

Control of ^{164}Dy Bose-Einstein condensate phases and dynamics with dipolar anisotropy

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We investigate the quench dynamics of quasi-one- and two-dimensional dipolar Bose-Einstein condensates of ^{164}Dy atoms under the influence of a fast rotating magnetic field. The magnetic field thus controls both the magnitude and sign of the dipolar potential. We account for quantum fluctuations, critical to formation of exotic quantum droplet and supersolid phases in the extended Gross-Pitaevskii formalism, which includes the so-called Lee-Huang-Yang correction. An analytical variational ansatz allows us to obtain the phase diagrams of the superfluid and droplet phases. The crossover from the superfluid to the supersolid phase and to single and droplet arrays is probed with particle number and dipolar interaction. The dipolar strength is tuned by rotating the magnetic field with subsequent effects on phase boundaries. Following interaction quenches across the aforementioned phases, we monitor the dynamical formation of supersolid clusters or droplet lattices. We include losses due to three-body recombination over the crossover regime, where the three-body recombination rate coefficient scales with the fourth power of the scattering length (a_s) or the dipole length (a_{dd}). For fixed values of the dimensionless parameter, $\epsilon_{dd} = a_{dd}/a_s$, tuning the dipolar anisotropy leads to an enhancement of the droplet lifetimes.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum gases [1,2] of atomic species of high spin quantum numbers, such as dysprosium [3,4] or erbium [5] atoms are ideal candidates for probing quantum fluctuations [6]. Particularly, the interplay between long-range anisotropic dipole-dipole (DDI) and contact interactions gives rise to a variety of phenomena, including anisotropic superfluidity [7–9], appearance of roton excitations [10–15], formation of self-bound quantum droplets [16–23], and supersolid (SS) states [24,25]. The latter exhibit both global phase coherence and periodic density modulations [26–29] due to the breaking of translation invariance, and are associated with the two low-frequency compressional modes [30] of the dipolar Bose-Einstein condensate (dBEC). Supersolidity has been widely explored in a series of experiments [11,12,14,31–37] and theoretically in a number of cold atom settings, ranging from Rydberg systems [38,39], lattice trapped atomic mixtures [40–43], and with condensates with spin-orbit coupling

[44,45] or coupled to a light field [46]. Vorticity patterns of rotating SS dipolar gases have also been identified [47–50].

The existence of distinct phases in dBECs [51] is inherently related to the presence of roton excitations [52–55]. Specifically, a roton minimum appears in the spectrum due to attractive DDI. This minimum softens for strong DDI such that the excitation energy tends to zero and the dipolar gas may suffer collapse. Quantum fluctuations stabilize the dipolar gas [6,56] balancing against the attractive DDI [57]. To first order, they are commonly described by the Lee-Huang-Yang (LHY) interaction energy [58,59]. The inclusion of the LHY corrections [60,61] leads to an extended Gross-Pitaevskii equation (eGPE) [18,20,22,62]. This treatment can accommodate SSs as well as single or multiple droplet patterns [17,18,20], whose arrangement depends crucially on the transverse direction [61,63].

In the majority of theoretical investigations to date, the magnetic field which modifies the contact interaction remains fixed [11,22,33]. In dipolar gases, the possibility exists (and has remained largely unexplored to the best of our knowledge) to apply rotating magnetic field with frequency Ω , to control the DDI [64–66] through the inherent anisotropy of dipolar interaction. When Ω is smaller (greater) than the Larmor (trap) frequency, the dipoles follow the external field, a process already realized in experiments [67]. In this regime, typical dynamical instabilities triggered by the rotation at frequencies lower or of the order of the trap frequency [66] are suppressed

[65]. As such, it is thus possible to employ the time-averaged DDI, depending on the angle between the dipole and the field axis, to tune the dipole strength and sign. It then becomes feasible to enter different phases of the dBEC via adjusting the DDI to control the interval of existence of the emergent phases, exploit the anisotropy to design dipolar configurations (such as, e.g., specific lattice arrangements), and even suppress the droplet evaporation.

An even less pursued direction is to monitor the dynamical generation of the self-bound states, traversing the relevant phase boundaries, a scenario that has been exploited in experiments [11,23]. It would be interesting to explore differences between the quenched states in the long-time dynamics as compared to the respective ground-state configurations. Also, an understanding of the metastable states at intermediate timescales due to specific instabilities and the behavior of the global phase coherence [31] is still far from complete. Motivated by the intensive experimental and theoretical activity—see, for instance, Refs. [68,69]—we investigate the ground-state phase diagram and quench dynamics of a dBEC under the influence of a rotating magnetic field in both the quasi-1D and the quasi-2D regimes.

We extract the ground-state phase diagram of the quasi-2D dBEC as a function of the ratio of dipolar to contact interactions, as well as of the atom number. The emergent phases include the superfluid (SF), the SS, and multiple (DL_M) and single (DL_S) droplet states. It is shown that SS states are characterized by spatially overlapping density humps while droplets form crystalline patterns arranged as lattices with polygonal characteristics [70]. These phases have been shown to occur in fixed magnetic fields [11,31]. Herein, we determine the explicit boundaries between the different phases, such as the DL_M (also known as insulating droplet region [33]) and DL_S by exploiting the anisotropic nature of the DDI. Interestingly, we find that a tilted magnetic field favors (independently of the s -wave scattering) transitions between the different phases and, in particular, for angles larger than the magic angle, solely the SF and the DL_S persist. The rotating magnetic field alters the configuration of the dBEC, enforcing, for instance, broader 2D distributions across the x - y plane or, e.g., square and honeycomb lattice structures for angles smaller than the magic angle.

The interaction quench of a SF state across the relevant phase boundaries results in the dynamical nucleation of elongated arrays in quasi-1D as also observed in Refs. [33,57] and lattices in quasi-2D of SS and droplets due to the growth of the roton instability [14]. The latter manifests as ring excitations or elliptic halos in the early times before developing into clusters that then saturate. Phase coherence is not maintained in the course of the evolution and it is fully lost in the droplet regime. Quenches from the SF to the DL_S phase produce DL_M lattices.

We demonstrate that the number of droplets contained in a lattice is larger for reduced postquench contact interactions or tilted fields with an angle smaller than the magic angle. Also, the amount of dynamically nucleated droplets in the long-time quench dynamics is larger as compared to the respective ground-state postquench configuration. Another central feature of our findings is the exploration of the self-evaporation of the above-discussed structures by including

three-body recombination processes into our analysis. This mechanism prevails for bound states and raises a nontrivial obstacle in connection with the realization of droplets and especially SS phases [22,33]. Specifically, we showcase that the anisotropic magnetic field, lying below the magic angle, is a tool to increase the lifetime of self-bound states. These regions were inaccessible in previous studies [16,17] due to the assumption of an aligned magnetic field along the z direction.

This paper is structured as follows. Section II describes the anisotropic dipolar potential and introduces the eGPE framework. In Sec. III, we extract the ground-state phase diagram of the quasi-2D dBEC. The dynamical generation of self-bound SS and droplet states following interaction quenches is discussed in Sec. IV. In Sec. V, we monitor the self-evaporation of the quenched states by accounting for three-body recombination processes. A summary of our findings together with future perspectives are provided in Sec. VI. Appendix A is devoted to the construction of the variational approach for confirming the existence of the ground-state phases, while Appendix B delineates the ingredients of our numerical simulations. In Appendix C, we briefly analyze the collective excitation processes of the quasi-2D dBEC.

II. BEYOND MEAN-FIELD TREATMENT OF THE DIPOLAR CONDENSATE

Below we describe the explicit form and properties of the considered DDI potential as well as providing the intrinsic system parameters which closely follow recent experimental settings [11,22,33]. Afterward, we introduce the eGPE framework that we shall use to track the phase diagram and subsequently monitor the quench dynamics of the dipolar condensate.

A. Modifying dipolar potential with a rotating magnetic field

We consider a harmonically trapped dBEC in three dimensions (3D) whose atoms possess a magnetic dipole moment μ_m . The atomic dipoles are polarized by a rotating uniform magnetic field (in the x - y plane) of strength B , along $\mathbf{e}(t) = \cos\phi\mathbf{e}_z + \sin\phi(\cos(\Omega t)\mathbf{e}_x + \sin(\Omega t)\mathbf{e}_y)$ with $\mathbf{e}_x, \mathbf{e}_y, \mathbf{e}_z$ being the unit vectors in the x, y , and z spatial directions, respectively. The field rotation frequency Ω is chosen to be $\omega_i \ll \Omega \ll \omega_L = \mu B/\hbar$, where $\omega_i, i = x, y, z$ are the trap frequencies, so as to ensure that the dipoles follow the external field. Typical angular frequencies are of the order of $\Omega \geq 5 \times 10^2 \omega$, with ω denoting the radial $\omega \equiv \omega_x = \omega_y$ (elongated, $\omega \equiv \omega_x$) trap frequency of the quasi-2D (quasi-1D) geometry.

The tilt angle with respect to the z axis is ϕ , see Fig. 1, such that the DDI [65] is given by $U_{dd}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_m^2}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1 - 3(\mathbf{e}(t) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})^2}{r^3} \right]$, where μ_0 is the permeability of the vacuum. For $\phi = 0$ and $\mathbf{e}_z \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} = 1$, a head-to-tail arrangement of the dipoles occurs, leading to an attractive DDI, i.e., $U_{dd} < 0$, while for $\mathbf{e}_z \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} = 0$, the dipoles are located side-by-side and interact repulsively.

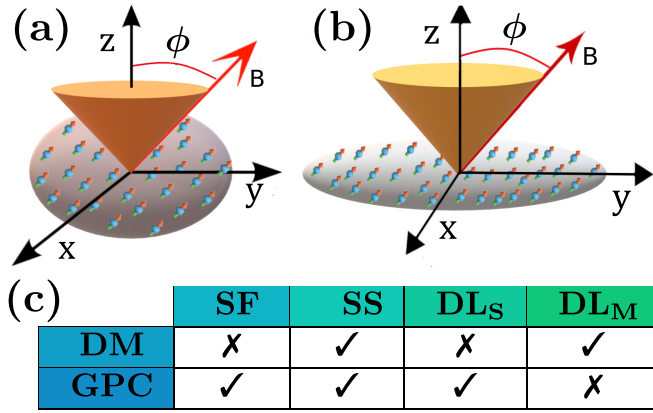


FIG. 1. Schematic illustration of the dBEC of ^{164}Dy atoms trapped in (a) a circularly symmetric quasi-2D and (b) an elongated quasi-1D. A magnetic field is applied rotating at an angle ϕ around the z axis and aligning the atomic dipoles along its direction. (c) The table indicates presence or absence of density modulation (DM) and global phase coherence (GPC) within the superfluid (SF), supersolid (SS), single droplet (DL_S), and multiple droplet (DL_M) phases. Here we do not refer to typical density modulations originating from the external trap but to the ones stemming from the competition between short- and long-range interactions leading to spatially periodic density undulations.

The corresponding time-averaged DDI, over a full rotation cycle of the polarizing magnetic field, is

$$\begin{aligned} \langle U_{dd}(\mathbf{r}) \rangle &= \frac{\Omega}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi/\Omega} U_{dd}(\mathbf{r}, t) dt \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 \mu_m^2}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1 - 3(\mathbf{e}_z \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})^2}{r^3} \right] \left(\frac{3 \cos^2 \phi - 1}{2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Notice that the last factor in Eq. (1) decreases from 1 to $-1/2$ when $0 < \phi < \pi/2$, and vanishes if ϕ equals the magic angle [65] $\phi_m = \cos^{-1} 1/\sqrt{3} \approx 54.7^\circ$. The inverted configuration takes place for $\phi > \phi_m$ in which the time-averaged DDI is attractive even though particles reside side-by-side (also known as the antidipolar regime [64–66]). Therefore, the dBEC subjected to this rotating magnetic field effectively experiences the time-averaged DDI potential whose strength and sign can be tuned by varying the tilt angle ϕ . Such a rotating long-range potential has already been implemented [4], while it has also been theoretically employed in Refs. [50,65]. Moreover, we have confirmed within our numerical simulations that this time-averaged consideration does not affect our findings if we compare them to the case where the time-dependent DDI is instantaneously followed.¹ It is worthwhile to mention that the DDI can be tuned this way independently of the tuning of the zero-range interaction with Feshbach resonance techniques. In this manner, it is possible to realize the different dBEC

¹The instantaneous DDI in momentum space reads $U_{dd}(k, t) = (\mu_0 \mu_m^2 / 3) [3(k_x \cos(\Omega t) \sin(\phi) + k_y \sin(\Omega t) \sin(\phi) + k_z \cos(\phi)) / k^2 - 1] [1 + 3 \cos(kR) / (kR)^2 - 3 \sin(kR) / (kR)^3]$, where R is the cutoff radius [65].

phases by adjusting solely the strength of the DDI, see, e.g., Fig. 2.

Finally, we remark that the presence of rotation should facilitate the tunability of the DDI, especially in the experiment. Otherwise, only a tilted magnetic field (in the $x-z$ plane) is characterized by two different angles.²

B. Extended Gross-Pitaevskii framework

In the ultracold regime, the gas is characterized by a single macroscopic wave function, $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \langle \hat{\psi}(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle$, whose temporal evolution is described by a suitable eGPE [18,22,61,71]. The latter incorporates quantum fluctuations in terms of the first order beyond the mean-field LHY correction contribution and, in particular, reads

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} &= \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\mathbf{r}) + g|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \right. \\ &\quad + \gamma(\epsilon_{dd})|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^3 + \int d\mathbf{r}' U_{dd}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \\ &\quad \times |\psi(\mathbf{r}', t)|^2 \left. \right] \psi(\mathbf{r}, t). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Here, the 3D harmonic trap is $V(\mathbf{r}) = m(\omega_x^2 x^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 + \omega_z^2 z^2)/2$ and m is the atom mass. Apart from the long-range time-averaged DDI in Eq. (1), the atoms collide via short-range contact potential, characterized by the effective strength $g = 4\pi \hbar^2 a_s / m$, with a_s being the 3D s -wave scattering length. The penultimate term in Eq. (2) denotes the LHY contribution, which is crucial for the realization of many-body self-bound states such as the DL_S or DL_M dipolar droplets, as well as the SS phase. We remark that in 3D, quantum fluctuations scale with the gas density as $\sim n^{3/2}$. In a harmonic trap, the LHY correction can be incorporated in the eGPE, with the local density approximation, i.e., $n \rightarrow n(\mathbf{r}, t) = |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2$, and with $\gamma(\epsilon_{dd}) = \frac{32}{3} g \sqrt{\frac{a_s}{\pi}} (1 + \frac{3}{2} \epsilon_{dd}^2)$ [59,71]. Importantly, the dimensionless parameter $\epsilon_{dd} = a_{dd}/a_s$ with $a_{dd} = \mu_0 \mu_m^2 m / 12\pi \hbar^2$ being the dipolar length, quantifies the relative strength of the DDI as compared to the contact interaction.

Below we shall reveal the emergent ground-state phases of the dBEC stemming from the interplay between the dipolar and contact interactions, employing the parameters of the recent experiments, but now accounting for a rotating magnetic field [11,12,33]. Subsequently, the dynamical deformation of the identified dipolar configurations is monitored upon considering quenches of the s -wave scattering length, and thus of ϵ_{dd} , across the aforementioned phases. A particular emphasis is placed on the role of dimensionality ranging from (i) an elongated quasi-1D trap with frequencies $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (227, 37, 135)\text{Hz}$ [33] to (ii) a circularly symmetric quasi-2D trap characterized by $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)\text{Hz}$ [61]; see also Figs. 1(a) and 1(b). Our results can be replicated using a dBEC of ^{164}Dy atoms having magnetic moment $\mu_m = 9.93\mu_B$, where μ_B is the Bohr

²The DDI for a fixed magnetic field ($\Omega = 0$) in the $x-z$ plane reads $U_{dd} = \frac{\mu_0 \mu_m^2}{4\pi} \frac{1 - 3[(\cos(\phi) \mathbf{e}_x \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} + \sin(\phi) \mathbf{e}_z \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}})]^2}{r^3}$.

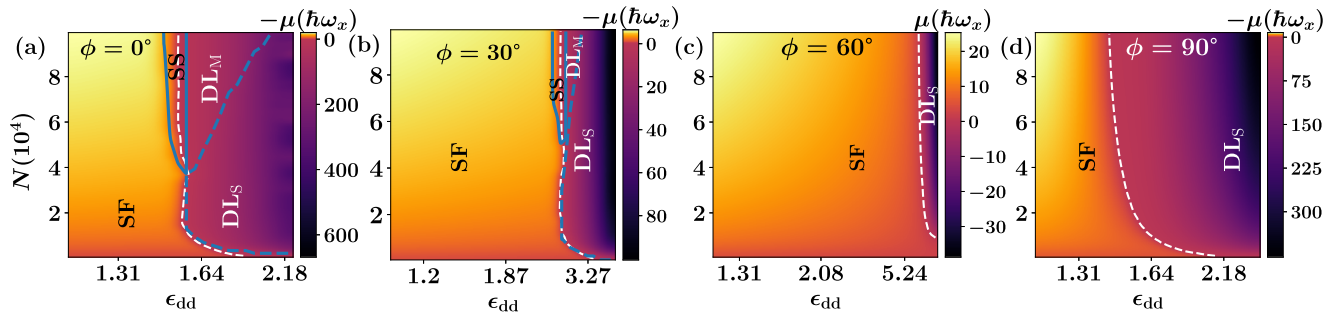


FIG. 2. Phases identified through the chemical potential of a circular quasi-2D dBEC in terms of the relative interaction strength parameter $\epsilon_{dd} = a_{dd}/a_s$ and the atom number for different magnetic field orientations, namely, (a) $\phi = 0^\circ$, (b) $\phi = 30^\circ$, (c) $\phi = 60^\circ$, and (d) $\phi = 90^\circ$. Apparently, as the magnetic field tends toward the x - y plane ($\phi = 90^\circ$), the DL_M and SS phases do not occur and solely the SF and DL_S survive. The white dashed line indicates $\mu = 0$, while the blue solid (dashed) line delimits the SS (DL_S) phase. The dBEC resides in a quasi-2D trap characterized by $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)\text{Hz}$.

magneton. The dipolar length is $a_{dd} = 131a_B$, where a_B is the Bohr radius.

The characteristic timescale is set by $\omega_x^{-1} = 3.5\text{ ms}$ ($\omega_x^{-1} = 0.7\text{ ms}$) in the quasi-2D (quasi-1D) case. Similarly, the respective length scale refers to the harmonic oscillator length being $l_{\text{osc}} = \sqrt{\hbar/(m\omega_x)} = 1.17\mu\text{m}$ ($0.52\mu\text{m}$) for the quasi-2D (quasi-1D) setting.

III. PHASE DIAGRAM OF dBECs IN ROTATING MAGNETIC FIELDS

In the following, we investigate the ground-state phases of the 2D dBEC arising for different atom numbers and relative interactions $\epsilon_{dd} = a_{dd}/a_s$. A central aim of our discussion is to unravel the role of the orientation of the dipoles, as dictated by the titled time-averaged magnetic field [Fig. 1(b)] on the emergent structural configurations. The latter are identified through the relevant integrated density profiles $n(x, y) = \int dz n(x, y, z, t)$ and $n(y, z) = \int dx n(x, y, z, t)$ which are experimentally detectable, e.g., via *in situ* imaging [6,72], and herein are normalized to the particle number.

The circularly symmetric quasi-2D trap geometry is realized by applying a tight confinement in the transversal z direction [Fig. 1(a)]. The same structures also occur in quasi-1D [Fig. 1(b)] but are omitted here for brevity. For completeness, in Appendix A, we benchmark the properties of the static (SF and DL_S) phases found within the eGPE approach utilizing a variational ansatz. A similar approach has also been recently leveraged within the dBEC context, e.g., in Refs. [73,74]. All ground states are obtained by propagating Eq. (2) in imaginary time with a split-step Crank-Nicolson approach (Appendix B).

A. Aligned dipolar BEC

To distinguish the various dBEC phases, we employ as a control parameter the chemical potential related to the total energy E [see Eq. (3)] via $\mu = \partial E[\psi]/\partial n$. Naturally, a SF state has $\mu > 0$, whereas the droplet configurations occur for $\mu < 0$ since they refer to self-bound states. In addition, we will show that the SS phase appears in the vicinity of $\mu \rightarrow 0$.

At $\phi = 0^\circ$, where the external field forces the dipoles to be oriented along the z axis, the phase arising at small magni-

tudes of ϵ_{dd} (e.g., $\epsilon_{dd} < 1.45$ for $N = 60\,000$) has $\mu > 0$; see Fig. 2(a). As such, a typical SF state emerges characterized by a smooth 2D Thomas-Fermi (TF) density distribution along the x - y plane, while being compressed along the z axis due to the tight confinement, see $n(x, y)$ and $n(y, z)$ in Figs. 3(a₁) and 3(a₄). This SF phase boundary ($\epsilon_{dd} < 1.4$) has been reported for harmonically trapped 3D dBECs subjected to a static magnetic field [48].

However, for ϵ_{dd} above a certain critical value, indicated by the dashed white line in Fig. 2(a), the system transitions to a negative μ region. The latter regime accommodates distinct phases of matter that occur due to the existence of quantum fluctuations [31]. Indeed, with increasing ϵ_{dd} for a large atom number ($N > 2 \times 10^4$) and in the vicinity of $\mu \rightarrow 0$ [see the bounded by solid blue line area in Fig. 2(a)], a peri-

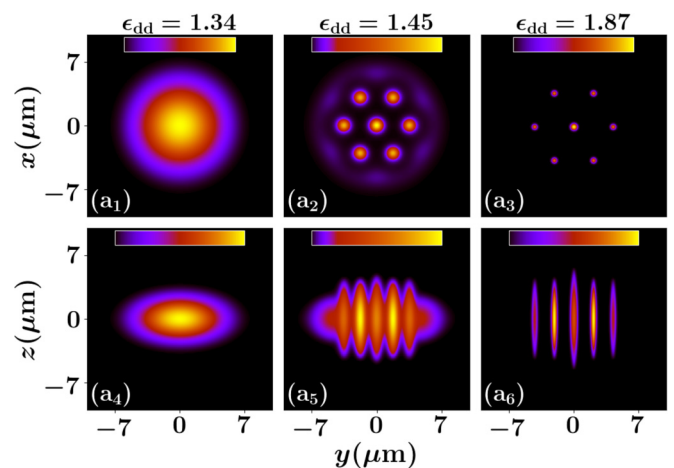


FIG. 3. Ground-state density profiles (a₁)–(a₃) $n(x, y)$ and (a₄)–(a₆) $n(y, z)$ representing (a₁), (a₄) a SF , (a₂), (a₅) a SS , and (a₃), (a₆) a droplet (hexagonal) lattice. A SS state is characterized by overlapping density humps, while a droplet cluster has a crystal arrangement. The harmonically trapped quasi-2D dBEC with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)\text{Hz}$ has $N = 10^5$ particles and it is subjected to a magnetic field along the z direction, i.e., $\phi = 0^\circ$. The color bar alternates for each panel and corresponds to the density changing from zero (black) to a maximum value (yellow) in units of $1/l_{\text{osc}}^2 = 0.73\mu\text{m}^{-2}$.

odic density modulated pattern develops along the weakly confined x - y plane. Particularly, a hexagonal lattice appears, having its seven density humps interlinked by lower density regions [see $n(x, y)$ in Fig. 3(a₂)]. This relatively small spatial overlap establishes a global phase coherence [24,33,35] across the dBEC [Fig. 1(c)]. The aforementioned individual density humps are also imprinted in the transversal z direction with $n(y, z)$ featuring fringes at their location [Fig. 3(a₅)]. Such a SS phase [33,37,72] has been recently identified theoretically [63,70] and realized experimentally [75].

A further increase of ϵ_{dd} (smaller a_s) results in a dramatic suppression of the density overlap among the individual density humps [Fig. 3(a₃)]. This behavior occurs for large atom numbers and large negative μ with the system entering the DL_M phase [Fig. 2(a)]. A typical example is provided in Fig. 3(a₃) where a hexagonal crystal structure builds upon the x - y plane with isolated stripe patterns being evident in $n(y, z)$ [Fig. 3(a₆)]. With smaller atom numbers, the dBEC transits to the DL_S phase. It is also evident that for $N < 4 \times 10^4$ where finite-size effects are expected to play a crucial role [76], the system deforms from a SF to a DL_S state and vice versa with tuning ϵ_{dd} . Notice that the DL_S and SF phases are characterized by a zero global phase coherence [see also Fig. 1(c)] but differ substantially in their spatial localization and, importantly, the former is self-bound ($\mu < 0$).

B. Anisotropic dipolar BEC

Next we investigate the impact of a rotating magnetic field on the emergent phase diagram with varying contact interaction and atom number in Figs. 2(b)–2(d). At the magic angle ϕ_m , where $\langle U_{dd} \rangle = 0$, only SF states form, independently of the value of the ϵ_{dd} (not shown). In fact, as $\phi \rightarrow \phi_m$, the overall dipole interaction strength decreases and the contact interaction dominates, favoring SF formation. Notice the extended SF phase for $\mu > 0$ and $\phi = 30^\circ$ illustrated in Fig. 2(b). Accordingly, the interaction (or ϵ_{dd}) intervals within which modulated density structures form (i.e., either SS or DL_M states) shrink and are shifted toward larger ϵ_{dd} . This shift (marked by dashed white lines) occurs consistently as long as $\phi < \phi_m$ and all four different phases can be realized. Here, tuning ϕ to larger values within the DL_M phase produces larger droplet lattices eventually transitioning to a SS [see also Figs. 6(b₁)–6(b₃) and the discussion below], while leaving a SF state almost unaltered only affecting its spatial width. Note in passing that the aforementioned shrinkage of the DL_M phase as $\phi \rightarrow \phi_m$ appears also in quasi-1D (not shown). However, it is more prominent in the quasi-2D setting, revealing that here for $\phi \rightarrow \phi_m$ the isolated droplets are more prone to coalesce into a single droplet configuration. The difference between quasi-1D and quasi-2D is traced back to the fact that in the latter setup, and for our parameter set, the magnitude of the attractive DDI is enhanced.

When $\phi > \phi_m$, the dipoles become progressively more attractive to each other in the x - y plane, see Figs. 2(c) and 2(d), and the self-bound DL_S region extends toward smaller ϵ_{dd} . We note that while μ is negative below a critical ϵ_{dd} [see the dashed white line in Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)], unlike in the $\phi < \phi_m$ scenario, there are no states characterized by a density modulation along the x - y plane. This again is a consequence

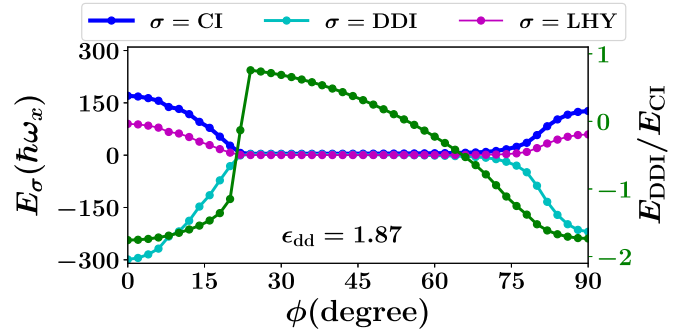


FIG. 4. Variation of the different energy components E_σ (see the legend) as a function of the tilt angle ϕ at a fixed $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ for the quasi-2D dBEC with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)$ Hz. At a fixed $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$, droplets are generated within the $\phi < 22^\circ$ and $\phi > \phi_m$ regions where $E_{DDI} < 0$. The green line refers to E_{DDI}/E_{CI} (right axis) with CI denoting the contact interaction.

of the strongly attractive DDI preventing the emergence of density undulated patterns. In this way, both the DL_M and SS phases disappear and only the DL_S ($\mu < 0$) and SF ($\mu > 0$) states occur.

The total energy of the dBEC can be organized as follows:

$$E = E_K + E_V + E_{CI} + E_{DDI} + E_{LHY}. \quad (3)$$

In this expression, the energy contributions E_{CI} , E_{DDI} , E_{LHY} refer to the contact, the dipolar, and the beyond mean-field LHY interaction energies, respectively. These energy terms dictate the generation of the different phases. Also, E_K denotes the kinetic energy and E_V is the external potential energy.

The dependence of E_{CI} , E_{DDI} , and E_{LHY} with ϕ for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ and $N = 10^5$ is shown in Fig. 4. Evidently, E_{CI} , E_{DDI} , E_{LHY} are positive (although relatively small) in the interval $22^\circ < \phi < \phi_m$, and thus a SF is formed. Particularly, E_{CI} is dominant and all other contributions are considerably weaker, see also E_{DDI}/E_{CI} in Fig. 4. However, in the case of $\phi = 22^\circ$, E_{DDI} is negative and gradually drops as ϕ lowers. A similar behavior of the energy constituents is observed for $\phi > \phi_m$ where the DL_S state appears. Therefore in these two regions, namely, $\phi < 22^\circ$ and $\phi > \phi_m$, the rapid increase of $|E_{DDI}|$ toward negative values, driving the dBEC to collapse, is actually compensated by the enhanced combined repulsive contribution of E_{LHY} and E_{CI} occurring for smaller (larger) ϕ in the first (second) region. This competition leads to the formation of stable droplet states in the corresponding ϕ intervals. Such a stabilization mechanism also occurs for the case of an aligned field ($\phi = 0$) in terms of ϵ_{dd} [6].

The spatial distribution of DL_S is shown in Fig. 5 at several values of ϕ and ϵ_{dd} ; ϵ_{dd} is varied so that we remain in the same phase. Recall that the DL_S is shifted to larger ϵ_{dd} as $\phi \rightarrow \phi_m$ (Fig. 2) due to the accompanied weakening of the effective dipole interaction [Eq. (1)]. As such, we choose to present the DL_S state in Fig. 5(a₂) at $\epsilon_{dd} = 4.36$ for $\phi = 30^\circ$. The larger ϵ_{dd} (smaller a_s) is responsible for the decreasing width of $n(x, y)$ when $\phi \rightarrow \phi_m$ [Figs. 5(a₁) and 5(a₂)]. However, as the anisotropy is changed through ϕ with $\phi < \phi_m$ and fixed ϵ_{dd} the dipoles become less repulsive along the x - y plane enforcing a spreading of $n(x, y)$ (not shown). A further increase of ϕ beyond ϕ_m leads to a narrowing of the $n(x, y)$ since the

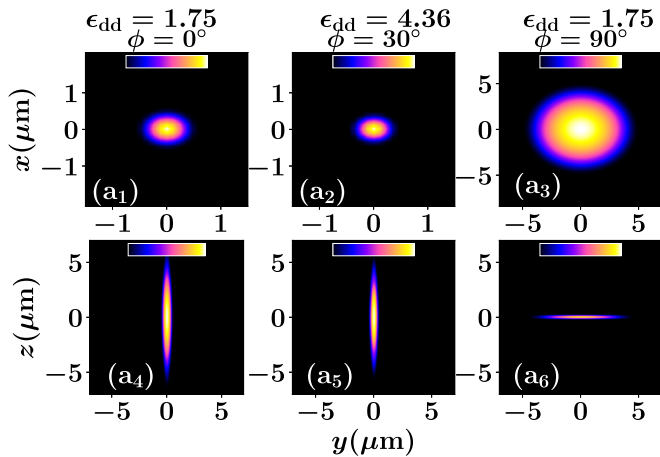


FIG. 5. Impact of the field orientation ϕ on the spatial distribution of the DL_S state. Densities (a₁)–(a₃) $n(x, y)$ and (a₄)–(a₆) $n(y, z)$ of a dBEC with $N = 6 \times 10^4$ in a quasi-2D trap of $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)$ Hz. The single droplet becomes narrower (wider) for larger ϕ in the interval $\phi < \phi_m$ ($\phi > \phi_m$) and becomes elongated along the z (y) direction due to the combined effect of the polarization of the magnetic field and ϵ_{dd} . The characteristic length scale set by the trap is $l_{osc} = 1.17 \mu\text{m}$. The color bar expressed in units of $1/l_{osc}^2 = 0.73 \mu\text{m}^{-2}$ is different for each panel and denotes the density with intensity from zero (black) to a maximum value (yellow).

dipoles attract each other in the x - y plane assembling in a side-by-side configuration. Notice that the width of $n(x, y)$ at $\phi > \phi_m$, e.g., $\phi = 90^\circ$ in Fig. 5(a₃), is still larger than the one for $\phi = 0$ [Fig. 5(a₁)]. This occurs because the increase of the width of the $n(x, y)$ until $\phi = \phi_m$ is larger than its shrinking for $\phi > \phi_m$. This is in accord with the energy minimization in Eq. (1). Moreover, we observe that $n(y, z)$ changes from being highly elongated along z [Figs. 5(a₄) and 5(a₅)] if $\phi < \phi_m$, to being so across y [Fig. 5(a₆)] for $\phi > \phi_m$ due to the sign change of the DDI along the z axis.

C. Shaping the droplet lattice

In a similar vein, the anisotropy of the DDI also substantially impacts the DL_M and SS phases, which emerge *only* when the dipoles are repulsive (in the x - y plane), i.e., $\phi < \phi_m$. Below we focus on the deformations of the DL_M phase from variation of either ϕ or ϵ_{dd} through a_s . In Figs. 6(a₁)–6(a₃), $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.75$ and $N = 2.5 \times 10^5$. The number of individual droplets in the lattice increases as ϕ is increased and the dipoles become less repulsive and weaker in magnitude across the x - y plane, a process favoring further fragmentation of the droplets. Around $\phi = 20^\circ$, a phase transition occurs with the emergence of a hexagonal SS phase. The SS state forms due to the effective weakening of the DDI for larger $\phi < \phi_m$ as compared to the contact interaction; see also the respective alterations in the phase diagram of Figs. 2(a) and 2(b). The location of this phase boundary with respect to ϕ depends on the strength of the contact interaction.

Such a distribution has been independently confirmed by tuning of a_s with a fixed magnetic field [70]. It is worthwhile to mention that the structural deformation of the droplet lattice can be achieved independent of a_s by changing the trap aspect

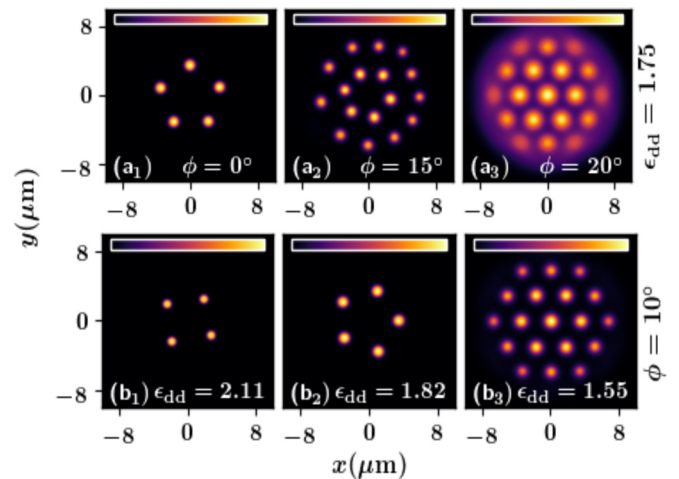


FIG. 6. Integrated density profiles $n(x, y)$ of the dBEC containing $N = 2.5 \times 10^5$ atoms with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.75$ for (a₁) $\phi = 0^\circ$, (a₂) $\phi = 15^\circ$, and (a₃) $\phi = 20^\circ$. $n(x, y)$ for (b₁) $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.11$, (b₂) $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.82$, and (b₃) $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.55$ with a fixed $\phi = 10^\circ$. Various bound state configurations can be created by either tuning the tilt angle, e.g., hexagonal lattices, or adjusting ϵ_{dd} such as different polygons. The external quasi-2D geometry is characterized by $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)$ Hz defining a length scale $l_{osc} = 1.17 \mu\text{m}$. The color bar (units of $1/l_{osc}^2 = 0.73 \mu\text{m}^{-2}$) refers to the density which is distinct for each panel and has a gradient from zero (black) to a maximum value (yellow).

ratio in the crossover from 2D to 1D, as demonstrated in Ref. [63]. Along these lines, by adjusting ϵ_{dd} (and, in particular, a_s) it is possible to create a variety of intriguing droplet patterns for fixed ϕ such as squares at $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.11$ [Fig. 6(b₁)], pentagons at $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.82$ [Fig. 6(b₂)], or hexagonal-type lattices at $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.55$ [Fig. 6(b₃)]. Recall that a decreasing ϵ_{dd} (with $\epsilon_{dd} > 1.4$) favors the breaking of each individual droplet into multiple segments, see also Fig. 2(a), since the DDI dominates with respect to the contact contribution. Exploring the energetics of such configurations, in analogy to what has been done, e.g., for multivortex configurations (see, e.g., Ref. [77] for an example) would be a particularly intriguing direction for future study.

For completeness, we remark that the background density of a SS becomes gradually denser for larger ϕ , destroying its SS nature³ and finally establishing a SF state.⁴ Notice that the transition boundary from a SF to a SS phase can also be determined from the so-called contrast, $\mathcal{C} = (n_{\max} - n_{\min}) / (n_{\max} + n_{\min})$. Here, n_{\max} and n_{\min} are the neighboring density maxima and minima, respectively [78]. A SF state occurs for $\mathcal{C} = 0$, while $\mathcal{C} \neq 0$ corresponds to a density modulated state.

³The transition from the SS to the SF state can be equally seen in both the density and the momentum distribution of the dBEC. Indeed, periodic density undulations vanish as the SF is entered. Also, the momentum distribution of a SF is characterized by a single peak structure while, for a SS, multiple additional peaks appear.

⁴A corresponding SF state is essentially insensitive to variations of ϕ and only its width increases (decreases) for larger (smaller) ϕ as long as $\phi < \phi_m$ ($\phi > \phi_m$).

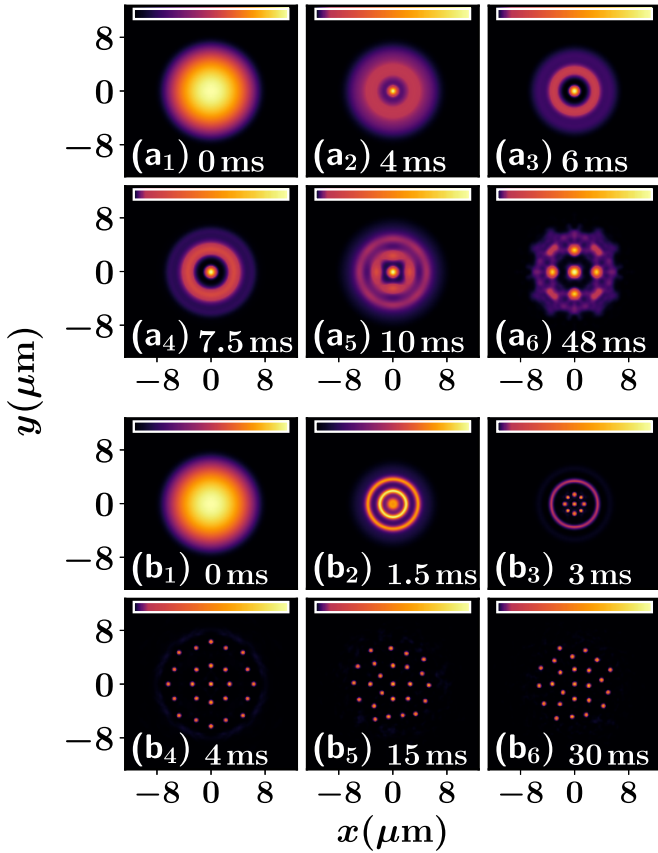


FIG. 7. Snapshots of the dBEC density $n(x, y)$ following an interaction quench from a SF state with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ to (a₁)–(a₆) $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ and (b₁)–(b₆) $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$. The initially 2D smooth density profile deforms in the course of the evolution toward a SS and a droplet lattice, respectively. The dBEC consists of $N = 6 \times 10^4$ atoms and it is confined in a quasi-2D harmonic trap characterized by $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)\text{Hz}$. The color bar denotes the density in units of $1/l_{\text{osc}}^2 = 0.73 \mu\text{m}^{-2}$ and differs for each panel while featuring a gradient from zero (black) to a maximum value (yellow). The system's characteristic timescale set by the trap is $\omega_x^{-1} = 3.5\text{ms}$ and the length scale defined through the harmonic oscillator length $l_{\text{osc}} = 1.17 \mu\text{m}$.

IV. QUENCH DYNAMICS

We next investigate the nonequilibrium dynamics by initializing the dBEC in a SF state (with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$) and following an interaction quench to larger ϵ_{dd} values such that the SS or the droplet phase is dynamically entered. The spontaneous nucleation and properties of these beyond mean-field structures are studied in quasi-2D and quasi-1D geometries [16,32] for $\phi = 0^\circ$. Note that even for $\phi \neq 0$ the dynamics is not substantially altered.

A. Dynamical nucleation of 2D SS and DL lattices

Representative instantaneous density profiles $n(x, y; t)$ of the quasi-2D dBEC are presented in Figs. 7(a₂)–7(a₆) after a quench from a SF state with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ to a SS having $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ according to the phase diagram of Fig. 2(a). The initially smooth 2D TF distribution $n(x, y; t = 0)$ [Fig. 7(a₁)] is dynamically modified due to the quench. Indeed, the ro-

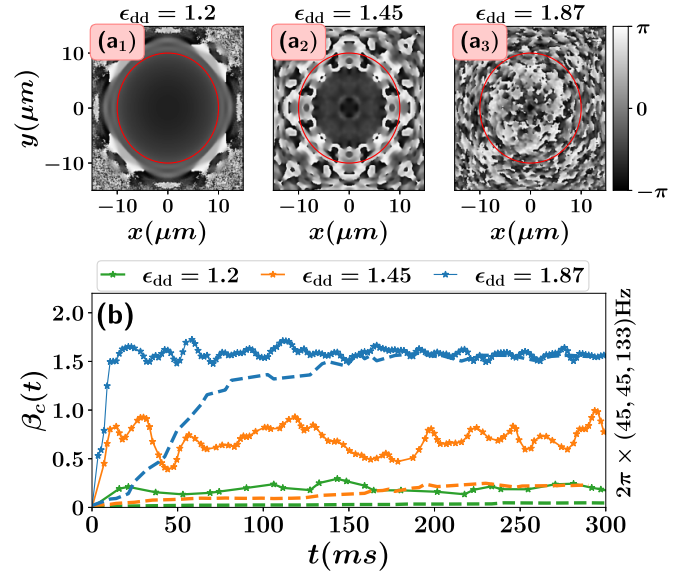


FIG. 8. Characteristic phase profiles (a₁)–(a₃) $\Phi(x, y, z = 0)$ at a specific time instant (see the legends) in the long-time dynamics after the quench. The pink circles designate the edges of the dBEC cloud. In all cases, a quench of a quasi-2D dBEC from its SF state at $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ is considered toward the (a₁) SF with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.2$, (a₂) the SS having $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ and (a₃) the DL_S with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ phase. The phase undulations designate the SS and the droplet states in contrast to the smooth phase of a SF. (b) The time evolution of the global phase coherence $\beta_c(t)$ is presented for different postquench ϵ_{dd} values in the quasi-2D geometry with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)\text{Hz}$. The dashed lines in (b) represent the time evolution of $\beta_c(t)$ when $\epsilon_{dd}(t)$ increases in a linear manner with ramp time $\tau = 120\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$. Coherence is completely lost in the droplet regime, while it is almost perfectly maintained following an adiabatic ramp toward the SF and the SS phases. The colors of the dashed lines refer to the same postquench ϵ_{dd} values with the ones indicated by the solid lines. Other system parameters are the same as in Fig. 7.

ton [14,79] induced softening in the postquench phase seeds the subsequent pattern formation. As a result, ring-shaped density structures develop, becoming more pronounced as time evolves [Figs. 7(a₂)–7(a₅)]. For an analysis of the roton-induced dynamics and its shape in a 3D harmonically trapped dBEC, see Ref. [15]. It is, in fact, the progressive growth of the roton mode, characterized by a nonzero angular momentum, which is responsible in the early time dynamics ($t \sim \omega_x^{-1}$) for the development of these ring structures accompanied by density depleted regions. Later on, for $t > 20\text{ms} > \omega_x^{-1}$, following the interference of the ring densities (stemming from the radial roton) and the growth of azimuthal undulations (originating from the angular roton⁵), the dBEC distribution splits into four overlapping density peaks arranged in a square configuration and surrounding the central density hump which

⁵The roton modes in our quasi-2D harmonically trapped setup are characterized by the quantum number m . In this sense, $m = 0$ refers to the radial roton manifesting as a ring structure and $m \neq 0$ are the angular rotors having a corresponding number of azimuthal nodes [15].

appears to be isolated from the others, see Fig. 7(a₆). At these timescales ($t \gg \omega_x^{-1}$), quantum fluctuations take over and the roton-induced growth saturates [33,37].

The phase profile $\Phi = \tan^{-1} [\text{Im}(\psi(\mathbf{r}))/\text{Re}(\psi(\mathbf{r}))]$, where $\text{Re}(\psi(\mathbf{r}))$ [$\text{Im}(\psi(\mathbf{r}))$] is the real (imaginary) part of the wave function, can be seen in $\Phi(x, y, z = 0)$ [Fig. 8(a₂)] at $t = 150\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$; see, in particular, the spatial region marked by the pink circle within which the SS resides. The enhanced distortions at the condensate edges ($|x| \leq 8\mu\text{m}$, $|y| \leq 8\mu\text{m}$) stem from the highly nonsmooth low density in conjunction with the high frequency breathing of the entire cloud. Actually, there are two breathing modes, see also Appendix C and Figs. 12(a₃) and 12(a₄). In particular, one of the breathing modes hardens in the SS state, similarly to the radial roton mode [14], for increasing ϵ_{dd} . This breathing mode is related to the spatially modulated SS density. The frequency of the second mode is linked to the background SF and diminishes gradually with increasing ϵ_{dd} . The above behavior of Φ is to be contrasted with the normal SF exhibiting a uniform phase as demonstrated in Fig. 8(a₁).

Next, we tune to a postquench $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$, where a DL_S phase forms. The dBEC is again dynamically distorted, already for $t < \omega_x^{-1}$, showing a two-ring structure and a central density hump due to the presence of the roton mode. The latter grows at a faster rate compared to the $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ quench, see Figs. 7(a₂) and 7(b₂), as expected by the underlying excitation spectrum [14]. This leads to the disintegration of the inner ring and the central density peak into multiple droplets around $t \sim \omega_x^{-1}$ [Fig. 7(b₃)]. At the outer rim of the dBEC, a low density circular structure appears at large radii, emerging from the edges of the cloud [Fig. 7(b₃)]. This metastable configuration subsequently ($t > \omega_x^{-1}$) breaks into a droplet lattice⁶ [Figs. 7(b₄)–7(b₆)]. It should be emphasized that while the postquench ground-state represents a DL_S, we encounter here the spontaneous nucleation of a DL_M. This droplet cluster features, at the early times ($t \geq \omega_x^{-1}$), a global breathing motion and thus the distance between individual droplets changes [Figs. 7(b₅) and 7(b₆)]. Let us note that due to the lack of background SF density, only one breathing mode connected to localized density arrays exists here. However, in the long-time dynamics (roughly $t > 70\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$), the breathing amplitude reduces and the cluster remains practically stationary, see also Appendix C, at least up to 500 ms, indicating that the system is in a prethermalized state.

The number of isolated droplets contained in the cluster in the long-time dynamics ($t \gg \omega_x^{-1}$) increases for larger postquench ϵ_{dd} ⁷, namely, deeper in the droplet regime; see,

TABLE I. Number of isolated droplets in the quasi-2D and the quasi-1D regimes for different postquench ϵ_{dd} values and fixed $\phi = 0^\circ$. The number of droplets contained in a cluster becomes larger for increasing ϵ_{dd} , i.e., deeper in the droplet phase. Initially, the dBEC resides in a SF state characterized by $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$.

Trap geometry	$\epsilon_{dd} = 2.18$	2.01	1.87	1.75
Quasi-2D	27	25	24	17
Quasi-1D	16	15	13	11

in particular, Table I for $\phi = 0^\circ$. In contrast to this response, their number realized for a fixed postquench ϵ_{dd} is smaller upon increasing the tilt angle. This trend is visualized in the case examples of Table II and it is attributed to the reduced magnitude of the associated DDI.

We also note in passing that, independently of the postquench ϵ_{dd} , regular polygonal lattices do not form, in agreement with Ref. [18], but only crystalline structures as the one depicted in Fig. 7(b₆). The existence of the droplet clusters can also be distinguished by inspecting their phase profiles which are highly nonuniform [Fig. 8(a₃) at $t = 200\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$] even when compared with the SS phase [Fig. 8(a₂)].

B. Control of the global phase coherence during the evolution

An observable that provides further verification for the dynamical creation of the above-discussed beyond mean-field states is the so-called global phase coherence [31,33,35]; see also Fig. 1(c), which is defined as follows:

$$\beta_c(t) = \int d\mathbf{r} [n(\mathbf{r}, t) (\Phi(\mathbf{r}, t) - \bar{\Phi}(t))]. \quad (4)$$

Here, $\bar{\Phi}(t)$ is the spatially averaged phase. Accordingly, following adiabatic pulses, a SF or a SS state has perfect global phase coherence [$\beta_c(t) = 0$], while self-bound quantum droplets feature $\beta_c(t) \neq 0$.

This is expected since as we previously argued the phase of the gas becomes highly distorted for droplet states in contrast of being almost uniform for SS and SF phases. The dynamics of $\beta_c(t)$ is provided in Fig. 8(b) for various postquench values of ϵ_{dd} . The pre-quench (initial) SF state is perfectly coherent, i.e., $\beta_c(t = 0) = 0$. In all cases, the increase of $\beta_c(t)$ at short timescales ($t \sim \omega_x^{-1}$) is inherently related to the quench protocol and becomes more enhanced for larger quench amplitudes

TABLE II. Number of isolated droplets in the quasi-2D and the quasi-1D regimes for a specific postquench $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.18$ and considering different field orientations ϕ . In both cases, the amount of individual droplets in the respective lattice decreases as ϕ increases due to the effective weakening of the DDI. Initially, the dBEC resides in a SF state characterized by $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$.

Trap	$\phi = 0^\circ$	5°	10°	15°	20°
Quasi-2D	27	26	25	24	17
Quasi-1D	16	15	14	10	8

⁶The position of the roton minimum k_{rot} should satisfy $k_{\text{rot}} l_z \geq 1$, where $l_z = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_z}$ is the harmonic oscillator length scale along the tightly confined direction. In our case, $k_{\text{rot}} = 3.39\mu\text{m}^{-1}$ with $l_z = 0.68\mu\text{m}$. Similar findings have been reported e.g. in the experiment of Ref. [11] where $k_{\text{rot}} = 2.5\mu\text{m}^{-1}$ and $l_z = 0.625\mu\text{m}$.

⁷It is worth mentioning that the number of dynamically nucleated droplets in the long-time evolution is, in general, larger from the one of the respective ground-state configuration. For instance, in the case of $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.75$, the droplet lattice contains 24 individual droplets in contrast to four formed in the ground state for $N = 10^5$.

where the respective import of energy into the system is naturally larger.

For quenches within the SF phase, e.g., $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.2$, $\beta_c(t)$ fluctuates, within $0.13 < \beta_c(t) < 0.2$ after $t > 0.7\text{ms}$, due to the breathing motion of the gas originating from the quench, see also Appendix C and Fig. 12. For the same reason, $\beta_c(t > 0)$ is finite also for quenches toward the SS regime ($\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$) while the relatively intensified oscillations compared to the SF stem from the arguably larger amplitude of the underlying breathing mode. The coherence loss in the SS phase can be mitigated by adiabatically increasing ϵ_{dd} .⁸ In support of this argument, we utilize a linear ramp $\epsilon_{dd}(t) = (\epsilon_{dd}^F - \epsilon_{dd}^I)t/\tau$, with ϵ_{dd}^F (ϵ_{dd}^I) being the final (initial) relative strength, while τ is the ramp time. An almost adiabatic increase of $\epsilon_{dd}(t)$ is achieved for $\tau = 120\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$ with $\beta_c(t) \rightarrow 0$ for the SF and SS as shown in Fig. 8(b). Turning to quenches in the droplet regime, for instance, in the case of $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$, we observe that $\beta_c(t)$ features an increase at short timescales and then fluctuates around $\pi/2$. This saturation tendency of $\beta_c(t)$ deep in the evolution holds equally when performing a linear increase of $\epsilon_{dd}(t)$, see Fig. 8(b). Note that $\beta_c(t)$ can be at most $\pi/2$, as has also been demonstrated in Ref. [31]. This response implies that the initial phase coherence of the SF phase is rapidly lost and the individual droplets become highly incoherent.

C. Generation of droplet and SS arrays in the quasi-1D regime

Subsequently, we study the quench-induced dynamics of the axially elongated dBEC. Characteristic density snapshots across the x - y plane when performing a quench within the SS phase, e.g., $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$, are presented in Figs. 9(a₁)–9(a₆). The quasi-1D TF distribution [Fig. 9(a₁)] of the initial SF state (with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$) experiences prominent spatial deformations due to the ensuing roton dynamics [14] being activated when crossing the SF to SS phase boundary. Specifically, the increased postquench ϵ_{dd} enforces a contraction [Figs. 9(a₂) and 9(a₃)] and expansion [Figs. 9(a₄)–9(a₆)] of the entire cloud along both x and y directions. This collective motion prevails at short timescales [Fig. 9(a₂)] but afterward spatial modulations in the density profile arise along the y axis [Figs. 9(a₃)–9(a₆)]. For instance, six density peaks are detected at $t = 13.5\text{ms} > \omega_x^{-1}$ [Fig. 9(a₄)] which break into several ones at $t = 32\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$ [Fig. 9(a₅)]. These arrays of overlapping density humps developing in $n(x, y)$ reveal the dynamical formation of the SS state. It is also worth mentioning that the periodic spatial compression and expansion of the dBEC is characterized similarly to the quasi-2D case by two distinct frequencies. We remark that the participation of the two distinct breathing frequencies is a characteristic of the emergence of the SS phase, a result which has been evinced independently in Ref. [31].

Utilizing a quench to $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ leads to a dramatically different response of the dBEC as shown in Figs. 9(b₁)–9(b₆). Already at the early stages of the evolution $\sim \omega_x^{-1}$, we observe that the original smooth density configuration

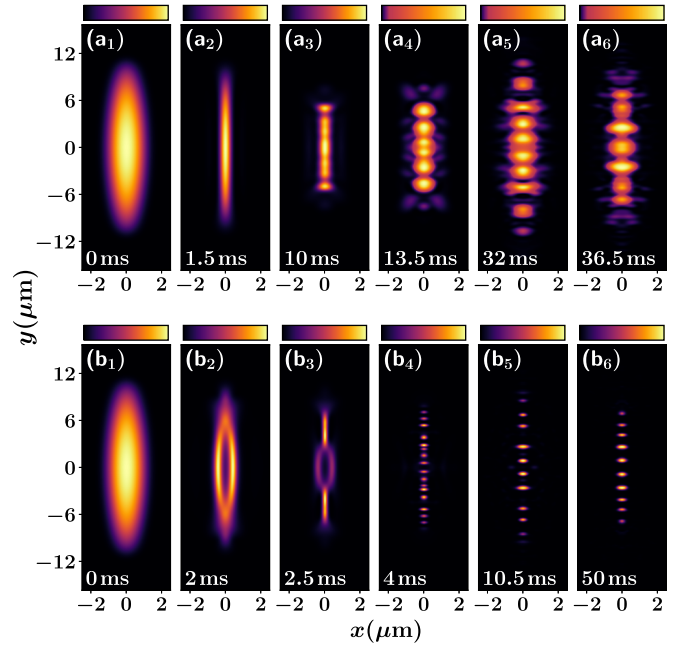


FIG. 9. The same as in Fig. 7 but for the quasi-1D setting. The generation of (a₁)–(a₆) SS for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ and (b₁)–(b₆) droplet arrays when $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ is illustrated. The dBEC consists of $N = 6 \times 10^4$ atoms and it resides in a quasi-1D trap with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (227, 37, 135)\text{Hz}$. The color bar in units of $1/I_{\text{osc}}^2 = 1.33\text{ }\mu\text{m}^{-2}$ refers to the density while it is different for each panel and changes from zero (black) to a maximum value (yellow). The characteristic length scale is the harmonic oscillator length $l_{\text{osc}} = 0.85\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and the corresponding timescale is $\omega_x^{-1} = 0.7\text{ms}$.

[Fig. 9(b₁)] transforms into an elliptic halo profile [Fig. 9(b₂)]. The width of the latter progressively shrinks across the transverse x direction [Fig. 9(b₃)] until the entire cloud becomes highly elongated breaking into an array of droplets [Fig. 9(b₄)]. The reason behind the formation of the elliptic halo states is the arising modulational instability due to admixture of different roton modes discussed, for instance, in Refs. [14,15,80] and triggered herein by the quench within the SS phase. As a byproduct, the dBEC fragments into multiple highly localized peaks organized in a crystal pattern.

Notice that in contrast to the SS case of postquench $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$, these density humps are entirely isolated and comprise the self-bound droplets. The droplet array becomes stationary in the long time dynamics, e.g., $t > 100\text{ms} \gg \omega_x^{-1}$, while at earlier times ($t > \omega_x^{-1}$) the inter-droplet distance changes, see, e.g., Figs. 9(b₄)–9(b₆). This phenomenon can be traced back to the collective breathing motion of the cloud due to the interaction quench. Interestingly, unlike the SS phase, here a single breathing frequency occurs, a property that is attributed to the crystal nature of the droplet phase. These properties of the breathing mode of a SS and a droplet have also been experimentally observed for an elongated dBEC in Ref. [30]. It is also worth mentioning that $\beta_c(t)$ (not shown) features a response similar to the one of the quasi-2D setup, namely, in the droplet regime it is eventually ($t \gg \omega_x^{-1}$) maximally lost, while for the SF and SS phases it acquires relatively smaller

⁸Note that a nonadiabatic ramp of $\epsilon_{dd}(t)$, e.g., in our case realized for $\tau < 150\text{ms}$, always results in a finite global phase coherence.

finite values (due to the quench) while being minimized following an adiabatic ramp of ϵ_{dd} . We finally note that as in the quasi-2D scenario, the stationary array has a lesser number of droplets upon reducing postquench ϵ_{dd} or increasing ϕ as shown in Tables I and II.

V. THREE-BODY LOSS AND SELF-EVAPORATION OF SS AND DROPLET PHASES

A central obstacle for the detection of self-bound structures, characterized by highly localized densities, is that experimentally [22,32] they suffer from three-body losses. In the following, we explain the impact of the underlying three-body loss rate in the formation of SS and droplet quasi-2D configurations. Contrary to previous studies, the employed rotating magnetic field [Eq. (1)] allows us to expose the effect of the underlying losses in different interaction regimes compared to the dipolar interaction length. The corresponding eGPE [6] has the form of Eq. (2) with the additional imaginary contribution $-(i\hbar K_3/2)|\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^4\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$, where K_3 denotes the three-body recombination rate [6]. A detailed discussion regarding the competition between the three-body recombination and beyond mean-field processes is provided in Ref. [6].

The important point here is that the scaling of the three-body recombination rate is obtained in terms of $D = 3a_{dd}(3\cos^2\phi - 1)/4$, where $a_{dd} = 131 a_B$ herein. It was shown [81] that $K_3 \sim D^4$ for $\epsilon_{dd} \gg a_{dd}/D$ ($a_s \ll D$) and $K_3 \sim \mathcal{C}a_s^2(a_s^2 + \beta D^2)$ for $\epsilon_{dd} \ll a_{dd}/D$ ($a_s \gg D$). In the above expressions, the constants $\mathcal{C} = 3!32\sqrt{3}\pi^2\hbar/m$ and $\beta \approx 0.44$. It should be emphasized that for $\phi = 0^\circ$, both the SS and the droplet phases occur within $\epsilon_{dd} \gg a_{dd}/D$. This is exactly the situation that has been considered thus far in the literature for interpreting experimental data [11,16]. Here, this is realized by $K_3 = 7.1 \times 10^{-43} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$. However, since our dBEC is subjected to a tilted magnetic field, it is also possible to enter the regime $\epsilon_{dd} < a_{dd}/D$, where K_3 explicitly depends on a_s .

Accordingly, below, we will discern among these two important scenarios. Utilizing a postquench ϵ_{dd} lying in the droplet regime for $\phi = 0^\circ$, we adjust ϕ toward ϕ_m and a SF state forms, since the dipolar interaction is not strong enough to create droplets. Then, K_3 becomes a_s dependent. On the other hand, when $\phi \ll \phi_m$, and $\epsilon_{dd} > a_{dd}/D$, the loss-rate scales explicitly with D and hence ϕ . This tunability provides an additional knob for controlling the lifetime of the dynamically accessed self-bound states.

The atom losses are depicted in Fig. 10 for various field orientations determined by ϕ and postquench ϵ_{dd} leading to SS and droplet generation when $K_3 = 0$, see also Figs. 7(a₁)–7(a₆) and 7(b₁)–7(b₆). Throughout these cases, the dBEC is initiated in a SF state with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$. The case of $\phi = 0^\circ$ corresponds to $\epsilon_{dd} > a_{dd}/D$ for both the SS and droplet regimes and therefore K_3 is independent of a_s . We observe the nucleation of SS structures and droplet lattices for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$ [inset of Fig. 10(a), upper panel] and $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ [inset of Fig. 10(a), lower panel], respectively, at intermediate timescales, $t \gtrsim \omega_x^{-1}$. These are, however, only transient configurations due to $K_3 \neq 0$ associated with non-negligible atom losses. As such, they subsequently coalesce to narrow density peaks around the trap center (not shown) and afterward decay for longer evolution times ($t \gg \omega_x^{-1}$) since three-body losses

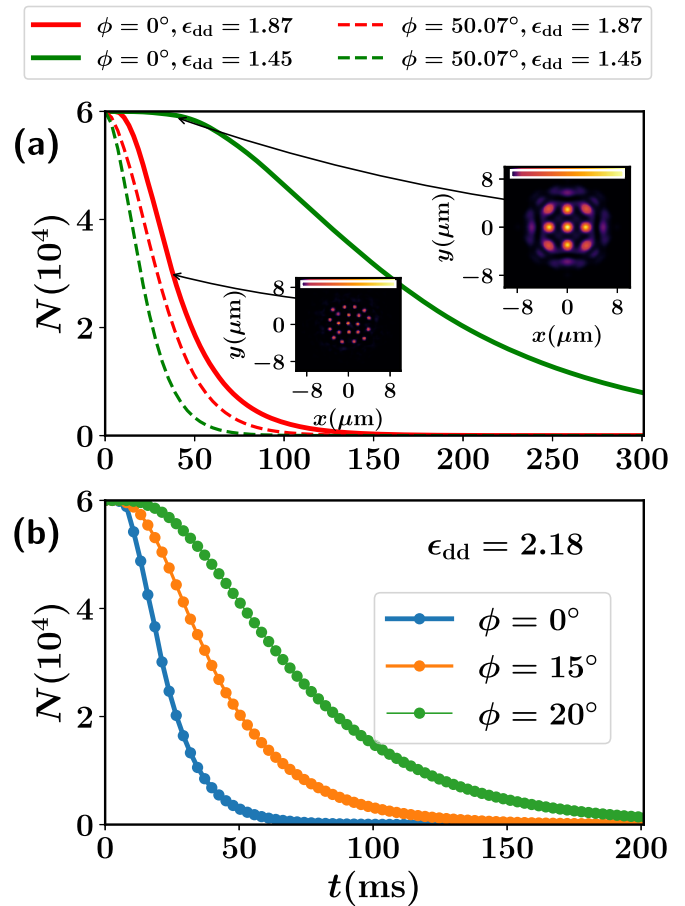


FIG. 10. (a) Dynamics of the particle loss for different postquench values of ϵ_{dd} and tilt angles ϕ (see legend). Droplets feature the largest losses at $\phi = 0^\circ$, while a finite field orientation leads to a SF state exhibiting more dramatic decay processes. Insets: Corresponding density snapshots $n(x, y)$ after the quench from $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ visualizing the formation of SS (upper panel) and droplets (lower panel) at short timescales. (b) Same as in (a) but for several ϕ (see legend) and a fixed post-quench $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.18$ residing in the droplet phase. The emergent patterns persist for longer timescales by means of a tilted magnetic field. The droplet lifetime is enhanced for fixed $\epsilon_{dd} < a_{dd}/D$ and increasing ϕ as long as $\phi < \phi_m$. The dBEC with $N = 6 \times 10^4$ experiences a quasi-2D trap of $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133) \text{ Hz}$ setting a characteristic timescale $\omega_x^{-1} = 3.5 \text{ ms}$.

compete with the LHY contribution.⁹ The enhanced atom losses occurring in the droplet phase as compared to the SS one manifest due to the relatively higher localized densities of the former; compare, in particular, the solid red and green lines in Fig. 10(a). Notice that similar timescales of atom losses, exploiting a fixed magnetic field, have been observed in experiments [33,37].

Importantly, tuning the dipolar anisotropy allows us to enter the $\epsilon_{dd} < a_{dd}/D$ region where the loss rate is interaction dependent. As a paradigmatic case, herein, we consider $\phi \approx 50^\circ$ where the loss coefficients are $K_3 = 2.47 \times 10^{-40} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$

⁹We note that a similar phenomenology also occurs when considering the value of $K_3 = 1.2 \times 10^{-41} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$ used in Ref. [18].

and $K_3 = 6.67 \times 10^{-40} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$ for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ and $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$, respectively. Notice that for $\phi \approx 50^\circ$ the dipolar interaction is not strong enough, thus leading to a SF state for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ and $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$. However, since K_3 is interaction dependent, it possesses a greater value for smaller ϵ_{dd} (larger a_s), resulting in an amplified lossy process, as can be seen by comparing the dashed lines to the solid ones in Fig. 10(a). Moreover, atom losses are accelerated in the $\epsilon_{dd} < a_{dd}/D$ region due to the prevalent $K_3 \sim a_s^4$, contrast the dashed with the solid lines in Fig. 10(a).

Remarkably, we find that the droplet lifetime can be prolonged as long as $\phi < \phi_m$ and $\epsilon_{dd} > a_{dd}/D$ by increasing ϕ [Fig. 10(b)] while always residing in the droplet regime. As a characteristic example we consider a quench toward $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.18$, where $K_3 = 7.1 \times 10^{-43} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$, $K_3 = 4.66 \times 10^{-43} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$ and $K_3 = 3.28 \times 10^{-43} \text{ m}^6/\text{s}$ for $\phi = 0^\circ$, $\phi = 15^\circ$ and $\phi = 20^\circ$, respectively. We deduce that the lifetime of the droplet structures realized at $\epsilon_{dd} = 2.18$ is prolonged by increasing ϕ lying in the interval $\phi < \phi_m$.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

In the present paper, we examined the ground-state phase diagram and the nonequilibrium dynamics of a harmonically trapped dBEC. We exploited the inherent anisotropy of the dipolar interaction by applying a fastly rotating magnetic field. Our considerations were based on an extended GP equation (3D eGPE), including quantum fluctuations to leading order, and allowed us to study the emergent phases from the delicate interplay of isotropic short-range and anisotropic long-range forces in quasi-1D and quasi-2D trapped geometries.

We found that for $\phi < \phi_m$, four different phases emerge as a function of the strength of the contact interaction and atom number. These include the SF typically occurring for $\epsilon < 1.4$ and $\mu > 0$, the SS residing in the vicinity of $\mu = 0$, as well as the DL_S and DL_M characterized by $\mu < 0$. A SF state exhibits a smooth density distribution in sharp contrast to SS and droplets where substantially modulated patterns emerge. These structures have spatial overlap in the SS phase and exhibit crystalline behavior deep in the droplet regime. The crystal arrangements correspond to droplet clusters in quasi-2D, forming canonical polygons, an outcome that holds equally for $\phi > \phi_m$. The number of separated droplets in a cluster increases by either increasing the contact interaction strength or for large atom numbers, and for decreasing ϕ . Transitions among the above-described phases are achieved by appropriately tuning the s -wave scattering length or the atom number. For $\phi > \phi_m$, where the dipoles attract, the DL_S and SF phases solely form. Additionally, the DL_S phase features a broad 2D circular distribution in the x - y plane when $\phi > \phi_m$.

The SS and droplet phases can also form dynamically upon a quench of the s -wave scattering length from an initial SF state. SS clusters and droplet lattices are identified in quasi-2D, while elongated arrays of SS and droplets form in quasi-1D. These states are nucleated due to the roton-induced dynamics manifesting as ring-shaped excitations (in quasi-2D) or elliptic halos (in quasi-1D) at early evolution times and are accompanied by a collective breathing motion of the

dBEC background caused by the quench. Soon after their formation, these structures deform into arrays or clusters.

The number of droplets in a lattice is larger for smaller post quench contact interactions or a finite angle such that $\phi < \phi_m$. The SF is maximally coherent throughout evolution, while the droplet phase displays total loss of coherence. For the SS phase, the existence of a finite background SF leads to a partial loss of coherence. Interestingly, we observe that following quenches to the DL_S phase, the system relaxes to a lattice, i.e., the DL_M phase. Moreover, the number of individual droplets participating in a lattice arrangement is larger as compared to the ground-state configuration.

We also considered the loss of these dynamical phases due to three-body recombination. While the loss rate coefficient scales with $K_3 \propto D^4$, because we tune the dipole anisotropy, we are also able to probe the phase dynamics in a regime where $K_3 \propto a_s^4$. We find that the loss rates are enhanced toward the droplet regime for fully repulsively aligned dipoles at $\phi = 0$ due to density effects, leading eventually to their self-evaporation. Our results show that employing a tilted magnetic field where the loss coefficient depends on the dipolar length, it is possible to prolong the lifetime of droplets as long as $\phi < \phi_m$. Otherwise, the droplet region suffers faster lossy mechanisms than the other states, irrespectively of whether the loss coefficient depends on the interaction or not.

Motivated by observations [4], we have restricted our study to a particular driving regime, i.e., $\omega \ll \Omega \ll \omega_L$. However, it would be intriguing to explore the impact of a weak $\Omega \ll \omega$ rotating field, thus extending present findings to the case where the dipoles cannot instantaneously follow the external magnetic field. Importantly, a quantitative understanding of the pairwise interaction of the droplets in this system and of the pattern formation on the basis of their effective interacting particle system [82] would be particularly interesting and relevant in this context. Furthermore, comparison of the results herein with effective lower-dimensional equations describing quasi-1D or quasi-2D dBECs could be of interest as well; see, e.g., Ref. [83] for a 1D example.

It should also be possible to investigate topological pattern formation in the ground-state phases utilizing a rotating frame of reference. Likewise, understanding the phase diagram of the dBEC in the presence of nonlinear excitations such as vortex complexes in quasi-2D or solitary waves in quasi-1D will be helpful. Furthermore, studying the impact of finite temperatures [84,85] in the dynamical nucleation of SS and droplet lattices is certainly an intriguing perspective. Here, the dependence of the LHY term on the temperature should be carefully considered. The quench dynamics of a mixture of dipolar condensates across the distinct phases, e.g., discussed in Refs. [86,87] is a more computationally demanding effort, yet one worthy of consideration.

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APPENDIX A: VARIATIONAL TREATMENT

Let us showcase that the SF and DL_S ground-state characteristics of the dBEC phase diagram can be obtained within a variational approach instead of numerically solving the time-independent 3D eGPE. Particularly, our model is based on the assumption that the dBEC wave function acquires the Gaussian ansatz [73,74]

$$\psi(x, y, z) = \sqrt{\frac{N}{\pi^{3/2} \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z}} \prod_{\eta=x,y,z} \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\eta^2}{2\sigma_\eta^2}\right) + i\eta^2 \beta_\eta(t)\right), \quad (\text{A1})$$

where the variational parameters are the widths σ_η in the $\eta = x, y, z$ direction and β_η which determines the phase curvature. It is apparent from the functional form of the ansatz that it cannot capture a droplet lattice or a SS structure. The Lagrangian $L(\mathbf{r}) = \int d^3r \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r})$, with $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r})$ being the Lagrangian density:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \frac{i\hbar}{2} \left(\psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} - \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\nabla \psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \\ & + V(\mathbf{r}) |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 + \frac{g}{2} |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^4 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r' U_{dd}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') |\psi(\mathbf{r}', t)|^2 |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 \\ & + \frac{2}{5} \gamma_{QF} |\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)|^5. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

Inserting the ansatz of Eq. (A1) into Eq. (A2) and integrating over the spatial coordinates, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} L = & \sum_{\eta=x,y,z} \left[\frac{N\hbar}{2} \dot{\beta}_\eta \sigma_\eta^2 + \frac{N\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{1}{2\sigma_\eta^2} + 2\beta_\eta^2 \sigma_\eta^2 \right) + \frac{Nm}{4} \omega_\eta^2 \sigma_\eta^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{gN^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta} + \frac{N^2 \hbar^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi m} \frac{a_{dd}}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta} \left(\frac{3 \cos^2 \phi - 1}{2} \right) \\ & \times f(k_x, k_y) + \frac{4\sqrt{2}\gamma_{QF} N^{5/2}}{25\sqrt{5}\pi^{9/4}} \frac{1}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta^{3/2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A3})$$

where the parameter $k_i = \sigma_z / \sigma_i$ ($i = x, y$) and the function

$$\begin{aligned} f(k_x, k_y) = & \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sin \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \\ & \left[\frac{3 \cos^2 \theta}{(k_x^2 \cos^2 \phi + k_y^2 \sin^2 \phi) \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

Next, by utilizing the Euler-Lagrange equations of motion for σ_η and β_η , we arrive at the coupled set of equations

$$\beta_\eta = \frac{m}{2\hbar\sigma_\eta} \frac{d\sigma_\eta}{dt}, \quad Nm \frac{d^2\sigma_\eta}{d\tau^2} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma_\eta} U(\sigma_\eta). \quad (\text{A5})$$

These six Euler-Lagrange Eqs. (A5) constitute exact solutions of the time-independent eGPE. Moreover, in Eqs. (A5), the effective potential energy $U(\sigma_\eta)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} U(\sigma_\eta) = & \sum_\eta \left[\frac{N\hbar^2}{m} \frac{1}{2\sigma_\eta^2} + \frac{Nm}{2} \omega_\eta^2 \sigma_\eta^2 \right] + \frac{gN^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi^{3/2}} \frac{1}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta} \\ & + \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{N^2 \hbar^2}{m} \frac{a_{dd}}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta} \left(\frac{3 \cos^2 \phi - 1}{2} \right) f(k_x, k_y) \\ & + \frac{8\sqrt{2}\gamma_{QF} N^{5/2}}{25\sqrt{5}\pi^{9/4}} \frac{1}{\prod_\eta \sigma_\eta^{3/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

Apparently, the second set of Eq. (A5) is reminiscent of the classical equations of motion of a particle with coordinates σ_η subjected to the external potential U . As such, the total energy of the dBEC reads

$$E = \frac{N}{2} m \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_\eta [\dot{\sigma}_\eta]^2 \right) + U(\sigma_\eta). \quad (\text{A7})$$

Therefore, the ground-state energy of the dBEC is simply $E^{(0)} = U(\sigma_\eta^*)$, where σ_η^* denote the equilibrium widths. These are determined through minimization of the energy or, equivalently, the effective potential $U(\sigma_\eta)$.

The resulting energy E as obtained from Eq. (A7) with respect to $\sigma_x = \sigma_y = \sigma_z$, and for various angles ϕ of the magnetic field is provided in Figs. 11(a₁)–11(a₄). To illustrate the equivalence of the eGPE results discussed in the main text to the variational treatment, we employ the quasi-2D dBEC with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.87$ and $a_{dd} = 131a_B$ containing $N = 6 \times 10^4$ atoms in a harmonic trap with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)$ Hz. The equilibrium widths ($\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$) of the dBEC are then easily identified by determining the minimum E^0 of the energy E , see the white crosses in Figs. 11(a₁)–11(a₄). Interestingly, the energy minima [Figs. 11(a₁)–11(a₄)] enable us to appreciate the phase of the dBEC that each angle ϕ favors. Indeed, we find that for $\phi = 0^\circ$ the minimum energy is negative, which is a property associated with the development of a self-bound droplet. In contrast, in the case of either $\phi = 30^\circ$ [Fig. 11(a₂)] or $\phi = 60^\circ$ [Fig. 11(a₃)], E^0 is positive, thus being representative of the SF phase. Recall that the same behavior has been concluded within the eGPE in the quasi-2D geometry [Fig. 2(a₂)]. Turning to $\phi = 90^\circ$, again the equilibrium state has negative energy [Fig. 11(a₄)], a behavior that is related to the single droplet state discussed in Figs. 5(a₄)–5(a₈).

As a further proof of principle of our benchmark, we present in Fig. 11(b) the equilibrium widths $\sigma_x = \sigma_y \equiv \sigma_r$ and σ_z as predicted in both the variational and the eGPE methods for the quasi-2D geometry in terms of ϕ . It becomes evident that the equilibrium widths show almost the same behavior in both methods. A discernible difference is that the variational calculation overestimates (underestimates) the value of σ_z (σ_y) until $\phi \approx 20^\circ$ but underestimates (overestimates) σ_z (σ_y) for $20^\circ < \phi < 80^\circ$. Otherwise, they agree. Similar conclusions can be drawn for the quasi-1D dBEC (not shown).

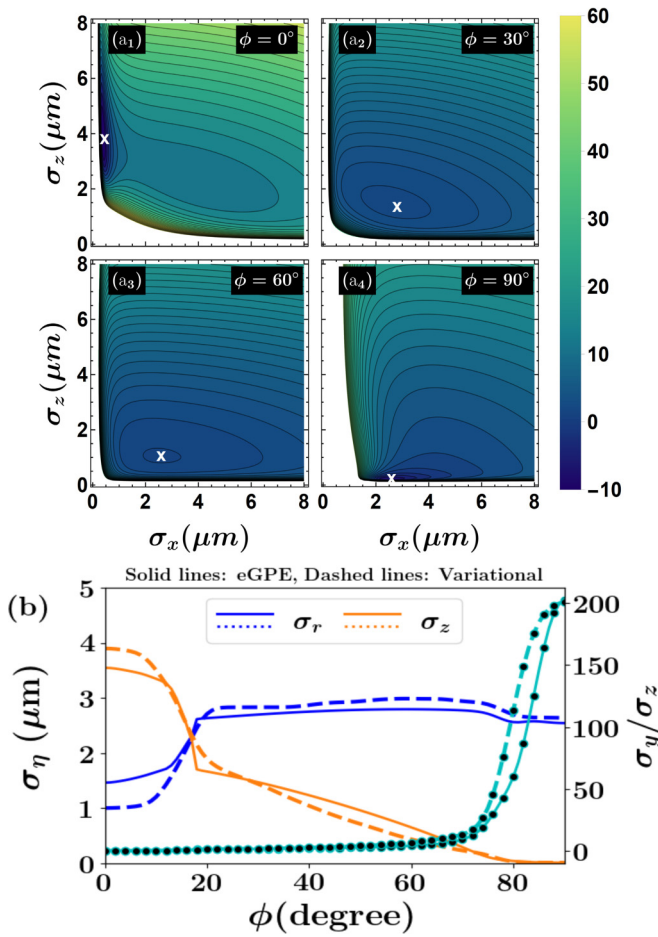


FIG. 11. Energy of the quasi-2D dBEC as predicted within the variational approach [Eq. (A7)] in terms of the widths σ_z and σ_x . Different panels refer to field orientations (a₁) $\phi = 0^\circ$, (a₂) $\phi = 30^\circ$, (a₃) $\phi = 60^\circ$, and (a₄) $\phi = 90^\circ$. The white crosses denote the location of the respective energy minimum associated with the equilibrium set (σ_x, σ_z) . The sign of the energy subsequently characterizes the equilibrium state as SF or droplet. The equilibrium state energy between the variational method and the eGPE results are in good agreement, exhibiting an average error not more than 10%. (b) The response of (left axis) σ_η with $\eta \equiv \{x, y, z\}$ and (right axis) the ratio σ_y/σ_z for varying ϕ in the quasi-2D regime with fixed $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.75$ and $N = 6 \times 10^4$. The results obtained through the variational principle (dashed lines) and the eGPE method (solid lines) are in agreement.

APPENDIX B: FURTHER DETAILS ON THE NUMERICAL IMPLEMENTATION

For the convenience of our numerical simulations, we cast the eGPE of Eq. (2) into a dimensionless form. This is achieved by rescaling the length, and time in terms of the harmonic oscillator length $l_{\text{osc}} = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_x}$, and the trap frequency ω_x , respectively, while the transformed wave function obeys $\Psi(\mathbf{r}', t') = \sqrt{l_{\text{osc}}^3/N} \psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$. The resulting equation is solved using the split-time Crank-Nicolson discretization scheme [88,89]. The stationary (lowest energy) states of the dBEC are obtained through imaginary time propagation, effectively a gradient descent algorithm. At each time step of this procedure, we apply the transformation $\psi(\mathbf{r}', t) \rightarrow$

$N^{1/2}/\|\psi(\mathbf{r}', t)\|$ (for the desired N). This preserves the normalization of the wave function, while convergence is reached as long as relative deviations of the wave function (at every grid point) and energy between consecutive time-steps are smaller than 10^{-6} and 10^{-8} , respectively. This solution is then used as an initial state for the quench dynamics where the eGPE is propagated in real time. Since the dipolar potential [Eq. (1)] is divergent at short distances, it is calculated in momentum space, see also Ref. [73] for the analytical expression of the Fourier transformation of the dipolar potential. Afterward, we perform the inverse Fourier transform for obtaining the real-space contributions using the convolution theorem. Our simulations are carried out in a 3D box characterized by a grid $(n_x \times n_y \times n_z)$ corresponding to $(256 \times 256 \times 128)$ and $(300 \times 600 \times 300)$ for the quasi-2D and the quasi-1D trap, respectively. The employed spatial discretization (grid spacing) refers to $\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta z = 0.1 l_{\text{osc}}$, while the time step of the numerical integration is $\delta t = 10^{-5}/\omega_x$.

Last but not least, our numerical approach to solve the eGPE for describing the properties of dBECs has been carefully benchmarked. As such, we have confirmed that it is possible to reproduce a plethora of phases appearing in the presence of a static magnetic field, e.g., from Refs. [25,33,90], as well as results where a time-averaged dipolar potential with a tilted magnetic field has been used, for instance, according to Refs. [64,66]. Moreover, we have meticulously checked that in our setting (where the LHY contribution is present), the time-averaged approach leads to the same results as explicitly following the time-dependent DDI.

APPENDIX C: COLLECTIVE EXCITATIONS OF THE QUENCHED DBEC

As already mentioned in the main text, the dBEC undergoes a collective breathing motion [30,64] originating from the interaction quench. A common experimentally relevant measure for estimating the amplitude and frequency of the underlying breathing is the center-of-mass variance along the different spatial directions [64,76]. It offers a measure of the instantaneous width of the dBEC and it is defined by

$$\sigma_\eta = \sqrt{\int dx dy dz |\psi|^2 \eta^2}, \quad (\text{C1})$$

where $\eta = \{x, y, z\}$. Below, we shall analyze the dynamics in the quasi-2D regime and therefore $\sigma_x = \sigma_y \neq \sigma_z$ because $\omega_x = \omega_y \neq \omega_z$. However, we should note that such breathing dynamics takes place equally also in the quasi-1D case (not shown).

The temporal evolution of the condensate widths in the η th direction utilizing a quench from a SF state with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ to the SF, SS, and DL_S phases is illustrated in Figs. 12(a₁)–(a₆). For a final SF state, realized here in the cases of $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.19$ and $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.31$, $\sigma_x(t)$ exhibits an almost constant amplitude oscillatory behavior describing the in-plane compression and expansion dynamics of the cloud [Fig. 12(a₁)]. As expected, the oscillation (breathing) amplitude is reduced for smaller quench amplitudes. For the respective frequency, we find that $\sigma_x(t)$ oscillates in phase with $\omega_{\text{SF}}^{x(y)} \approx 67$ Hz at the early

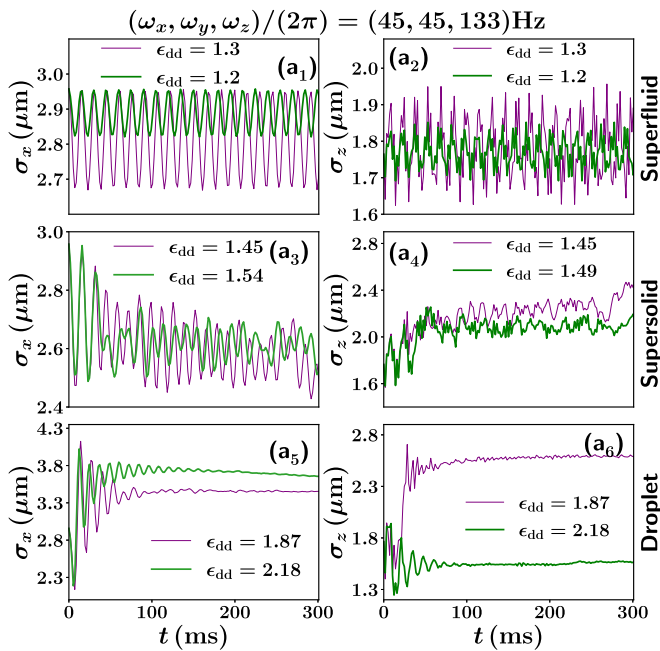


FIG. 12. Time evolution of the dBEC widths [(a₁), (a₃), (a₅)] σ_x and [(a₂), (a₄), (a₆)] σ_z quantifying the breathing motion of the background caused by the quench. A quench from a SF state with $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.1$ toward (a₁) and (a₂) the SF, (a₃) and (a₄) the SS, and (a₅) and (a₆) the DL_M phases characterized by specific postquench values of ϵ_{dd} (see legend). Apparently, a saturation trend of the dynamically formed droplet lattice occurs [(a₅) and (a₆)]. The dBEC consists of $N = 6 \times 10^4$ atoms confined in a quasi-2D trap with $(\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z) = 2\pi \times (45, 45, 133)$ Hz.

stages of the evolution for both $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.19$ and $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.31$. Later, $\sigma_x(t)$ possesses a smaller frequency $\omega_{SF}^{x(y)} \approx 64$ Hz for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.31$. Unlike $\sigma_x(t)$, in the transversal direction, $\sigma_z(t)$

exhibits multifrequency oscillations of time varying amplitude [Fig. 12(a₂)]. Generally, the breathing motion does not decay in the SF regime.

Turning to a SS postquench state, we observe that $\sigma_x(t)$ experiences a peculiar beating pattern characterized by two dominant frequencies [Fig. 12(a₃)]. They correspond to $\omega_{SS,1}^{x(y)} \approx 73.147$ Hz and $\omega_{SS,2}^{x(y)} \approx 60.8$ Hz for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.45$, while $\omega_{SS,1}^{x(y)} = 75.96$ Hz and $\omega_{SS,2}^{x(y)} \approx 17.5$ Hz for $\epsilon_{dd} = 1.53$. The mode of higher frequency is related with the deformation of the SS lattice, and the lower one to the collective motion of the background SF, see also Figs. 7(a₁)–7(a₆). Evidently, upon reducing a_s , the higher (lower) frequency mode increases (decreases). The involvement of these low-frequency compressional (breathing) modes is inherently related to the manifestation of the supersolid state, see also Ref. [31]. This response is anticipated since, for a smaller a_s the background density is more dilute, and the crystal structure becomes more prominent. As such, the compressional mode associated with the crystal hardens while the lower one vanishes [30]. Concluding, $\sigma_z(t)$ initially features an increase while fluctuating and after the formation of the SS lattice it shows a saturation tendency [Fig. 12(a₄)].

For the droplet region, a completely different response takes place [Figs. 12(a₅) and 12(a₆)]. Particularly, $\sigma_x(t)$ initially increases and after the formation of the droplet cluster around $t = 4$ ms [see also Fig. 7(b₄)], it shows an oscillatory trend of decaying amplitude [Fig. 12(a₅)], signaling the collective expansion and contraction of the lattice. Afterward, in the long-time dynamics, $\sigma_x(t)$ saturates, capturing the stationary configuration of the cluster. A similar response can be seen in $\sigma_z(t)$ [Fig. 12(a₆)]; however, unlike $\sigma_x(t)$, the growth of $\sigma_z(t)$ is larger for increasing postquench a_s , implying a larger amount of transversal excitations.

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