

TPNI2025- XX conference on Theoretical Nuclear Physics

Exploring neutron star's glitches with rotating supersolids

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October 1, 2025



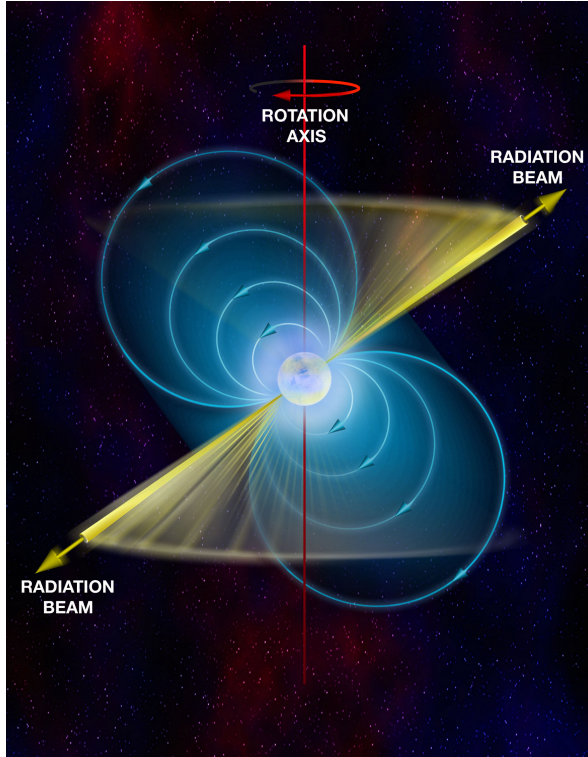
Bland, Ferlaino, Mannarelli, Poli, ST, Few-body Systems, 65, 81 (2024)
Poli, Bland, Mark, White, Ferlaino, ST, Mannarelli PRL 65, 81 (2023)



Outline

- Quantum vortices
- The supersolid platform
- Angular momentum of vortices
- Vortices and Structure

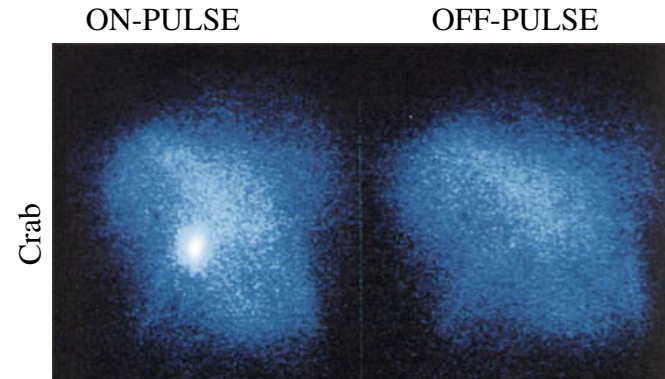
Neutron stars



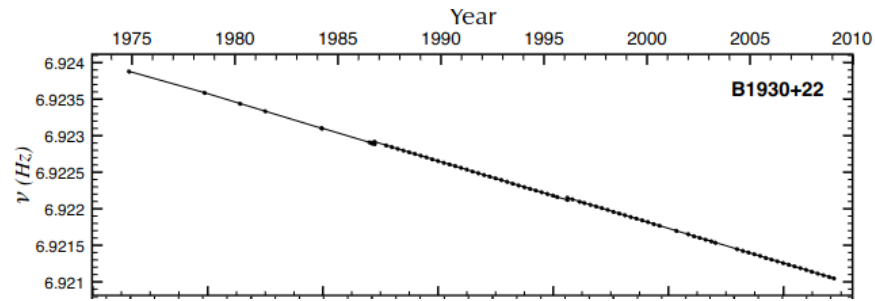
$$M \sim 1 \div 2M_{\odot}$$

$$R \sim 10\text{km}$$

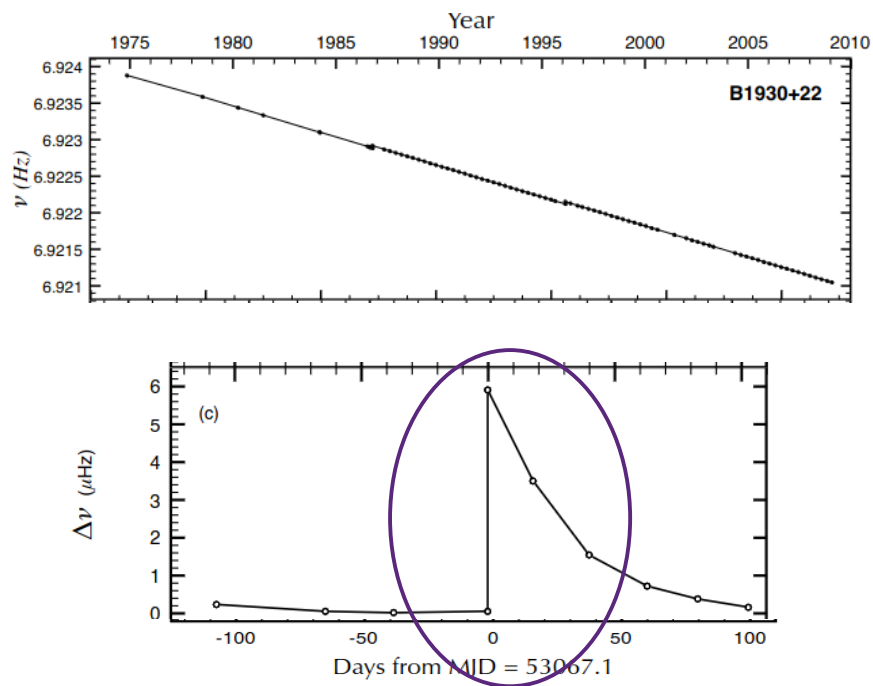
$$T \sim \text{keV}$$



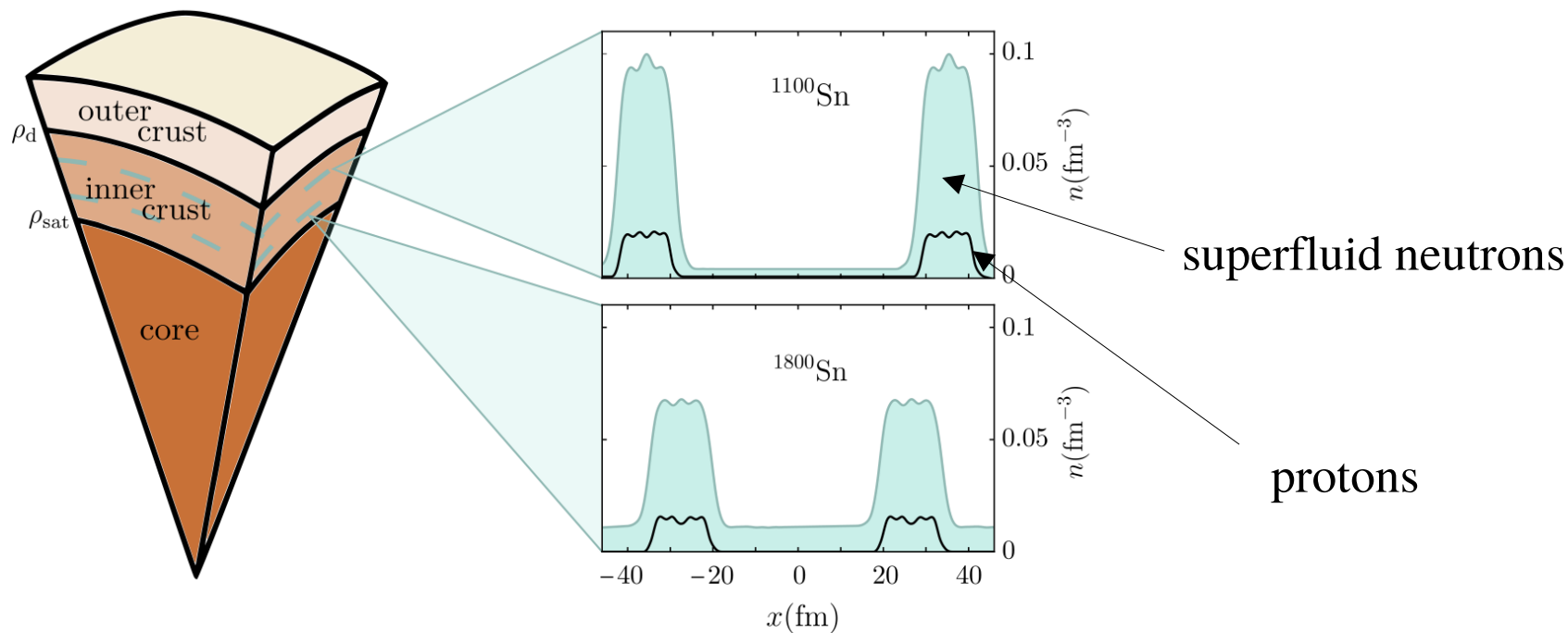
The glitch signal



The glitch signal



Role of superfluidity

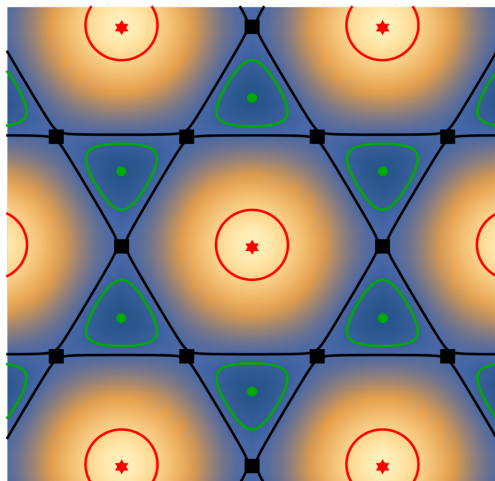


Vortex trajectories (toy model)

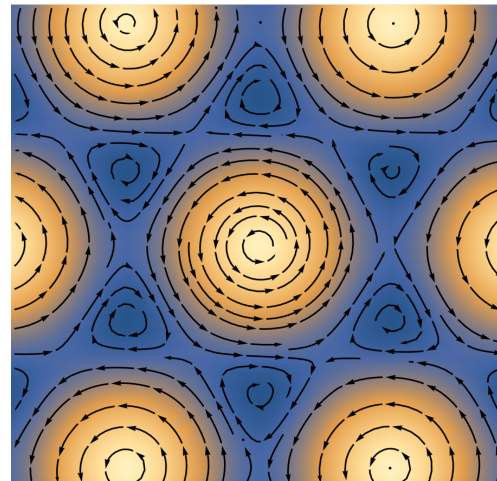
$$\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \rho_0 \left(1 + C \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos(\mathbf{q}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}) \right)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_v = \frac{\hbar}{m} \{ \nabla(\Phi - \gamma \log \sqrt{\rho}) - \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla(\log \sqrt{\rho} + \gamma \Phi) \}$$

No Dissipation



With dissipation



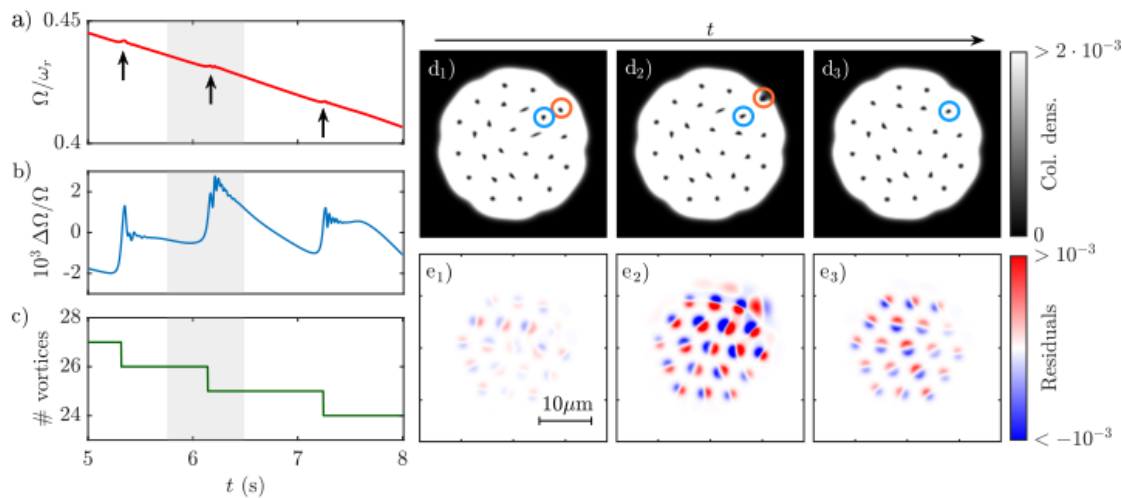
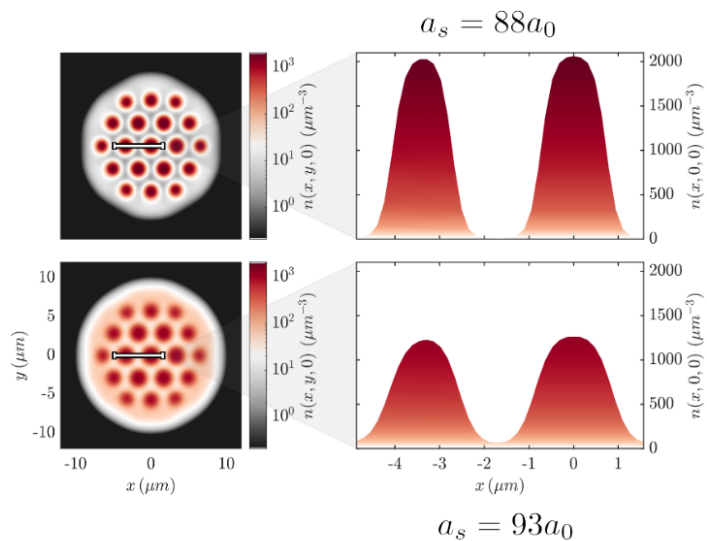
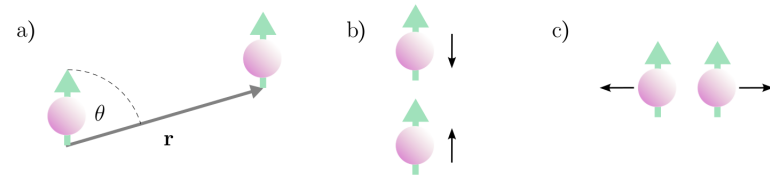
Pomeau, Rica, PRL 72, 2624 (1994)

Alana, Modugno, Capuzzi, Jezek, PRA 110, 023306 (2024)

Bland, Ferlaino, Mannarelli, Poli, ST, Few-body Systems, 65, 81 (2024)

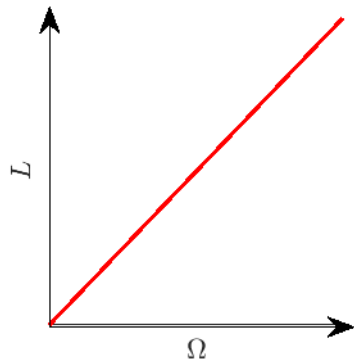
Glitches in rotating supersolids

Numerical simulations with ultracold highly magnetic atoms in the supersolid phase



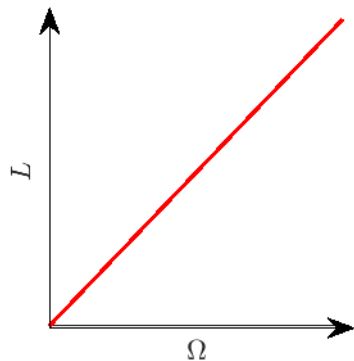
Response to an external rotation

Solid-like

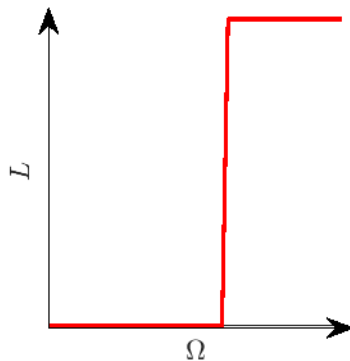


Response to an external rotation

Solid-like



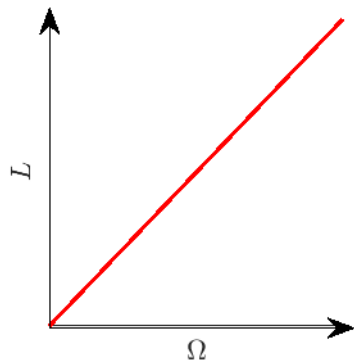
Superfluid-like



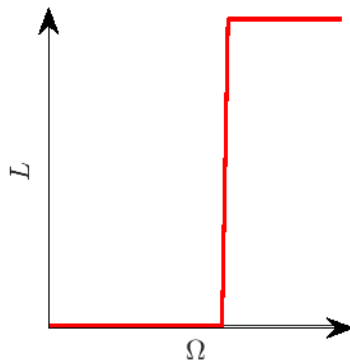
Supersolid-like

Rotating a supersolid

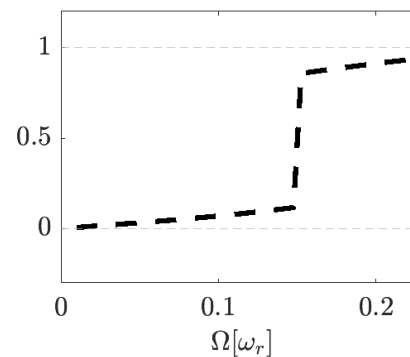
Solid-like



Superfluid-like



Supersolid



Bottcher, ..., Pfau, PRX 9, 011051 (2019)
Tanzi, ..., Modugno, PRL 122, 130405 (2019)
Chomaz, ..., Ferlaino, PRX 9, 021012 (2019)

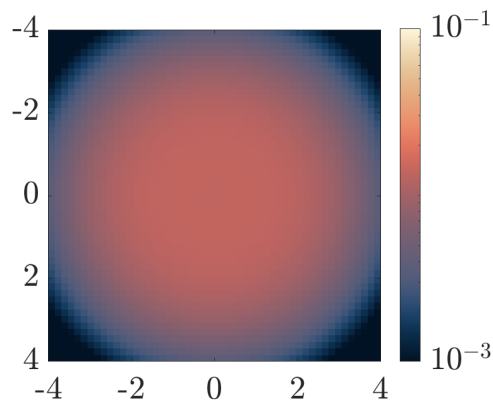
Casotti, Poli, ..., Ferlaino, Nature 635, 327–331 (2024)

Simulating the system

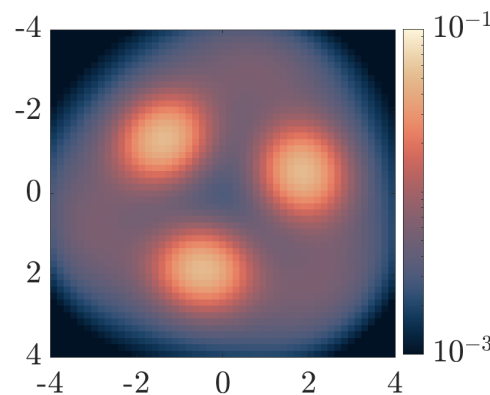
Solving the Gross- Pitaevskii equation we have the wavefunction

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{n(\mathbf{x})}e^{iS(\mathbf{x})} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{v} = \hbar \nabla S / m \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle \hat{L}_z \rangle$$

Uniform

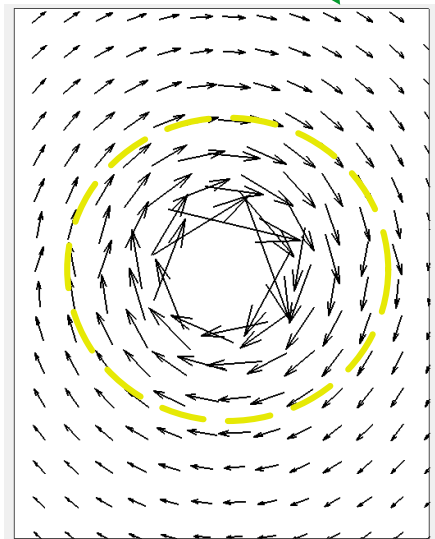


Supersolid



Helmholtz decomposition

$$\boldsymbol{v}(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{v}_c(\boldsymbol{x}) + \boldsymbol{v}_i(\boldsymbol{x})$$



Incompressible

Component

Vortex contribution

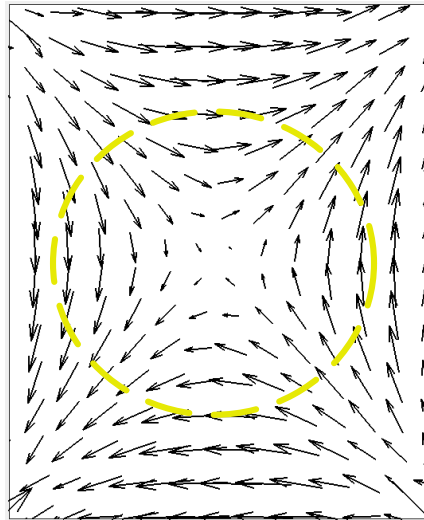
Vortex
quantization

Decomposing the velocity field

$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{v}_c(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{v}_i(\mathbf{x})$$

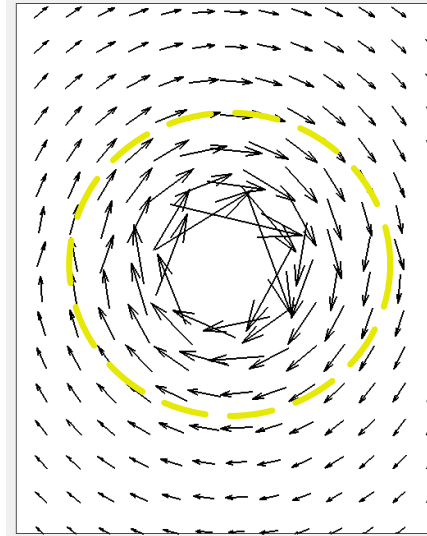
**Compressible
Component**
Everything else

Vanishing
circulation



**Incompressible
Component**
Vortex contribution

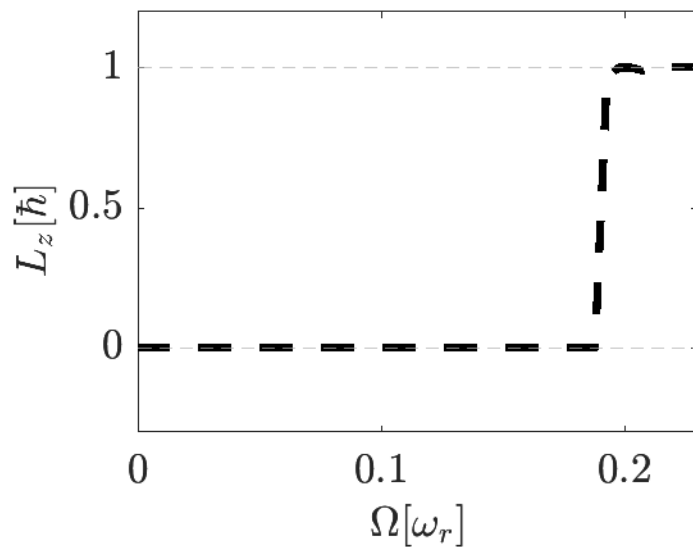
Vortex
quantization



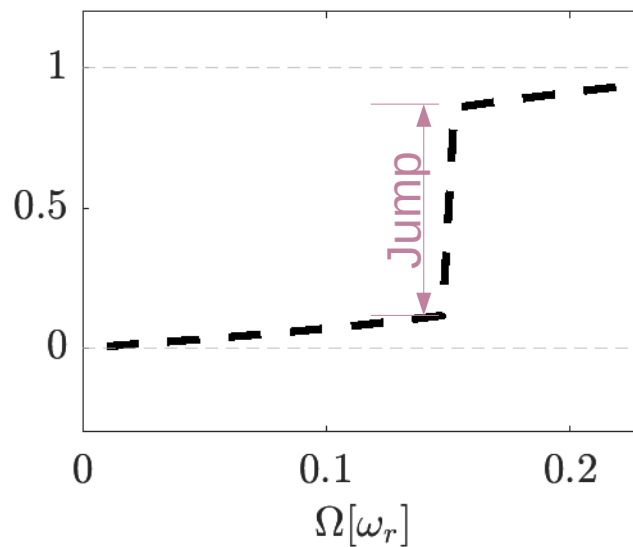
Ground states

$$L_z = m \int d^3\mathbf{x} n(\mathbf{x}) [\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{v}]_z$$

Uniform



Supersolid

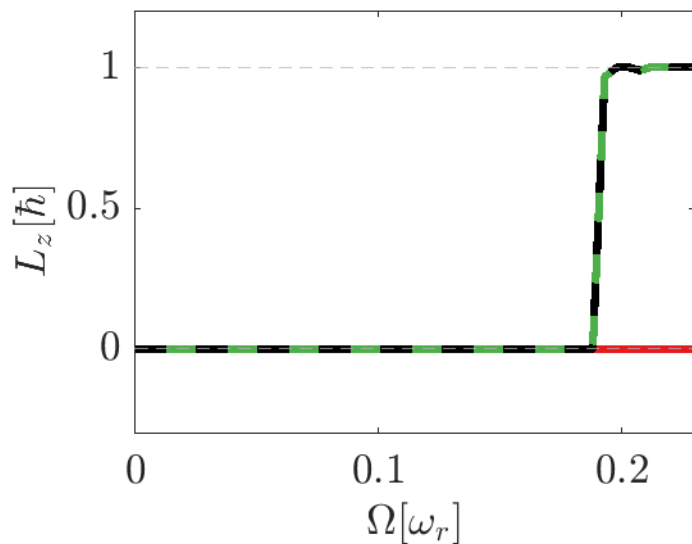


Roccuzzo, ..., Stringari, PRL 124, 045702 (2020)
 Gallemi, ..., Recati PRA 102, 023322 (2020)

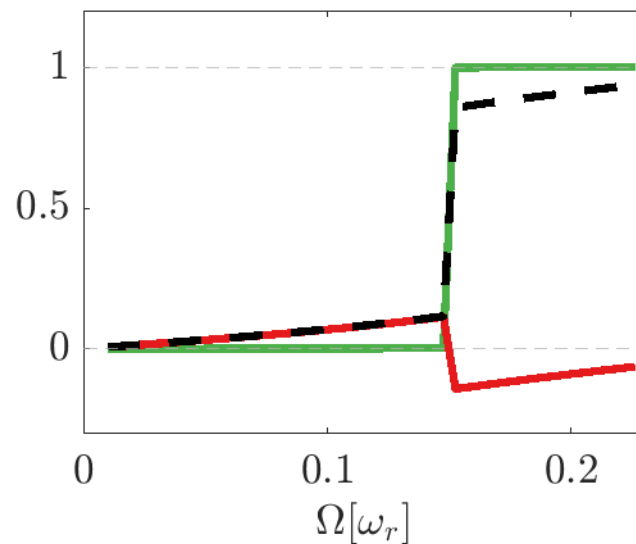
Ground states

$$L_z = m \int d^3\mathbf{x} n(\mathbf{x}) [\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{v}]_z = \underbrace{L_c}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{L_i}_{\text{green}}$$

Uniform

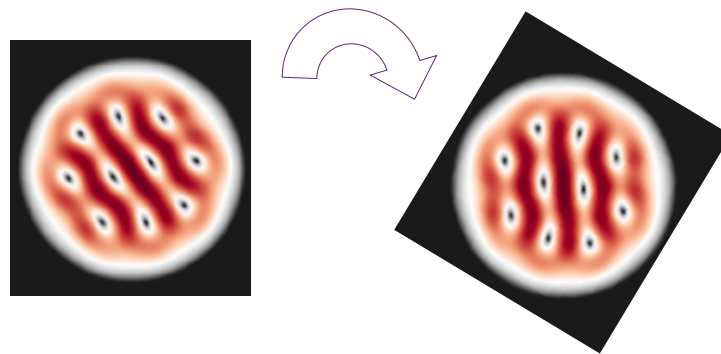
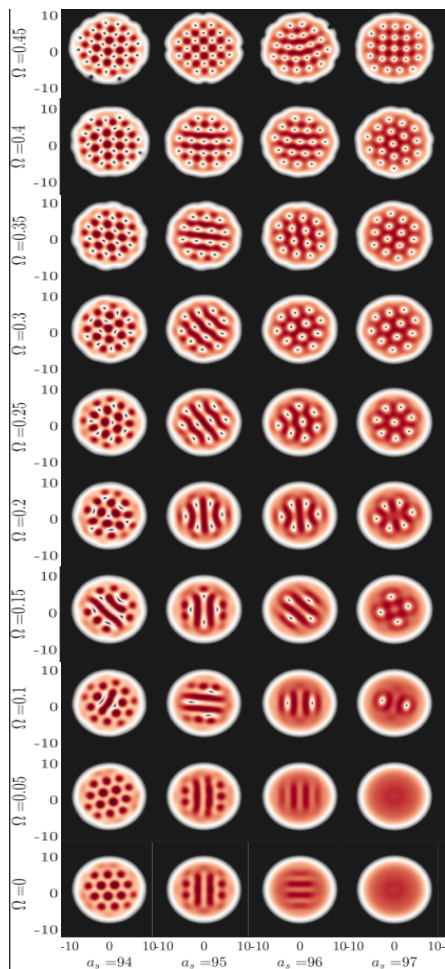


Supersolid

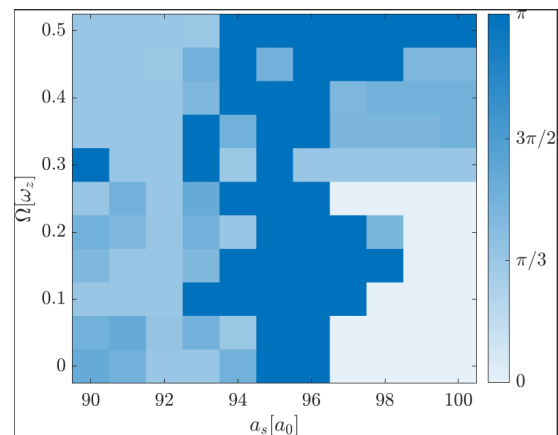


ST, Poli, Mannarelli, Ferlaine, *Manuscript in preparation*

Vortex-induced modulation



Periodicity or angular correlation



Conclusions

Modulated superfluids have complex response to rotation

The presence of vortices can modify the structure



Massimo Mannarelli



Elena Poli



Francesca Ferlaino

Thank you for listening



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Backup slides

The eGPE operator

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\psi; a_s, a_{\text{dd}}, \boldsymbol{\omega}] = & -\frac{\hbar^2 \nabla^2}{2m} + \frac{1}{2}m \left[\omega_r^2 (x^2 + y^2) + \omega_z^2 z^2 \right] \\ & + \int d^3 \mathbf{r}' U(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') |\psi(\mathbf{r}', t)|^2 - \mu \\ & + \gamma_{\text{QF}} |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^3 ,\end{aligned}$$

$$U(\mathbf{r}) = (4\pi\hbar^2 a_s/m) \delta(\mathbf{r}) + (3\hbar^2 a_{\text{dd}}/m) [(1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta) / |\mathbf{r}|^3]$$

Simulating the system

$$i\hbar\partial_t\psi = (\alpha - i\gamma)\left[\mathcal{L}[\psi; a_s, a_{\text{dd}}, \boldsymbol{\omega}] - \Omega(t)\hat{L}_z\right]\psi$$

$$\psi(\mathbf{x}) = \sqrt{n(\mathbf{x})}e^{iS(\mathbf{x})} \implies \mathbf{v} = \hbar\nabla S/m \implies \langle\hat{L}_z\rangle$$

Helmholtz decomposition

$$\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{v}_c(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{v}_i(\mathbf{x})$$


$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}_c = \frac{\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}})}{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}} \qquad \hat{\mathbf{v}}_i = \hat{\mathbf{v}} - \frac{\mathbf{k}(\mathbf{k} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{v}})}{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}}$$

- Responsible of the linear response of the system
- Longitudinal component, describes a compression of the flow $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}_c = 0$

- Curl-free

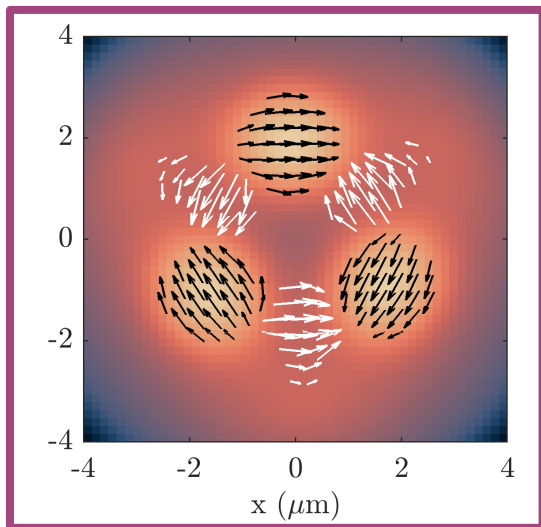
- Contains quantum vortices, and is related to vorticity

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \nabla \times \mathbf{v}_i = \kappa \hat{z} \delta(x - x_c) \delta(y - y_c)$$

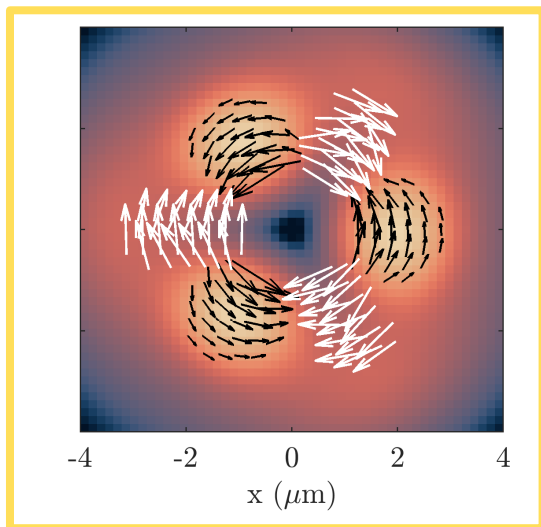
- Transverse component, describes incompressible flow $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}_i = 0$

- Divergence-free

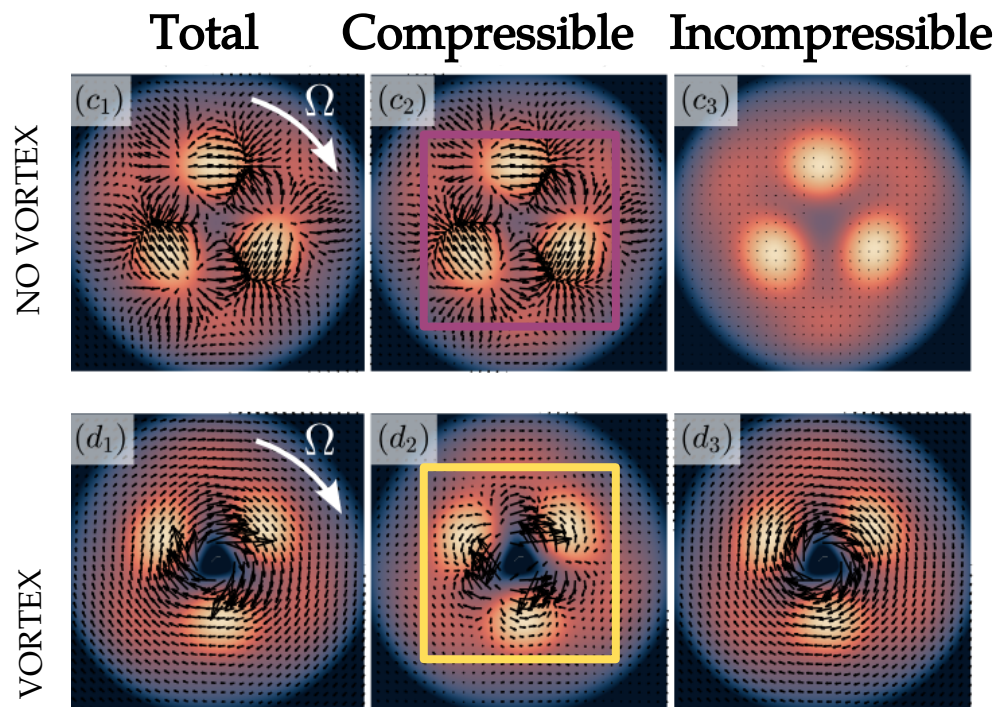
Counterflow
in the low
density
region



Counterflow
in the density
peaks

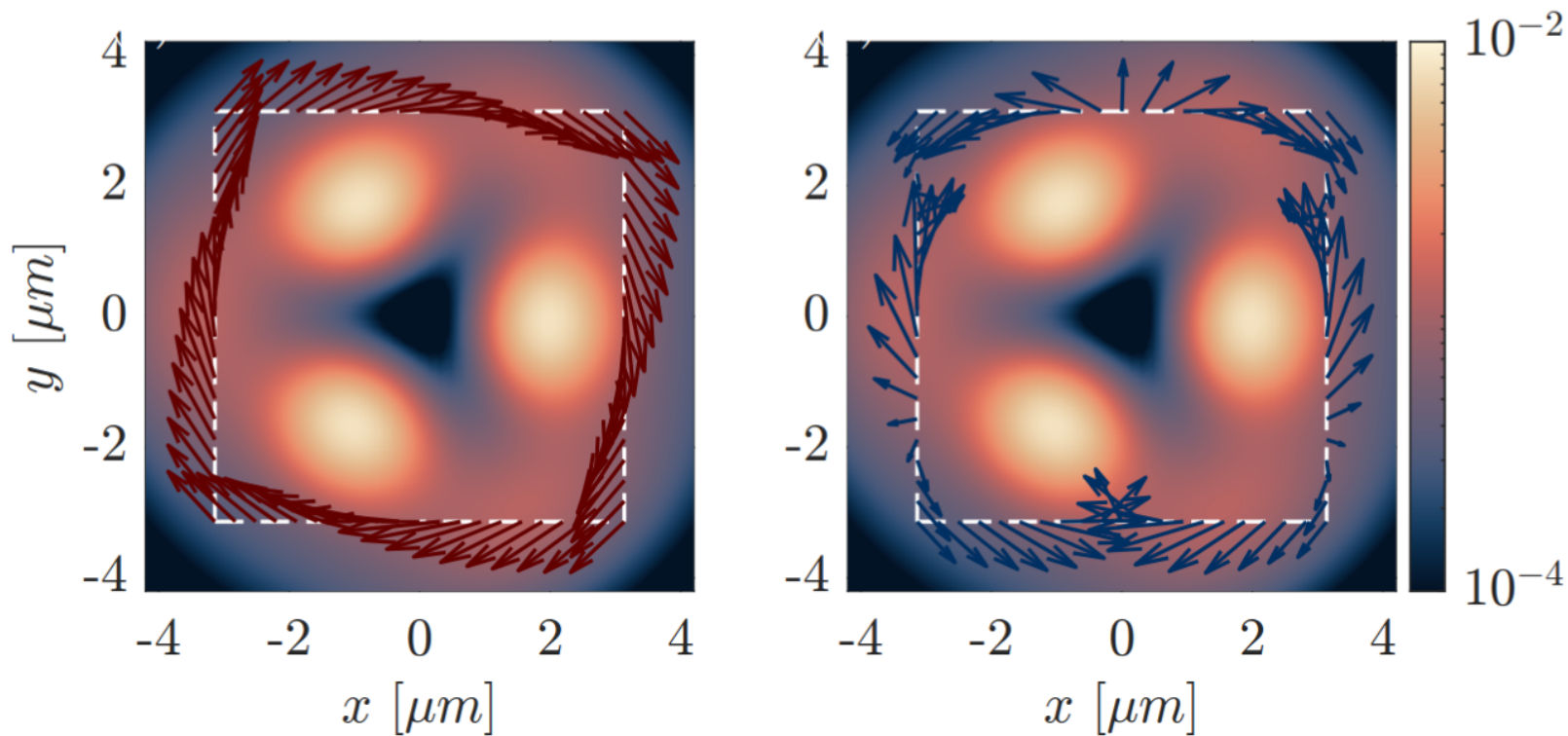


Supersolid

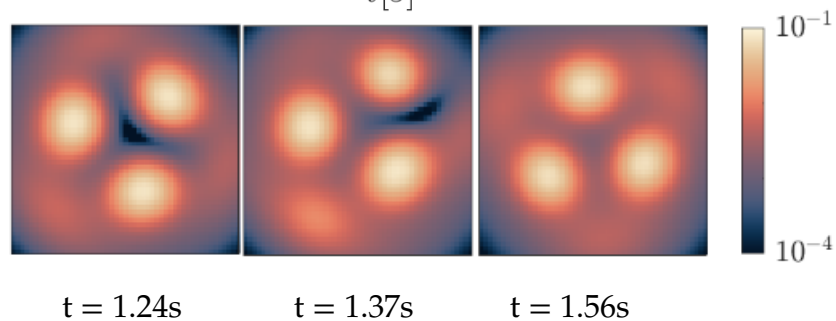
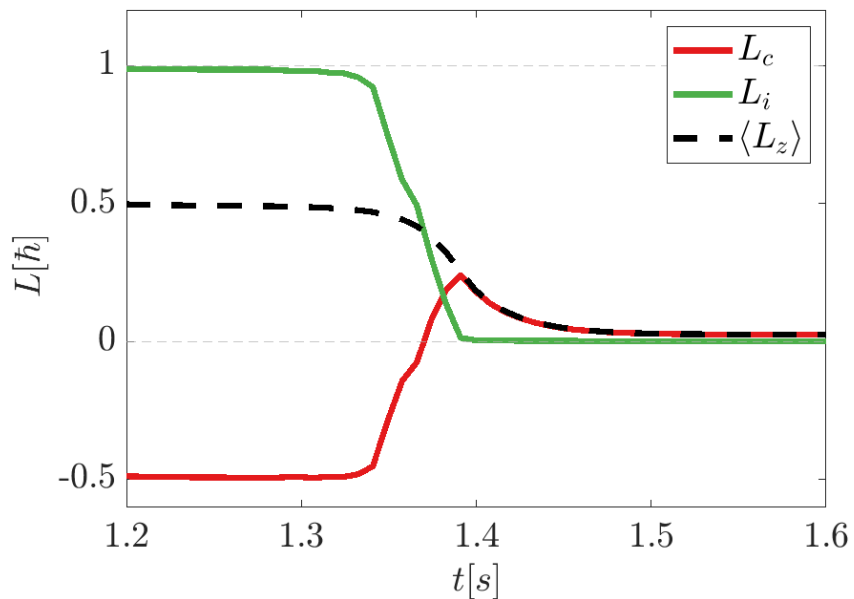
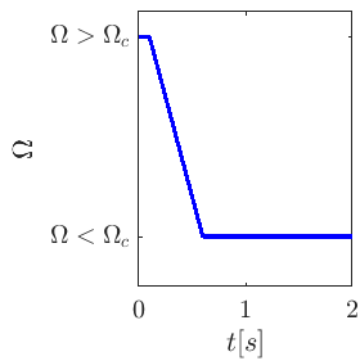


ST, Poli, Mannarelli, Ferlaino, *Manuscript in preparation*

A useful test

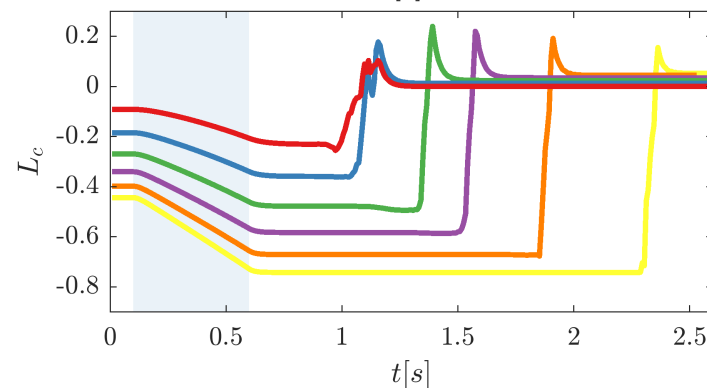
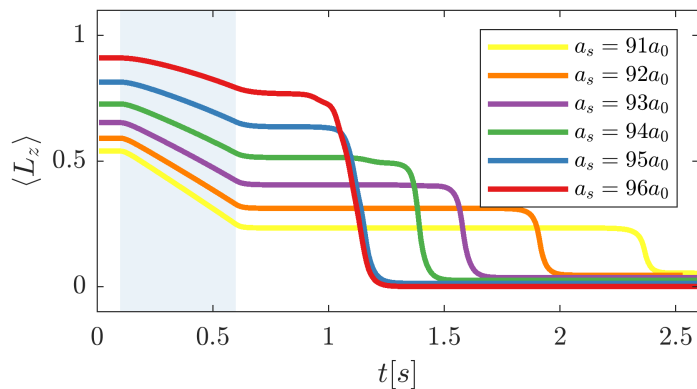
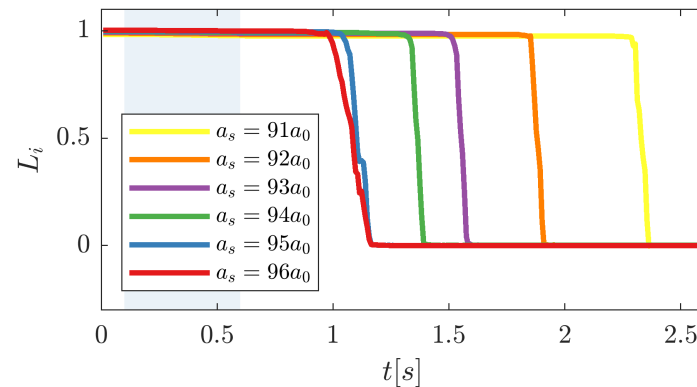
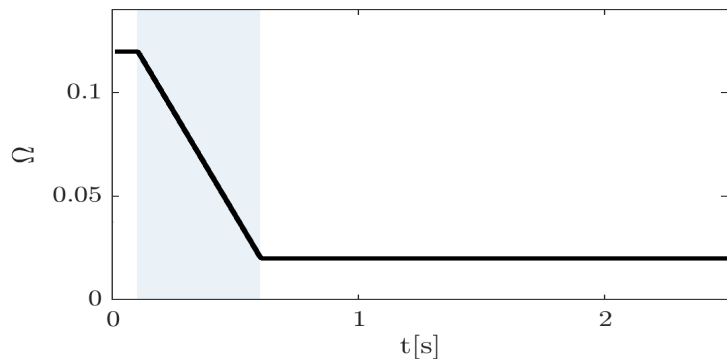


Relaxation by means of vortex expulsion



Dynamics of vortex expulsion

Protocol for quasi-adiabatic vortex expulsion



Observation of vortices in supersolids

