expansion coefficients $C_{\mathbf{n}}(t)$ are time-dependent, and the sum runs over all the symmetrized product-states of N particles in M orbitals. Plugging the ansatz (8) into the time-dependent variational principle [55, 56] yields a coupled set of equations of motion for the coefficients $C_{\mathbf{n}}(t)$ and the orbitals $|\psi_k(t)\rangle$, whose solution gives the variationally optimized dynamics, which can be computed both in real and imaginary time. Note that the approximation lies in the dimensionality of the orbital basis, truncated to M , which is selected by physical considerations and computational resources' constraints [57].

III. RESULTS

In this section, we show the results of static properties such as the energy per particle, the Luttinger parameter, the pair distribution function and the static structure factor evaluated with QMC methods as a function of the density at fixed $U = U_{TG}$. Then, we approach the dynamics of density fluctuations using

various techniques described in Sec. II: we evaluate the energy dispersion in the Bogoliubov and Feynman approaches, the dynamical structure factor from analytic continuation of imaginary-time PIGS simulations and, finally, we show the energy of low-lying excited states obtained by MCTDH simulations.

A. Energy per particle and Luttinger parameter

We compute the zero-temperature energy per particle for increasing density both with the VMC and the PIGS methods. In Fig. 1 we report the results compared with the TG result $E_{\text{TG}}/N = \pi^2 \rho^2/6$. Only at very low density these two energies are compatible, while for $\rho \gtrsim 0.3$ they start to differ significantly. The increase in energy with density is slower than in the TG case, showing a relatively larger compressibility of the system. We ascribe this behavior to the fact that for increasing density the details of the shoulder potential start to matter and the absence of a hard core allows for particle overlap without large penalty. Indeed, the mean-field Bogoliubov equation of state $E_B/N = \rho g_B/2 + e_0$, shifted by a constant $e_0 \approx -0.33(1)E_c$ appears to be the main contribution to energy in the density range $1 \lesssim \rho \lesssim 20$. More accurate expressions for the energy in the high-density regime have been investigated in [28]. Interestingly, the (non-shifted) Bogoliubov expression coincides with the mean-field, van der Waals approximation for the interaction contribution to the energy per particle of a *classical* 1D fluid with the same potential considered here, even though it should be recalled that at $T = 0$ the classical system is actually a crystal at all densities and interaction strengths.

Let us now focus on the Luttinger parameter K_L of 1D bosonization theory [14, 15], which is related to the sound velocity c of a homogeneous system via $c = \pi\rho/K_L$. The Luttinger parameter measures how compressible a fluid is with respect to an ideal Fermi gas at the same density, thus for the TG gas $K_L = 1$, while $K_L > 1$ indicates a more compressible fluid and $K_L < 1$ a less compressible one such as the super Tonks-Girardeau or the hard-rod gases [40, 58, 59]. The value of K_L can be derived from the energy per particle via the compressibility $\kappa^{-1} = \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho^2 \frac{\partial (E/N)}{\partial \rho} \right)$ and using the relation $K_L^2 = \pi^2 \rho^3 \kappa$. Moreover, it can be obtained from a linear fit of the static structure factor at small momenta using the relation $S(q)/q \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 0} K_L/(2\pi\rho)$ [45]. In particular, for the Reatto-Chester long-range Jastrow factor one finds the relation $\alpha_r = 2/K_L$.

In Fig. 2 we show the results from the fit of $S(k)$. For $\rho = 0.1$ we are recovering the TG value $K_L = 1$, as expected. However, already at $\rho = 0.3$ strong deviations from the TG model are visible. A weakly-interacting bosonic fluid behavior is confirmed by comparison to the Bogoliubov result $K_L = \pi\sqrt{\rho/g_B} = \sqrt{3\pi\rho/2U}$ [18].

B. Pair distribution function

In Figure 3 we show the evolution of the pair distribution function for increasing densities. For $\rho = 0.1$, $g(r)$ approaches the one expected for the ideal Fermi gas (IFG), as expected in the TG low-density limit. However, already at $\rho = 0.3$ the pair distribution function is not zero anymore for $r \rightarrow 0$. The small-distance depletion is gradually lost when the density increases, leading to a saturation in the large density limit and even to the manifestation of a local maximum at contact and then to significant oscillations in the cluster regime $\rho \gtrsim \rho_{\text{CL}}$. It is important to notice that such peaks appear at multiples $r = 2\pi/q_c$, independent of density.

As already pointed out for the energy, also the behavior of $g(r)$ is similar to that brought out in former studies of its classical counterpart at $T \neq 0$: as ρ is increased, at first $g(r)$ approaches 1 over the whole r range, meaning that correlations become weaker and weaker. This effect is due to the soft-core character of the interaction, which allows mutual overlap of the particles, thereby depressing density fluctuations, and is the reason why the mean-field approximation provides an accurate description of the fluid regime of the system at relatively high density. For soft-core interactions of the so-called Q^+ class [1], i.e., featuring a monotonically decreasing Fourier transform, this loss of correlations would go on indefinitely, and the mean-field picture would become exact in the $\rho \rightarrow \infty$ limit [60]. Instead, for interactions belonging to the Q^\pm class [1] as in the present case, whereby the Fourier transform presents an absolute minimum at nonzero wave vector, strong density modulations eventually appear as the stability limit of the fluid phase is approached, beyond which the cluster crystal takes over.

C. Static structure factor

In Figure 4 we show the evolution of the static structure factor for increasing densities. As for the pair distribution function, for $\rho = 0.1$ the static structure factor approaches the IFG result: $S_{\text{IFG}}(q) = q/(2\pi\rho)$ for $q < 2\pi\rho$, $S_{\text{IFG}}(q) = 1$ for $q \geq 2\pi\rho$. At higher densities, the behavior of $S(q)$ departs more and more from the IFG result and is well described by the mean-field result $S_B(q)$, except for the simulation at the density $\rho = 24.6$ in the cluster phase. The static structure factor shows higher peaks for increasing ρ , all located at $q = q_c$. In a finite system one cannot see a true divergence at $q = q_c$, but, in the harmonic approximation for the cluster phase [18], the height of the peak scales with the number of bosons as $N^{1-2K_L/N_{\text{CL}}^2}$, where N_{CL} is the number of particles per cluster.

D. Dynamical Structure Factor

We discuss the collective density excitations of the system in three ways: we first compare the single-mode approximations of the Bogoliubov and Feynman approaches, then we evaluate the full dynamical structure factor via analytic continuation of PIGS imaginary-time data, and finally we perform real-time

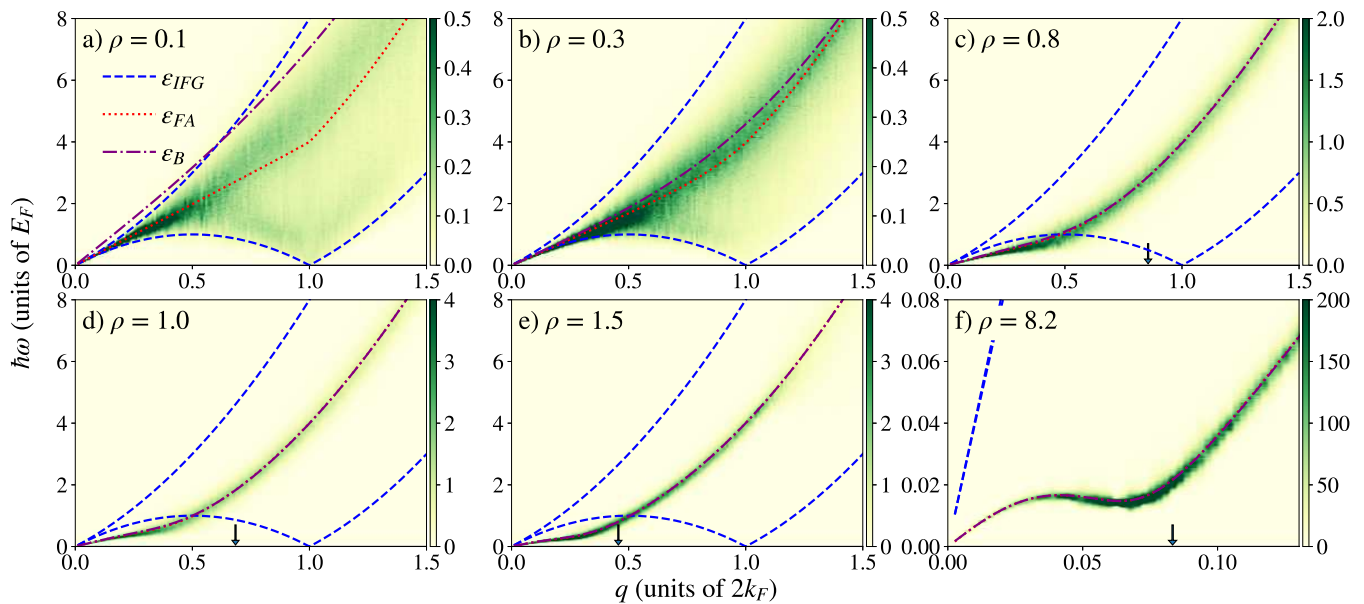


Figure 6. (color online) Panels a-f: Dynamical structure factors for the densities $\rho = 0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 8.2$ from the analytic continuation of PIGS data, in units of the corresponding \hbar/E_F . The structure factors have been represented by a color map in the (q, ω) domain, with higher values of $S(q, \omega)$ corresponding to darker shades of green. The figure also shows the curves corresponding to the ideal Fermi gas particle-hole boundaries ε_{IFG} (blue dashed lines) and to the Feynman sum-rule ε_{FA} (red dotted line) and Bogoliubov ε_B (purple dash-dotted line) approximations. In panels c-f, an arrow indicates the momentum $q = q_c$ in units of $2k_F$, and ε_B essentially coincides with ε_{FA} . Notice that the cutoff of $S(q, \omega)$ is customized for each panel to highlight the dominant features and that panel f is magnified, to highlight the rotonic region.

simulations of long wavelength excitations via the MCTDH method.

For intermediate densities, far from the TG regime, but not so high to have clusters, we expect the Bogoliubov approximation to be valid. This hypothesis can be tested by comparing $\varepsilon_B(q)$ to the dispersion relation $\varepsilon_{FA}(q)$ which is obtained from the static structure factor calculated with the PIGS method. Fig. 5 shows that the two approaches are quantitatively consistent up to at least $\rho \simeq 18$, indicating that a single-mode approximation is indeed adequate.

Given the reliability of the Bogoliubov approximation for the dispersion, it is also easy to explain the apparent fixed point in the curves, once those are expressed in units of q_c for momenta and E_c for energy. It is clear that $\varepsilon_B(q)$ does not depend on density at momentum $q_0 \simeq 3.14q_c$, which corresponds to the first zero of $\tilde{V}(q)$. At $q = q_0$, then $\varepsilon_B(q_0) = \varepsilon_0(q_0) \simeq 4.94E_c$.

In Fig. 6 we show the full dynamical structure factor as extracted from GIFT analytic continuation of imaginary-time PIGS correlation functions [18, 48].

In Ref. [30] we showed that $S(q, \omega)$ at $\rho = 0.001$ and $U = U_{TG}$ was consistent, for each q , with a flat spectrum in between the two particle-hole boundaries $\varepsilon_{IFG}(q) = |k_F q \pm q^2/2|$, similarly to the TG model. In panel a of Fig. 6, we observe that at $\rho = 0.1$, $S(q, \omega)$ has nonzero weight in the same region predicted by the TG model, but the energy excitation spectrum is more peaked around the Feynman approximation, showing the predominance of certain frequencies. Therefore, the dynamical structure factor is more sensitive than the pair dis-

tribution function and the static structure factor in signalling a departure from the low-density TG limit.

The accumulation of spectral weight close to a single mode is gradually more evident going to densities $\rho = 0.3, 0.8$ (panels b,c). For higher densities (panels d-f) a single mode can be ascertained, with a residual width that is partially due to the analytic continuation method. In this Figure, differently from Fig. 5, we scale frequency and momentum with the effective Fermi energy $E_F = \hbar^2 \pi^2 n^2 / 2m$ and twice the Fermi momentum $2k_F = 2\pi n$, respectively, which are the relevant scales in the TG regime. A small arrow in panels (c-f) marks the position of the special clustering momentum q_c . At density $\rho = 8.2$ (panel f) a roton is apparent, consistently with the dispersion in Fig. 5. We have not performed GIFT continuations at higher density, since high resolution at small momenta requires very large systems and long imaginary-time projections.

E. Low-lying excited states via MCTDH

We performed a series of MCTDH simulations of $N = 12$ particles with up to $M = 12$ orbitals in periodic boundary conditions. N was limited by the computational costs; $M = 12$ was deemed sufficient because the comparison of the MCTDH ground state energy with PIGS results shows very good agreement, and tests with higher M yielded relative corrections to the energy of order 10^{-3} or lower, at the expense of a much higher computational cost. In the conditions studied here

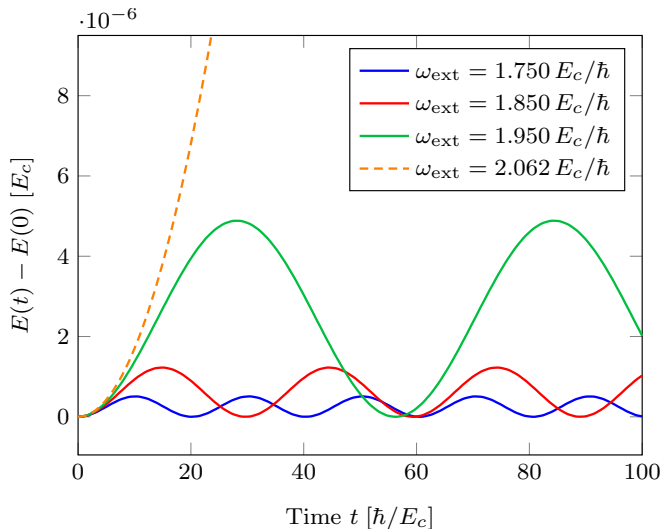


Figure 7. Energy oscillations during the propagation of a 12-particle system at interaction $U = U_{\text{TG}}$ and density $\rho = 2.05$, subject to the time-dependent perturbation (9) with amplitude $A = 10^{-4} E_c$. The simulations with $\omega_{\text{ext}} = 1.750, 1.850, 1.950 E_c/\hbar$ show that, as ω_{ext} approaches $\omega(k_{\text{min}})$, the oscillations grow in amplitude and decrease in frequency. If their frequencies ω_E are used to infer the excitation energy, the result for all three simulations is $\omega(k_{\text{min}}) \simeq 2.062$. Indeed, a simulation with $\omega_{\text{ext}} = 2.062$ (dashed line, only partially shown) exhibits no oscillation during the time of the simulation, but rather a steady energy growth.

($U = U_{\text{TG}}$), we observe that by increasing the density, the convergence with M becomes faster. This is probably due to the system being relatively more compressible at higher density than in the TG regime, consistently with the adequacy of the Bogoliubov approximation.

To investigate the low-lying excited states, we simulate the real-time evolution of the system subject to a time-dependent perturbation potential of the form:

$$V_{\text{ext}}(x, t) = A \sin(k_{\text{min}}x - \omega_{\text{ext}}t), \quad (9)$$

where the amplitude A is much smaller than the interparticle interaction strength, $k_{\text{min}} = 2\pi/L$ is the lowest wave vector compatible with periodic boundary conditions, ω_{ext} is the probing frequency. As a consequence of the perturbation, the wavefunction of the system gains a small component on the excited state of momentum k_{min} and energy $E(k_{\text{min}})$. If the perturbation was removed, the evolution of this superposition would conserve energy and would be periodic with frequency given by the energy difference between the excited state and the ground state: $\omega(k_{\text{min}}) = (E(k_{\text{min}}) - E_{\text{gs}})/\hbar$. However, in the persistence of the time-dependent perturbation, the energy is not conserved, but it increases when the oscillations of the system and the perturbation are in phase, and decreases when they are in phase opposition. Hence, the energy oscillates with frequency $\omega_E = |\omega_{\text{ext}} - \omega(k_{\text{min}})|$.

The simulation procedure is as follows. The system is first relaxed over a static version ($\omega_{\text{ext}} = 0$) of the potential (9) to reduce initial transients. Then a real-time evolution with a probing frequency ω_{ext} is performed. The frequency of the

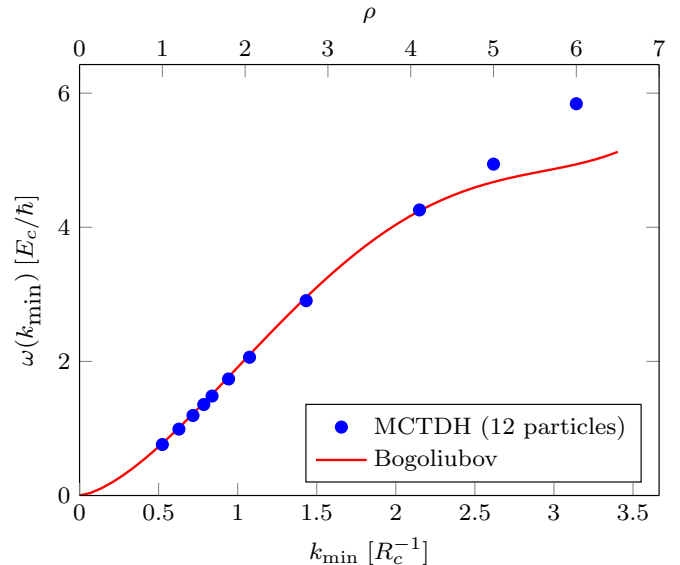


Figure 8. Excitation energy of the low-lying excited states obtained by MCTDH simulations on a system of 12 particles, compared to the Bogoliubov spectrum. Note that these results have been obtained for systems with different densities, which are reported on the upper x-axis.

energy oscillations ω_E is measured, and the excitation energy is computed as $\omega(k_{\text{min}}) = \omega_{\text{ext}} \pm \omega_E$. To determine the correct sign, a second simulation with a different ω_{ext} is needed. We expect this method to work if the excitation spectrum exhibits a single phononic mode and if there are not non-phononic excitations at lower energy. Figure 7 shows an example of this method which illustrates how the energy oscillations change as ω_{ext} approaches $\omega(k_{\text{min}})$.

Figure 8 shows the resulting $\omega(k_{\text{min}})$. Please note that as k_{min} changes also the density ρ changes, since $k_{\text{min}} = 2\pi/L = 2\pi\rho/12$. For densities in the range to $1 \leq \rho \lesssim 3$, the Bogoliubov frequencies are in excellent agreement with the MCTDH results. Conversely, at higher densities the two curves become very different and the Bogoliubov values are lower than the MCTDH results. These differences are likely due to the size effects present in this small system of 12 particles, that become stronger for higher densities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have shown that by varying the density, a 1D system of bosons with a suitably tuned shoulder interaction manifests a gradual crossover between a Tonks-Girardeau gas, where the density fluctuation spectrum is dominated by particle-hole excitations, to a relatively more compressible fluid dominated by a single Bogoliubov mode displaying a rotonic excitation close to a typical momentum independent of density. By using QMC results as a benchmark, we observed that mean-field theory is accurate in a wide range of densities, and devised a real-time protocol to study phononic excitations in this system with MCTDH. For even higher den-

sities, a transition occurs towards large overlapping clusters. Future prospects include the characterization of this transition, which is expected to be different than the 1D quantum Ising universality class that is relevant to densities compatible with two-particle clusters [18]. Other interesting prospects are the study of trapped quasi-1D configurations [34] with QMC and the investigation of quenches in real-time dynamics with MCTDH, possibly with fermions [26].

Data and scripts to reproduce the figures in this paper are available online (see Ref. [61]).

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