

Controlled preparation of phases in two-dimensional time crystals

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The study of phases is useful for understanding novel states of matter. One such state of matter is time crystals which constitute periodically driven interacting many-body systems that spontaneously break time translation symmetry. Time crystals with arbitrary periods (and dimensions) can be realized using the model of Bose-Einstein condensates bouncing on periodically driven mirror(s). In this work, we identify the different phases that characterize the two-dimensional time crystal. By determining the optimal initial conditions and value of system parameters, we provide a practical route to realize a specific phase of the time crystal. These different phases can be mapped to the many-body states existing on a two-dimensional Hubbard lattice model, thereby opening up interesting opportunities for quantum simulation of many-body physics in time lattices.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The ability to trap ultracold atomic gases and control their interactions with high precision has led the way towards the realization of new phases of matter [1–4]. These include the superfluid and Mott insulator phases of the Hubbard model [5], topological states of matter [6–8], atoms with artificial gauge potentials [3,9–12], and supersolidity [13,14] as well as many-body crystals [15–17]. Crystalline structures are examples of strongly correlated many-body systems generally resulting in spatially ordered configurations of the constituent particles. In recent years, there has been considerable interest in studying a more unconventional type of crystals, namely discrete time crystals [18–22].

Discrete time crystals constitute periodically driven quantum many-body systems that spontaneously break discrete time translation symmetry and have been observed experimentally [23–27]. So far these realizations of discrete time crystals have been restricted to systems that can be mapped to one-dimensional (1D) models and the ratio of the period of their time evolution to the driving period was small (≤ 3). There are theoretical proposals that study discrete time crystals with larger periods [28–33] as well as time lattices that map to higher dimensional lattice problems [21,22,34–39]. The study of higher dimensional lattices in the context of discrete time crystals is appealing as it provides an additional degree of freedom to investigate the gradual time translation

symmetry breaking processes and its connection with different discrete phases in the system. So far, such studies were done only in 1D models [29,40–42].

Similar to the 1D case, one of the main challenges in realizing higher dimensional time lattices is to find appropriate initial conditions for the many-body quantum dynamics that follow periodic classical trajectories [31]. The system studied in the present paper consists of a Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) bouncing on a pair of orthogonal atom mirrors that are periodically driven as shown schematically in Fig. 1(a). In the classical description, this system reveals nonlinear resonances and the motion for a single particle can be irregular. However, if the driving amplitude of the periodically driven mirror is small enough, there exist regular resonance islands in the phase space that are located around periodic orbits. For sufficiently large resonance islands, a quantum description is adopted where localized wave packets [see Fig. 1(b)] that evolve along these periodic orbits form a basis of Wannier-like states of a tight-binding model that describes a 2D time lattice [21,22,35,37,38]. Physically, this means that when we locate a detector close to the classical trajectory at fixed $\mathbf{r} = (x, y)$, the probability of its clicking will be periodic in time and reflects a cut of the 2D lattice as shown in Fig. 1(c). Choosing \mathbf{r} close to different points on the classical trajectory, one can observe different cuts, which all together show a 2D crystalline structure in the time domain [35,37]. In the presence of the attractive interactions between atoms, the system can break the time translation symmetry. The different crystalline phases reflect the degree to which the time translation symmetry is broken which is schematically depicted in Fig. 1(d).

In this work, we use statistical machine learning with Bayesian inference to find optimal conditions that realize robust discrete time crystals for higher dimensional lattices. The most general approach to find these suitable initial conditions would involve optimizing over N particles for the many-body system as well as taking into account any possible noise that

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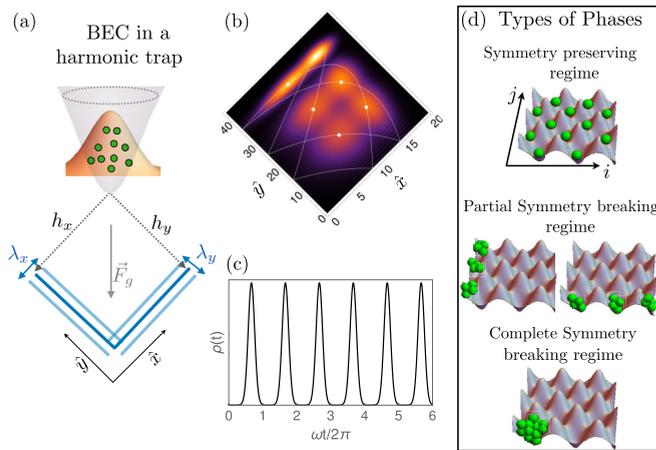


FIG. 1. (a) Ultracold atoms with attractive interactions are initially trapped in the lowest mode of a 2D harmonic trap. On its release, it falls under gravity (whose direction is indicated with \vec{F}_g) resulting in the bouncing of the atoms between the two harmonically oscillating orthogonal mirrors. Both mirrors oscillate with frequency ω but with individual amplitudes $\lambda_{x,y}$, respectively. In order to obtain stable dynamics, the initial conditions (position and momentum) need to be optimized which depend on heights (h_x, h_y). (b) Density of noninteracting atoms bouncing between two oscillating mirrors at $t = 2\pi/3\omega$ and corresponding to a resonant Floquet state. (c) The probability density for detecting a particle at fixed position $r = (16, 37)$ in (b) at different times. (d) The system maps to an effective $s_x \times s_y$ Bose-Hubbard model. By tuning the strength of the attractive interactions, three different phases are identified.

may occur in preparing the initial state. Such an optimization task is intractable even at the theoretical level. However, we can simplify the optimization task by approximating the many-body wave function as a single quantum wave packet thereby reducing the control parameters to a manageable number of six consisting of initial position, momentum, and size of the wave packet determined by the 2D harmonic trap in which the condensate is initially stored, see Fig. 1(a). This approximation is justified in the mean-field limit for the gas of bosonic atoms if the time required to prepare the initial state is much shorter than the overall dynamics of the discrete time crystal. We report the existence of three distinct phases for the 2D time crystal where the gradual breaking of time translation symmetry can be achieved by either modulating the interaction strength between the atoms or by tuning the individual mirror amplitudes and frequency of the mirror oscillations. Moreover, one can selectively control the direction in which the time symmetry is broken which is reflected as selective filling of the lattice along a given direction in the Bose-Hubbard picture as shown in the partial symmetry breaking regime in Fig. 1(d).

II. THEORY

The system considered in this paper is a cloud of ultracold atoms bouncing on mirrors, but despite its many-body character, certain salient features of the model are best understood in the single particle picture [37]. Thus, we first introduce the time-dependent model for the single particle

which is naturally extended to incorporate the many-body Floquet Hamiltonian. The mapping of this system to the Bose-Hubbard model has been well studied [22,28,37,38] for which we provide a brief overview. Finally, we discuss the numerical method used to solve the many-body dynamics and the control techniques to obtain the optimal solutions.

A. Single-particle model

The static Hamiltonian for the single particle in 1D is classically integrable and the phase space is completely foliated with periodic orbits on invariant tori. One finds that certain periodic orbits are localized inside the resonant islands when the mirror oscillations are on and provided the amplitude of the oscillation is sufficiently small. In the quantum description, it implies that if a resonant island is large enough it can support one or more quantum states.

Consider a single particle bouncing resonantly on a pair of oscillating orthogonal mirrors under the influence of gravity. We assume that the mirrors oscillate with the same frequency ω . In the frame moving with the mirrors, the Hamiltonian of the system is given by

$$H(t) = \sum_{\alpha=x,y} \left[\frac{p_{\alpha}^2}{2} + \alpha + \lambda_{\alpha} \alpha \cos(\omega t + \delta_{\alpha}) \right], \quad \alpha \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

where $\delta_{\alpha=x,y}$ and $\lambda_{\alpha=x,y}$ denote the phases and amplitudes of the mirror oscillations. In this work, all calculations are done in gravitational units, but the gravitational acceleration is rescaled by a factor $1/\sqrt{2}$. Since the mirrors are orthogonal, the single-particle dynamics separates into two independent motions along the x and y directions.

Using the Floquet theorem, one can obtain time-periodic eigenstates of the Floquet Hamiltonian $H(t) - i\partial_t$, which evolve with the driving period $T' = 2\pi/\omega$ [37,43]. Defining Ω_x and Ω_y as frequencies for the unperturbed classical motion of the particle along the respective direction, we assume $s_x \Omega_x = s_y \Omega_y = \omega$, where $s_{x,y}$ are integers. This is the condition for resonant driving of the 2D system. Shape of the resonant orbits in the 2D space depends on the ratio Ω_x/Ω_y as well as on the relative phase of the mirrors $\delta = \delta_x - \delta_y$. If $s_{x,y} \gg 1$, the quasienergies corresponding to the resonant Floquet states form a band structure. Within the tight-binding approximation, we restrict the analysis to the first energy band of the single-particle Floquet Hamiltonian and construct 2D Wannier functions $W_{\mathbf{i}}(x, y, t)$ that are products of localized wave packets $w_{i_x}(x, t)$ and $w_{i_y}(y, t)$ moving along the x and y directions with the periods $s_x T'$ and $s_y T'$, respectively [37]. Here $\mathbf{i} = (i_x, i_y)$ is a double index with components in the range $i_x = 1 \dots s_x$ and $i_y = 1 \dots s_y$. The Wannier functions $W_{\mathbf{i}}(x, y, t)$ move in the 2D space along the classical resonant orbit with the period $T = s_x s_y T'$.

B. Many-particle model

The many-body Floquet Hamiltonian of ultracold bosonic atoms which are bouncing resonantly on the pair of oscillating mirrors can be written in the form [18,22,44]

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T dt \int dx dy \hat{\psi}^{\dagger} \left[H(t) + \frac{g(t)}{2} \hat{\psi}^{\dagger} \hat{\psi} - i\partial_t \right] \hat{\psi}, \quad (2)$$

where $H(t)$ is the single-particle Hamiltonian given in Eq. (1), $\hat{\psi}(x, y, t)$ is the bosonic field operator and $g(t) = g_0 f(t)$, where g_0 is the strength of the contact interactions between the atoms and $f(t)$ is an arbitrary periodic function with period T which describes possible modulation of the strength of interactions between atoms in time. Expanding the bosonic field operator in the Wannier basis, we get $\hat{\psi}(x, y, t) \approx \sum_i \hat{a}_i W_i(x, y, t)$ where \hat{a}_i are the bosonic annihilation operators. The description of a resonantly driven many-body system within the first energy band of the single particle system can be mapped to an effective tight-binding Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} \approx -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} U_{ij} \hat{a}_i^\dagger \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j \hat{a}_i. \quad (3)$$

The above Hamiltonian is the Bose-Hubbard model in a time-periodic basis with the effective interaction coefficients

$$U_{ij} = (2 - \delta_{ij}) \frac{N}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt \int dx dy |W_i|^2 |W_j|^2 \quad (4)$$

and the tunneling amplitudes as

$$J_{ij} = -\frac{2}{T} \int_0^T dt \int_0^{\infty} dx dy W_i^*(t) [H(t) - i\partial_t] W_j(t). \quad (5)$$

Here we have assumed that the interaction energy per particle is smaller than the energy gap between the first and second quasienergy bands of the single-particle system [37] which limits the overall allowed strength of the interactions. The tunneling amplitudes J_{ij} depend on the amplitudes and frequencies of the mirrors' oscillations. In general, for attractive interactions, the ground state of the Hamiltonian (3) within the mean-field approximation can be superposition of the Wannier states, i.e.,

$$\psi(x, y, t) \approx \sum_i a_i W_i(x, y, t) \quad (6)$$

with complex amplitudes a_i . Having derived the Bose-Hubbard model for the setup in the reduced Hilbert space (first energy band of the single particle system), it is often also useful to solve the mean-field BEC dynamics in the full Hilbert space in order to capture all the details of the dynamics.

C. BEC dynamics

For a Bose-Einstein condensate, all N atoms occupy the same single-particle state and the many-body wave function factorizes as $\phi(x_1, y_1, t) \phi(x_2, y_2, t) \dots \phi(x_N, y_N, t)$ [45]. Within the mean-field approximation, the single-particle state $\phi(x, y, t)$ satisfies the Gross-Pitaevskii (GP) equation [45]

$$i\partial_t \phi(x, y, t) = [H(t) + g(t)N|\phi(x, y, t)|^2] \phi(x, y, t). \quad (7)$$

Physically, the resonant dynamics corresponds to the coherent propagation of localized wave packet along classical resonant orbit as shown in Fig. 1(b).

D. Optimal control of the many-body dynamics

The experimental realization of time crystals requires precise control over the initial conditions of the BEC dynamics. More specifically, the initial position and momentum of the

quantum many-body wave packet has to lie on the resonant classical trajectory. In order to determine the optimal initial conditions in the laboratory, we simulate experimental optimization by means of the Bayesian optimization method since it tends to rapidly converge to optimal solutions for certain many-body problems [46,47]. For sufficiently strong attractive interactions, the lowest energy state within the resonant Hilbert subspace can be described by a 2D wave packet thereby reducing the control parameters for an N particle quantum wave packet to a tractable number of six, namely initial position (x_0, y_0) , momentum (p_{x_0}, p_{y_0}) as well as the width of the wave packet (σ_x, σ_y) along each direction. The wave-packet widths are related to the harmonic trap frequencies along the relevant direction [see the schematic figure in Fig. 1(a)]. Furthermore, we can treat the initial cloud of atoms to be noninteracting similar to the single-particle problem. This approximation is valid provided the time to prepare the initial wave packet is much smaller than the typical tunneling time between the wave packets when the weak interactions influence the dynamics. In this limit, the Hamiltonian becomes separable along each dimension and we can perform optimization in either dimension independently. Without loss of generality, we focus on the x direction and assume a Gaussian wave packet as our initial state,

$$\phi(x, t=0) = \left(\frac{\tilde{\omega}_x}{\pi}\right)^{1/4} \exp\left[-\frac{\tilde{\omega}_x(x-\tilde{x})^2}{2} - i\tilde{p}_x(x-\tilde{x})\right], \quad (8)$$

where \tilde{x} , \tilde{p}_x , and $\tilde{\omega}_x$ are parameters to be determined ($\tilde{\omega}_x$ corresponds to the frequency of the harmonic trap where a BEC is initially prepared—the width of the particle density in the trap equals $\sqrt{\tilde{\omega}_x}$). In order to simulate the experimental conditions, especially the noise in the initial conditions, we sample these parameters randomly from a uniform distribution: $\tilde{x} \in (x_0 - \delta x_0, x_0 + \delta x_0)$, $\tilde{p}_x \in (p_{x_0} - \delta p_{x_0}, p_{x_0} + \delta p_{x_0})$, and $\tilde{\omega}_x \in (\omega_x - \delta \omega_x, \omega_x + \delta \omega_x)$. The figure of merit

$$F_M = D(2T) + D(3T) \quad (9)$$

is the sum of the overlaps

$$D(t) = C_N \int dx |\phi(x, 0)|^2 |\phi(x, t)|^2, \quad (10)$$

of the atomic densities, where $C_N = 1/\int dx |\phi(x, 0)|^4$ is the normalization constant. The merit of using F_M rather than the squared overlap $|\langle \phi(0) | \phi(t) \rangle|^2$ as the figure of merit is that F_M , in contrast to the overlap, can easily be recovered experimentally from an average particle-number distribution. The overlap of densities is not sensitive to velocities as two overlapping wave packets pass each other. We have found that in order to mitigate this problem, one can use the sum of the density overlaps at two different moments of time, cf. Eq. (9). The optimization was done using the GPyOpt package [48] and the choice of the acquisition function was expected improvement. For more details about Bayesian optimization, see Refs. [49,50].

III. RESULTS

The main result of our work is the identification of the different phases that characterize the discrete time crystal in two dimensions. Typically the ground state of the Hamiltonian

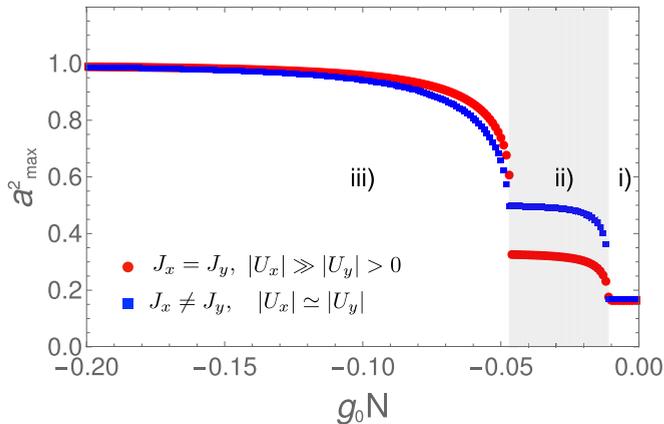


FIG. 2. Three different regimes of the interaction strength (for the case of $s_x = 2$ and $s_y = 3$) characterized by the parameter $a_{\max}^2 = \max\{|a_i|^2\}$, cf. Eq. (6). Different regions correspond to the ground state solutions of the Hamiltonian (3) with time translation symmetry (i) being preserved in both lattice directions, (ii) broken only in one of the lattice direction, and (iii) broken in both the lattice directions. Two different strategies have been used to break the symmetry. The first (depicted with red circles) corresponds to isotropic tunneling $J_x = J_y$ (where $J_x = J_{(i_x, i_y, i_x+1, i_y)}$ and $J_y = J_{(i_x, i_y, i_x, i_y+1)}$) with significant nearest-neighbor interactions in one direction, $U_x \gg U_y$ (where $U_x = U_{(i_x, i_y, i_x+1, i_y)}$ and $U_y = U_{(i_x, i_y, i_x, i_y+1)}$). The other (depicted with blue squares) corresponds to anisotropic tunneling $J_x \neq J_y$. The former method results in $1/6 < a_{\max}^2 < 1/3$ while the latter gives $1/6 < a_{\max}^2 < 1/2$ in regime (ii). As a consequence of our choice of the system parameters, different symmetry regimes in both strategies coincide with each other—in general they can be located at different ranges of $g_0 N$. We use mirror amplitudes $\lambda_x = 0.094$ and $\lambda_y = 0.03$, frequency $\omega = 1.1$, and relative phase of $\delta = 2\pi/3$ to get isotropic tunneling, $J_x = J_y = 4.8 \times 10^{-6}$. For anisotropic tunneling rates, we used $\lambda_x = 0.12$, $\lambda_y = 0.09$, $\omega = 1.4$, and $\delta = \pi/8$ giving $J_x = 7.2 \times 10^{-4}$, $J_y = 3.7 \times 10^{-5}$.

(3) follows a discrete time translation symmetry which is spontaneously broken for sufficiently strong attractive interactions. However, when compared to the 1D time crystals, we find that the additional spatial degree provides more flexibility in breaking the time translation symmetry. For example, in this work, the time translation symmetry is also broken by selectively tuning the mirror oscillation amplitudes in either direction independently. Controlling the oscillation of the orthogonal pair of mirrors affects the tunneling amplitudes J_{ij} in the Bose-Hubbard picture (3). Although the different phases obtained for our periodically driven system can be understood by how strong the time translation symmetry is broken, it has a simple and elegant correspondence to the 2D Bose-Hubbard lattice as shown schematically in Fig. 1(d).

The three relevant phases found in the model are shown in Fig. 2. When the time translation symmetry is preserved, the ground state is a uniform superposition of Wannier states in Eq. (6) and the parameter $a_{\max}^2 = \max\{|a_i|^2\}$ takes the value $1/6$ (since $s_x = 2$ and $s_y = 3$) which is represented by region (i) in Fig. 2. The scenario where the time translation symmetry is completely broken such that all N atoms occupy a single site in the lattice model and ground state of the system can be described by a single Wannier state is represented as region

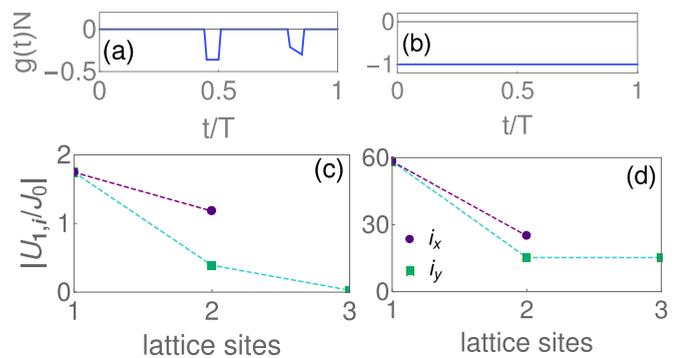


FIG. 3. (a),(b) Modulation of the contact interactions between atoms as function of time. (c),(d) Values of the interaction coefficients along the two lattice directions for the Bose-Hubbard model corresponding to (a) and (b), respectively. Small variation of the contact interactions is sufficient to generate non-negligible anisotropic interactions for nearest neighbors.

(iii) in Fig. 2. The more interesting scenario is when the time translation symmetry is partially broken, in the sense that it is broken in one of the lattice directions but not the other which is given by (3) and corresponds to region (ii) in Fig. 2. This occurs for higher dimensional ($d > 1$) lattices, where the ground state of the Hamiltonian (3) is a superposition of either s_x or s_y wave packets depending on the direction in which the symmetry is broken. This phase is interesting because the corresponding ground state of the lattice model can have many different possibilities (in terms of lattice filling although a specific case has been schematically shown in Fig. 1(d)).

We recognize two different pathways for obtaining phase (ii): (a) Directionally isotropic tunneling rates with anisotropic nearest-neighbor lattice interactions shown with red circles in Fig. 2 and (b) directionally anisotropic tunneling rates shown with blue rectangles in Fig. 2. Thus depending on which strategy is chosen, the domain of the weakly interacting phase (ii) in Fig. 2 is determined by the details of anisotropy of either the tunneling rates or lattice interaction strengths. As mentioned before, the tunneling amplitudes can be controlled by choosing specific values for the mirror oscillation amplitudes which can take a large range of values provided we satisfy the small amplitude approximation of the mirror oscillations [51]. Figure 3 shows that the interaction coefficients $|U_{ij}|$ in Eq. (4) are controlled by modulating the scattering length for the contact interactions between the atoms at specific moments in time. These times correspond to the exact moments when Wannier states W_i and W_j pass each other. Thus, by mildly modulating $g(t)N$ over time, we get significant anisotropy in the nearest-neighbor interactions when compared to keeping the scattering length constant. Although the interaction modulations shown in Fig. 3 are specific to the parameters chosen for Fig. 2, the protocol is completely generic for any set of parameters.

Our next analysis is regarding the search of optimal initial conditions that can realize any of the discrete time crystal phases. We focus on the strongly interacting case for which we expect a discrete time crystal [18,28,32,37] and use it to benchmark the required initial conditions for any arbitrary phase. Thus, $F_M(t)$ [see Eq. (9)] is maximized with respect

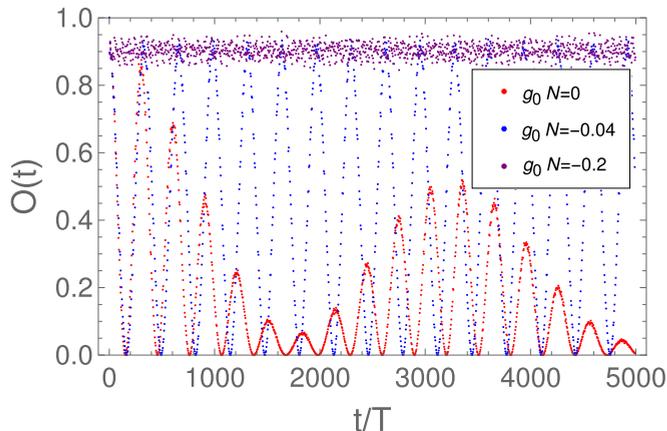


FIG. 4. Overlap between the instantaneous state and the initial state, $O(t) = |\int dx dy \phi^*(x, y, t) \phi(x, y, 0)|^2$, for interaction strengths corresponding to the three different regimes: $g_0 N = 0$ [regime (i) in Fig. 2], $g_0 N = -0.04$ [regime (ii)], and $g_0 N = -0.2$ [regime (iii)]. The initial state has been chosen as $\phi(x, 0)\phi(y, 0)$ where ϕ defined in Eq. (8) is obtained by the optimization procedure.

to the initial state parameters such that the initial state is periodically retrieved at long times in integer multiples of $T = s_x s_y T'$. $F_M(t)$ is evaluated from $\phi(x, t)$, which is obtained by numerically solving the Gross-Pitaevskii Eq. (7) using the split-step fast Fourier transform method with step sizes $dx = 0.002x_0$ and $dt = 0.001T$. The Bayesian optimization provided the optimal parameters for initial wave packet defined in Eq. (8) [52], which were obtained with 20 initial points, 100 iterations, and averaged over 10 different noise realizations. However, since optimization of the initial state is performed in the short-time scale limit, it is independent of the interaction strength. In order to test how the optimized state evolves in the presence of the interactions we have integrated the GP equation. Using the same parameters as in the anisotropic tunneling case in Fig. 2, the results of these calculations are depicted in Fig. 4 which shows the overlap of the optimized initial state with its time evolution $\phi(x, y, t)$ at long times for different interactions strengths. As expected, one can see that stable BEC dynamics in 2D is possible if the interactions are sufficiently strong and the system performs periodic evolution for a long time. The presented results are based on the mean-field approach. However, since the relation of the interaction energy per particle to the energy gap between the bands of the resonant quasienergies is similar as in Refs. [31,44,53] where quantum many-body effects are analyzed, we also expect that the beyond mean-field approach will not show any signature of heating of the system by the periodic drive.

Results of the integration of the GP equation in the 2D space show also that the description of the system indeed reduces to the resonant Hilbert subspace spanned the $s_x s_y$ Wannier-like wave packets, cf. Eq. (6). In Fig. 5 we present time evolution of the density of atoms starting with the optimized initial wave packet for different interaction strengths. Within the single period T , we find that the wave packet is moving along the classical resonant orbit (white curve in Fig. 5) and only interference fringes are observed when it hits a mirror [cf. Fig. 5(c)]. It should be noted that the

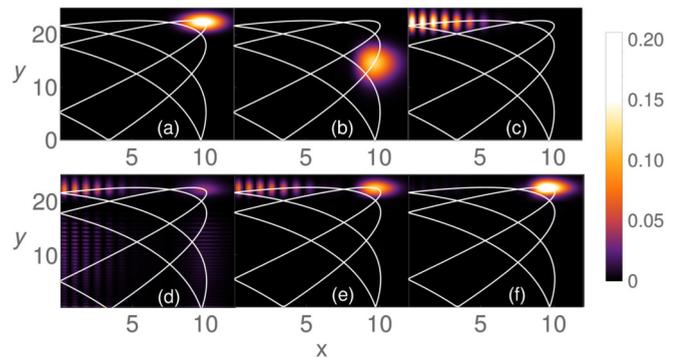


FIG. 5. Density plot of BEC dynamics obtained with optimized parameters for the initial state. The white curves represent classical trajectories. (a)–(c) correspond to short-time dynamics, which is the same for any g_0 , for three different times (a) $t = 0$, (b) $t = T/3$, and (c) $t = T/2$. (d)–(f) correspond to long-time dynamics for different interactions, (d) $g_0 N = 0$, (e) $g_0 N = -0.04$, and (f) $g_0 N = -0.2$ at fixed time $t = 700T$.

short-time dynamics ($t \leq T$) is almost independent of g_0 , see Figs. 5(a)–5(c). The reason for this is that the interactions are very weak and can only modify the tunneling process of atoms between different wave packets which takes place at much longer time, i.e., $t \approx 1/J \gg T$. At long time scales, the interactions play a crucial role in the dynamics which is clearly visible in Figs. 5(d) and 5(e). For weak interactions (almost noninteracting system), the localized wave packet starts spreading into the six Wannier states, while for sufficiently strong interactions ($|g_0 N| > 0.1$) the wave packet remains localized indicating that one particular Wannier state is dominant. This is consistent with Fig. 2. The partial symmetry breaking regime corresponds to suppression of tunneling along one of the directions in the lattice described by the Bose-Hubbard model (3), see Fig. 1(d).

IV. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this work, we characterize the different phases realizable in a time crystal that maps to a 2D lattice model. We find that one of the benefits of time crystals with properties of higher dimensional systems is the higher degree of freedom in controlling the system and preparing it in a certain phase. This is especially reflected in the scenario where the gradual breaking of time translation symmetry in either lattice direction is achieved by selectively varying the system parameters. Optimal control was used not only in realizing the time crystals but also to observe signatures of the different phases.

The different phases correspond to the state which evolves with the period T' , $s_x T'$ or $s_y T'$ and $(s_x \times s_y) T'$, respectively. In order to distinguish the partial symmetry breaking regime, one should prepare the initial state as a superposition of s_x or s_y localized wave packets moving with different velocities and with a specific relative phase between them, which is experimentally challenging. Alternatively it is much easier to prepare a single localized wave packet and monitor its evolution along the resonant orbit, but this implies that one can observe only signatures of different phases from the particle density using time-of-flight measurements. Although our

analysis was done for $s_x = 2$ and $s_y = 3$ number of resonances along each direction, it is expected to be valid for higher resonances which is more suitable for experiments [28,32]. Already there exist experimental realizations similar to the setup described in this work [54–62]. The modulation of the interaction is routinely done by changing the s -wave scattering length using Feshbach resonance mechanism [63–65]. Typical values of the tunneling rates for the lattice would be on the order of tens of Hz while the interaction coefficients would range from tens of Hz to tens of kHz [28]. Although our numerical results suggest stable BEC dynamics, further investigation of the effects of quantum heating would be useful.

The discrete time crystals with properties of higher dimensional lattice systems are in general appealing for simulating novel physics in condensed matter physics [36,39,66–68], most of which are yet to be realized in real experiments. The use of Bayesian optimizers for real experiments can be useful as it performs better with noisy control landscape [69]. The ability for the Bayesian optimizer to find optimal initial conditions for BEC dynamics can have more general applications apart from constructing time crystals. For example, it can be

used to efficiently transfer BEC from an initial harmonic trap into a desired state with high fidelity [70]. The desired state can be a particular band in an optical lattice [71], a specific initial state needed for coherent BEC dynamics under the influence of gravity [59,72], or an initial set of conditions required for observing stable soliton dynamics [73,74]. Examples of controlled continuous loading of a BEC have relevant implications for an atomic laser [75] and in reducing two- and three-body losses, thereby enhancing the lifetime of typical BEC experiments [76].

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