

Collective many-body bounce in the breathing-mode oscillations of a Tonks-Girardeau gas

Y. Y. Atas,¹ I. Bouchoule,² D. M. Gangardt,³ and K. V. Kheruntsyan¹

¹*School of Mathematics and Physics, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland 4072, Australia*

²*Laboratoire Charles Fabry, Institut d'Optique, CNRS, Université Paris Sud 11,
2 Avenue Augustin Fresnel, F-91127 Palaiseau Cedex, France*

³*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom*

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We analyze the breathing-mode oscillations of a harmonically quenched Tonks-Girardeau (TG) gas using an exact finite-temperature dynamical theory. We predict a striking collective manifestation of impenetrability—a collective many-body bounce effect. The effect, although being invisible in the evolution of the *in situ* density profile of the gas, can be revealed through a nontrivial periodic narrowing of its momentum distribution, taking place at twice the rate of the fundamental breathing-mode frequency. We identify physical regimes for observing the many-body bounce and construct the respective nonequilibrium phase diagram as a function of the quench strength and the initial temperature of the gas. We also develop a finite-temperature hydrodynamic theory of the TG gas wherein the many-body bounce is explained by an increased thermodynamic pressure during the isentropic compression cycle, which acts as a potential barrier for the particles to bounce off.

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Collective dynamics in many-body systems emerge as a result of interparticle interactions. Such dynamics can be characterized by a coherent or correlated behavior of the constituents, which cannot be predicted from the single-particle or noninteracting picture. Collective dynamics can therefore serve as an important probe of the underlying interactions and is at the heart of a variety of nonequilibrium phenomena in many-body physics, including the archetypical examples of superfluidity and superconductivity. Among physical systems of current theoretical and experimental interest for understanding nonequilibrium many-body dynamics are ultracold quantum gases [1–10], which offer a versatile platform for realizing minimally complex but highly controllable models of many-body theory.

In quantum gases, the simplest manifestations of collective dynamics relate to the frequencies of monopole (breathing-mode) and multipole oscillations in harmonic trapping potentials [5,11–21]. These frequencies, depending on trap configurations, can vary significantly from those of ideal (noninteracting) gases. For example, in a weakly interacting one-dimensional (1D) Bose gas at sufficiently low temperatures, the breathing-mode oscillations of the *in situ* density occur at a frequency of $\omega_B \simeq \sqrt{3}\omega$ (where ω is the frequency of the trap) [5,18,19,22–28], whereas in an ideal Bose gas the breathing-mode frequency is $\omega_B = 2\omega$. An even more dramatic qualitative departure from the ideal gas behavior was observed recently in the dynamics of the momentum distribution of a weakly interacting 1D quasicondensate [5,28]: For sufficiently low temperatures, the momentum distribution was oscillating at a frequency of $2\omega_B$, i.e., at twice the rate of the fundamental breathing-mode frequency of the *in situ* density profile $\omega_B \simeq \sqrt{3}\omega$. Furthermore, at intermediate temperatures the oscillations could be decomposed as a weighted superposition of just two harmonics, one oscillating at $2\omega_B$ and the other at ω_B .

In a strongly interacting 1D Bose gas, on the other hand, the breathing-mode oscillations are predicted to display the so-called reentrant behavior [19,23,25,26] wherein the

frequency of the *in situ* density oscillations returns to the value characteristic of the ideal Bose gas. This implies that a single-particle behavior seemingly is recovered, even though the system is strongly interacting. This behavior can be understood by the fact that, in the extreme limit of infinitely strong interactions or the Tonks-Girardeau (TG) regime [29,30], the 1D Bose gas can be mapped to a system of noninteracting fermions, which—just as the ideal Bose gas—oscillates at the fundamental breathing-mode frequency of $\omega_B = 2\omega$, both in real and in momentum spaces.

In this Rapid Communication, we show that the collective behavior in the breathing oscillations of the TG gas can nevertheless be revealed via the dynamics of its momentum distribution. Here, the collective dynamics manifest itself as a many-body bounce effect, which is absent in the ideal Fermi gas and is characterized by periodic narrowing of the momentum distribution that occurs, as in the weakly interacting case at twice the rate of oscillations of the *in situ* density. In contrast to the weakly interacting case [5,28], however, the periodic narrowing at the inner turning points occurs on relatively short time scales so that the oscillations cannot generally be represented as a superposition of just two harmonics, except in the regime of extremely small oscillation amplitudes. Despite this difference, our findings imply that the many-body bounce is a universal emergent property of the breathing-mode dynamics of 1D Bose gases, generic to both weak and strong interactions.

Our analysis is based on the exact finite-temperature dynamical theory of the TG gas developed recently [31] using the Fredholm determinant approach. We apply this theory to construct a nonequilibrium phase diagram for the many-bounce effect, parametrized in terms of the dimensionless initial temperature and the quench strength. Our findings are supported further by a finite-temperature hydrodynamic theory of 1D Bose gases [28,32], which we apply here to the TG gas dynamics in a harmonic trap. Interestingly, the hydrodynamic scaling solutions emerge here as soon as one invokes the local-density approximation (LDA) on the exact many-body

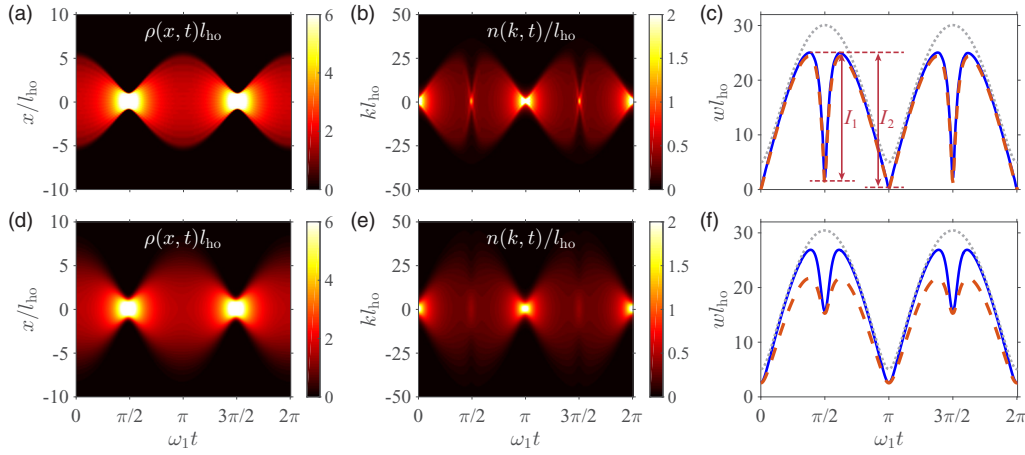


FIG. 1. Breathing-mode dynamics of the TG gas following a confinement quench. (a) Density distribution $\rho(x,t)l_{ho}$ [where $l_{ho} = (\hbar/m\omega_0)^{1/2}$ is the harmonic-oscillator length], (b) momentum distribution $n(k,t)/l_{ho}$, and (c) width (HWHM) of the momentum distribution $w(t)$ (with w/l_{ho} being dimensionless), versus dimensionless time $\omega_1 t$ for $N = 16$ particles, quench strength $\epsilon \simeq -0.9722$ ($\omega_1 = 6\omega_0$), and dimensionless initial temperature $\theta_0 \equiv k_B T_0 / N\hbar\omega_0 = 0.01$. (d)–(f) The same as before but at a higher temperature of $\theta_0 = 0.5$. In (c) and (f), the solid (blue) lines are from the exact calculations, the dotted (gray) lines are the momentum width of an ideal Fermi gas shown for comparison, and the dashed (orange) lines are from the hydrodynamic theory, using a Lorentzian approximation for the thermal momentum distribution (see the text). In (c), I_1 and I_2 indicate the depths of the local and global minima in the width of the momentum distribution (see the text).

solutions without any further assumptions (such as, e.g., fast thermalization rates).

We start by recalling that the TG gas corresponds to a system of N impenetrable (hard-core) bosons of mass m [29], which we assume are confined in a time-dependent harmonic trap $V(x,t) = m\omega(t)^2 x^2/2$, where $\omega(t)$ is the trap frequency. The problem of its evolution can be solved exactly [31] by employing the Bose-Fermi mapping [29,30,33], which reduces the interacting many-body problem to a single-particle basis of a noninteracting Fermi gas. If the trapping potential remains harmonic at all times, the reduced one-body density matrix of the TG gas $\rho(x,y;t)$ can be obtained from the initial one $\rho_0(x,y) \equiv \rho(x,y;0)$ by a scaling transformation [34,35],

$$\rho(x,y;t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \rho_0(x/\lambda, y/\lambda) e^{im\lambda(x^2 - y^2)/2\hbar\lambda}, \quad (1)$$

where the scaling parameter $\lambda(t)$ is to be found from the ordinary differential equation (ODE) $\ddot{\lambda} = -\omega(t)^2 \lambda + \omega_0^2/\lambda^3$ with the initial conditions $\lambda(0) = 1$ and $\dot{\lambda}(0) = 0$.

In order to observe the quantum many-body bounce effect, we invoke the breathing-mode oscillations using a confinement quench in which at $t = 0$ the trapping frequency $\omega(t)$ is instantaneously changed from the prequench value of ω_0 to a new value of ω_1 . In this case, the ODE for $\lambda(t)$ acquires the form of the Ermakov-Pinney equation $\ddot{\lambda} = -\omega_1^2 \lambda + \omega_0^2/\lambda^3$ with the solution,

$$\lambda(t) = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon \sin^2(\omega_1 t)}, \quad (2)$$

where $\epsilon \equiv \omega_0^2/\omega_1^2 - 1$ is the quench strength.

The scaling solution (1) simplifies the analysis enormously as the one-body density matrix needs to be calculated only once at time $t = 0$. To calculate $\rho_0(x,y)$, we use the following exact and computationally practical expression, found recently [31]

using the Fredholm determinant approach and valid at arbitrary temperatures:

$$\rho_0(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{f_i} \phi_i(x) Q_{ij}(x,y) \sqrt{f_j} \phi_j^*(y). \quad (3)$$

Here, $f_j = [e^{(E_j - \mu)/k_B T_0} + 1]^{-1}$ is the Fermi-Dirac distribution function for the single-particle orbital occupancy, described by the wave-function $\phi_j(x)$ and energy $E_j = \hbar\omega_0(j + 1/2)$, T_0 is the initial equilibrium temperature, and μ is the chemical potential. In addition, Q_{ij} 's are the matrix elements of the operator $\mathbf{Q}(x,y) = (\mathbf{P}^{-1})^T \det \mathbf{P}$ with

$$P_{ij}(x,y) = \delta_{ij} - 2 \operatorname{sgn}(y-x) \sqrt{f_i f_j} \int_x^y dx' \phi_i(x') \phi_j^*(x'). \quad (4)$$

Combining Eqs. (3) and (4) with (1) and (2) allows one to calculate important observables, such as real-space density $\rho(x,t) = \rho(x,x;t)$ and momentum distribution $n(k,t) = \int dx dy e^{-ik(x-y)} \rho(x,y;t)$ of the TG gas. Evolution of these quantities after a strong quench ($\omega_1 = 6\omega_0$, $\epsilon \simeq -0.9722$) is shown in Fig. 1 for $N = 16$ particles and two different initial temperatures T_0 . The dynamics of the real-space density, given initially by $\rho_0(x) = \rho(x,0)$, consist of self-similar broadening-narrowing (breathing) cycles $\rho(x,t) = \rho_0(x/\lambda)/\lambda$, always occurring at the fundamental breathing-mode frequency of $\omega_B = 2\omega_1$, independent of T_0 . In contrast, the evolution of the momentum distribution $n(k,t)$ is not self-similar and displays a more complicated structure that depends on T_0 and ϵ .

The many-body bounce effect manifests itself as a visible narrowing of the momentum distribution at time instances corresponding to $\omega_1 t = \pi/2 + \pi l$ ($l = 1, 2, \dots$) when the gas is compressed maximally and the impenetrable bosons slow down and reverse their momenta near the bottom of the trap (for an illustration of the breathing-mode dynamics for $N = 2$, see the Supplemental Material in Ref. [36]). These instances of narrowing, which we refer to as *inner* turning points, occur in

addition to the *outer* turning points at $\omega_1 t = \pi l$ when the density profile is the broadest. In Figs. 1(c) and 1(f) we plot the half width at half maximum (HWHM) $w(t)$ of the momentum distribution of the TG gas and compare it to the respective result for an ideal Fermi gas for which the narrowing occurs only at the outer turning points. Away from the outer and inner turning points the momentum distribution of both the TG and the ideal Fermi gas is dominated by the hydrodynamic velocity (see below) and is homothetic to the Fermi-gas density profile [35,37].

By comparing the dynamics of the momentum widths shown in Figs. 1(c) and 1(f) at different temperatures, we observe the expected attenuation of the many-body bounce effect with increasing temperature as the interactions become less important. For highly nondegenerate clouds, the momentum distribution of the TG gas converges towards that of the ideal Fermi gas, both being described by the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution so that one expects the many-body bounce to be absent. To characterize the dependence of the many-body bounce on both the dimensionless initial temperature of $\theta_0 = k_B T_0 / N \hbar \omega_0$ and the quench strength ϵ , we introduce the visibility parameter $K = I_1 / I_2$ defined as the ratio between the depths of local and global minima of the momentum width $w(t)$ at the inner and outer turning points $\omega_1 t = \pi$ and $\omega_1 t = \pi/2$, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1(f). In terms of this parameter, the many-body bounce effect is the strongest for $K \rightarrow 1$, whereas $K = 0$ corresponds to its absence.

For a given quench strength ϵ and total atom number N , we can define a dimensionless crossover temperature of $\theta_{cr} = k_B T_0^{(cr)} / N \hbar \omega_0$ for which the visibility parameter K attains a certain intermediate value. For convenience, we chose this value to be $K = 0.366$ as for weak quenches this corresponds to $w(t)$ being well approximated as a sum of two sinusoidal harmonics of frequencies ω_B and $2\omega_B$ and equal weights (see below). In Fig. 2, we plot the locations of θ_{cr} in the θ_0 - ϵ parameter space for different N 's and within the interval $-1 < \epsilon < 0$, corresponding to $\omega_1 / \omega_0 > 1$ (i.e., tightening the trap). As we see, θ_{cr} barely depends on the atom number starting from $N \gtrsim 8$, indicating that the thermodynamic limit essentially is reached and that this figure can be regarded as a nonequilibrium crossover phase diagram of the phenomenon of quantum many-body bounce in the breathing-mode oscillations of the TG gas. We note that the phase diagram can be extended to the region of $\epsilon > 0$ (corresponding to $\omega_1 / \omega_0 < 1$) by a transformation $\epsilon^{(>0)} = -\epsilon^{(<0)} / (1 + \epsilon^{(<0)})$, which itself corresponds to inverting the value of $\omega_1 / \omega_0 \equiv r$ to $1/r$ [38].

In the thermodynamic limit, when the cloud size is much larger than the characteristic one-body correlation length, our exact results can be understood further by using the LDA. In the LDA, we can write $\rho_0(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dk e^{ik(x-y)} \bar{n}[k; \rho(X), T]$, where $X = (x + y)/2$ is the center-of-mass coordinate and $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T)$ is the momentum distribution of a uniform TG gas of density ρ at temperature T , normalized to ρ . The quantity $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T)$ can depend only on the dimensionless combinations k/ρ and $k_B T / (\hbar^2 \rho^2 / m)$. Combining this with the LDA expression for $\rho_0(x, y)$ and the scaling solution (1) leads to the following momentum distribution:

$$n(k, t) = \int dx \bar{n}[k - mv(x, t)/\hbar; \rho(x, t), T(t)], \quad (5)$$

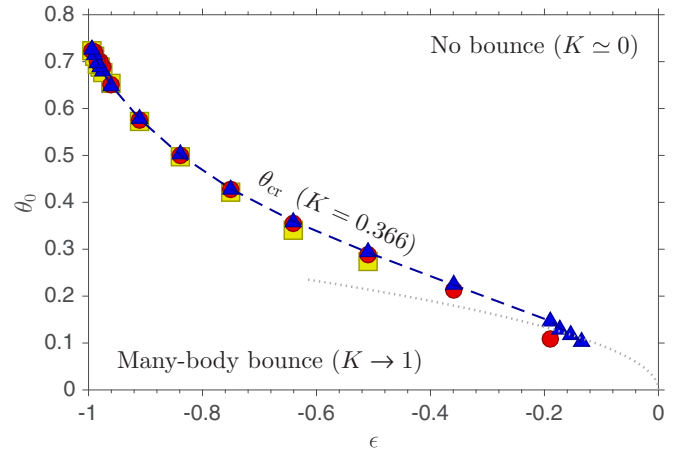


FIG. 2. Crossover phase diagram for the phenomenon of quantum many-body bounce. The data points from the exact theory show the locations of the crossover temperature θ_{cr} for $N = 8$ (squares), 12 (circles), and 16 (triangles). Due to finite-size effects, the value of K for any fixed N always stays smaller than the crossover value of $K = 0.366$ until a sufficiently strong quench (the strength itself being dependent on N) is applied, hence the absence of data points for θ_{cr} , for, e.g., $N = 8$ in the region of $-0.5 \lesssim \epsilon < 0$. The dashed line connecting the triangles is drawn to guide the eye. The dotted line shows the analytic prediction of $\theta_{cr} \simeq 0.3\sqrt{|\epsilon|}$ for $|\epsilon| \ll 1$.

where $v(x, t) = x \dot{\lambda}(t) / \lambda(t)$ is the carrier hydrodynamic velocity field and $T(t) = T_0 / \lambda(t)^2$ is the instantaneous temperature of the gas. Equation (5) and the scaling solutions for $\rho(x, t)$, $v(x, t)$, and $T(t)$ are exactly the same as the ones that can be obtained directly from finite-temperature hydrodynamics of 1D Bose gases [28]. This equivalence stems from the existence of the scaling solutions for the single-particle harmonic-oscillator wave functions. We now present the hydrodynamics results and use them to gain additional insight into the physics of the quantum many-body bounce.

The hydrodynamic equations describing our system are given by [28]

$$\partial_t \rho + \partial_x (\rho v) = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\partial_t v + v \partial_x v = -\frac{1}{m} \partial_x V(x, t) - \frac{1}{m\rho} \partial_x P, \quad (7)$$

$$\partial_t s + v \partial_x s = 0, \quad (8)$$

and rely on the assumption that the TG gas can be divided into small locally uniform slices, each of which maintains local thermal equilibrium and undergoes isentropic expansion and compression cycles. Here, $\rho(x, t)$ is the local 1D density of the slice at position x , $v(x, t)$ is the respective hydrodynamic velocity, $s(x, t)$ is the entropy per particle, $V(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} m \omega(t)^2 x^2$ is the external trapping potential as before, and $P(x, t)$ is the local thermodynamic pressure.

The hydrodynamic equations in a given trap potential depend only on the thermodynamic equation of state for the pressure. As the TG and ideal Fermi gases share the same equation of state, the solutions to the hydrodynamic equations for the TG gas are exactly the same as for the equivalent ideal Fermi gas. Using dimensional arguments as in

Ref. [28] (applicable to either bosonic or fermionic ideal gases at arbitrary temperatures), one can show that Eqs. (6)–(8) are satisfied by the scaling solutions of the form

$$\rho(x,t) = \rho_0(x/\lambda(t))/\lambda(t), \quad v(x,t) = x\dot{\lambda}(t)/\lambda(t), \quad (9)$$

$$T(t) = T_0/\lambda(t)^2, \quad (10)$$

which are the same ones as before [see Eq. (1) and the text after Eq. (5)], except that we collate them here again for convenience.

To describe the evolution of the bulk of the momentum distribution $n(k,t)$ of the TG gas at temperatures well below the temperature of quantum degeneracy, we use Eq. (5) together with the Lorentzian approximation for $\bar{n}[k; \rho(x,t), T(t)]$. In addition, we need the density profile $\rho(x,t)$, which is obtained with the help of Eq. (1) from the initial profile $\rho_0(x)$; the latter can be approximated by the Thomas-Fermi (TF) semicircle $\rho_0(x) = \rho_0(0)\sqrt{1 - x^2/R_{\text{TF}}^2}$ for $k_B T_0 \ll \hbar^2 \rho_0(0)^2/m$, where $R_{\text{TF}} = 2N/\pi\rho_0(0) = \sqrt{2N}l_{\text{ho}}$ is the TF size of the cloud. Implementing this leads to the following hydrodynamics result for $n(k,t)$ in a dimensionless form:

$$\frac{n(k,t)}{Nl_{\phi}^{(0)}} = \frac{4\tilde{\lambda}}{\pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 du \frac{(1-u^2)}{1 + 4\tilde{\lambda}^2(1-u^2)(\tilde{k} - \frac{2\pi}{T_0} \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0} \dot{\tilde{\lambda}}u)^2}. \quad (11)$$

Here, $\tilde{k} = kl_{\phi}^{(0)}$ and $l_{\phi}^{(0)} = \hbar^2 \rho_0(0)/mk_B T_0$ is the initial phase correlation length in the trap center, whereas $\tilde{T}_0 = T_0/T_d$ is the dimensionless temperature with $T_d = \hbar^2 \rho_0(0)^2/(2mk_B)$ being the initial temperature of quantum degeneracy of a uniform 1D gas at density $\rho_0(0)$. In addition, $\tilde{\lambda}(\tau) \equiv \lambda(\tau/\omega_1)$, where $\tau = \omega_1 t$ is the dimensionless time so that $\dot{\tilde{\lambda}} = d\tilde{\lambda}/d\tau = \dot{\lambda}(t)/\omega_1$ and $\tilde{\lambda}(\tau) = [1 + \epsilon \sin^2(\tau)]^{1/2}$. The normalization of the density profile to the total atom number N results in the following useful relationship (used in the comparison between the hydrodynamic results and the exact results for fixed N) between the harmonic-oscillator length l_{ho} and the phase correlation length $l_{\phi}^{(0)}$: $l_{\phi}^{(0)} l_{\text{ho}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{N}{2}} \tilde{T}_0 l_{\phi}^{(0)}$ with $\tilde{T}_0 = \pi^2 \theta_0$ and $\rho_0(0) = \sqrt{2N}/\pi l_{\text{ho}}$. As we see, apart from the normalization factor, Eq. (11)—for a given ratio of ω_1/ω_0 (or, equivalently, for a given quench strength ϵ)—depends only on a single dimensionless parameter \tilde{T}_0 .

Neglecting the width of \bar{n} in Eq. (5) completely and approximating $\bar{n}[k - mv(x,t)/\hbar]$ by the δ -function $\bar{n}[k - mv(x,t)/\hbar] \simeq \rho\delta[k - mv(x,t)/\hbar]$ yields the following result for the momentum distribution:

$$n(k,t) = \frac{\hbar}{m|\dot{\lambda}|} \rho_0 \left(\frac{\hbar k}{m\dot{\lambda}} \right). \quad (12)$$

The HWHM of this distribution [see Fig. 1(c)] vanishes both at the outer and at the inner turning points of the breathing oscillations, where $\dot{\lambda} = 0$. This corresponds to the perfect many-body bounce $K = 1$. The vanishing of the width at the inner turning point occurs due to the increased pressure of the gas, acting as a potential barrier, and represents a pure hydrodynamic manifestation of the collective many-body bounce effect.

This picture becomes modified, however, if one takes into account thermal broadening of the initial momentum distri-

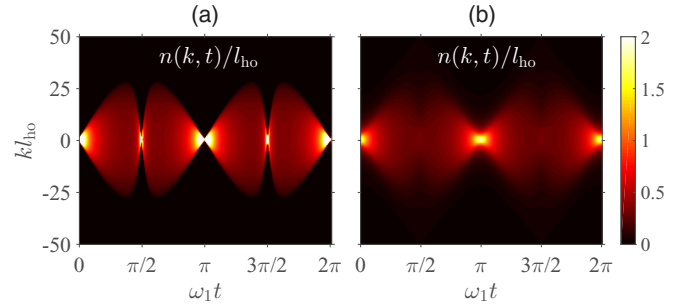


FIG. 3. Dynamics of the momentum distribution of the TG gas from the hydrodynamic approach and the Lorentzian approximation for $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T)$. The parameters are as follows: (a) $\epsilon = -0.9722$ ($\omega_1 = 6\omega_0$), $\theta_0 = 0.01$ and (b) $\theta_0 = 0.5$ with $\tilde{T}_0 = \pi^2 \theta_0$. The dimensionless scale for the momentum axis, chosen here for direct comparison with Figs. 2(b) and 2(e), corresponds to a choice of $k_B T_0/\hbar\omega_0$ that gives $N = 16$.

bution. Since the width of $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T)$ increases with isentropic compression, we expect that the width of $n(k,t)$ at the inner turning points where the gas is compressed maximally is larger than at the outer turning points so that the visibility parameter K is reduced from its maximal value $K = 1$. To see this explicitly, we model the momentum distribution of a uniform TG gas by a Lorentzian $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T) = (2\rho l_{\phi}/\pi)/[1 + (2l_{\phi}k)^2]$, where $l_{\phi} = \hbar^2 \rho/mk_B T$ is the phase coherence length [39]. This expression, despite being valid only for small momenta and low temperatures, $|k| \ll 1/l_{\phi} \ll \rho$ captures well the bulk of \bar{n} and provides the dominant contribution to the bulk of $n(k,t)$, Eq. (5). Calculating $n(k,t)$ in this way (as is done in Eq. (11)) gives qualitatively good agreement with the exact results of Fig. 1 and captures well the temperature blurring of the many-body bounce (see Fig. 3).

In the weak quench regime $|\epsilon| \ll 1$, the width $w(t)$ can be described well as a sum of two harmonics with frequencies ω_B and $2\omega_B$ as shown in Fig. 4. Due to the normalization of the momentum distribution, we expect that its peak value $n(k=0,t)$ oscillates out of phase with respect to $w(t)$. Using the Lorentzian approximation for $\bar{n}(k; \rho, T)$, one can show (see the Supplemental Material in Ref. [36]) that the hydrodynamic result for $n(k,t)$ indeed leads to $n(0,t) \simeq a_0 + a_1 \cos(\omega_B t) + a_2 \cos(2\omega_B t)$ with $a_1 \simeq$

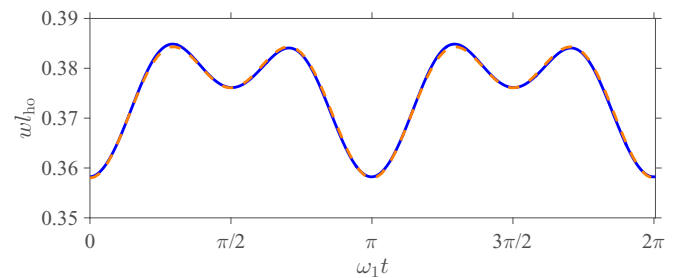


FIG. 4. Dynamics of the width (HWHM) of the momentum distribution of the TG gas following a weak quench $\epsilon \simeq -0.0930$ ($\omega_1 = 1.05\omega_0$) for $N = 16$ and $\theta_0 = 0.01$. The solid (blue) line is the exact result, whereas the dashed (orange) line is based on a dual harmonic fit with frequencies ω_B and $2\omega_B$.

$-4\epsilon N l_\phi^{(0)}/3\pi^2$ and $a_2 \simeq 128\epsilon^2 N l_\phi^{(0)}/105\pi^4 \theta_0^2$, where $l_\phi^{(0)} = \hbar^2 \rho_0(0)/mk_B T_0$ is the phase coherence length in the trap center. At low enough temperatures, the second harmonics, which arises from the presence of the hydrodynamic velocity field $v(x,t)$, dominates the oscillations. In this regime, the many-body bounce effect manifests itself as a phenomenon of frequency doubling, observed recently in a weakly interacting quasicondensate [5,28]. Comparison of the magnitudes of a_1 and a_2 allows us to derive (see the Supplemental Material in Ref. [36]) a simple scaling of $\theta_{cr} \simeq 0.3\sqrt{|\epsilon|}$, shown in Fig. 2 as a dotted line.

Note that the LDA result of Eq. (5) also holds for an ideal Fermi gas, provided that $\bar{n} = \bar{n}_F$ is the corresponding momentum distribution. The many-body bounce effect is, however, absent in this case, even at arbitrarily low temperatures because the broadening of \bar{n}_F at the inner turning points due to the Pauli exclusion principle completely overwhelms the narrowing of the distribution of pure hydrodynamic carrier velocities. We also point out that the many-body bounce in the TG gas cannot be revealed through the variance of the momentum distribution $\langle(\Delta k)^2\rangle = \langle k^2\rangle - \langle k\rangle^2 = \langle k^2\rangle$. This quantity is proportional to the kinetic energy of the gas and is therefore the same as in the ideal Fermi gas. Such a marked difference between the behavior of the variance and the HWHM is due to the fact the variance is dominated by the contribution from the long k^{-4} tails [40,41] of the TG gas, i.e., by momenta that are much larger than the HWHM. For the ideal Fermi gas, on the other hand, both the variance and the HWHM are exhausted by the bulk of the momentum distribution.

In conclusion, we have shown that, in contrast to the dynamics of the *in situ* density profile, the evolution of the momentum distribution of a harmonically quenched TG gas reveals a dramatic manifestation of interparticle interactions in the form a collective many-body bounce effect. We emphasize

that the many-body bounce should not only be attributed to exclusively hard-core repulsion in the TG gas, but also can manifest itself as frequency doubling in the weakly interacting gases [5,28]; it is best interpreted in the hydrodynamic picture as a self-reflection mechanism due to an increased thermodynamic pressure during the isentropic compression cycle. It also manifests itself in the postquench dynamics of a TG gas in a rectangular box potential [42], which proceeds differently to the dynamics of a free Fermi gas. Furthermore, while preparing this Rapid Communication, we have learned that frequency doubling in the breathing-mode oscillations of the momentum distribution has recently been observed in a two-dimensional (2D) Fermi-gas superfluid near a Feshbach resonance [43]. Given that harmonically trapped 2D superfluid systems also satisfy scaling solutions for the Gross-Pitaevskii equation for the order parameter [44,45] (which can, in turn, be cast in the form of classical hydrodynamic equations, after neglecting the quantum pressure term) and that the many-body bounce studied here manifests itself most clearly in systems possessing such scaling solutions, the observation of Ref. [43] supports our conjecture that we are dealing with a rather general phenomenon characteristic of confinement quenches in a wide range of quantum fluids. In a broader context, our findings imply that collective effects in many-body systems can be revealed better via the dynamics of the momentum distribution whereas not necessarily evident in the dynamics of the *in situ* density profile.

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