

Relation between chemical potential and GPE eigenvalue

chemical potential (at  $T=0$ ) :  $\mu = \frac{\delta E}{\delta N}$

Mean-field energy  $E[\phi] = \int d^2r \left( \frac{|\nabla\phi|^2}{2m} + V_{ext}|\phi|^2 + \frac{g}{2}|\phi|^4 \right)$

stationary GPE = stationary point of  $E[\phi]$  functional at fixed  $N = \int d^2r |\phi|^2$

$\frac{\delta}{\delta\phi^*} (E[\phi] - \mu N[\phi]) = \int d^2r \left( -\frac{\nabla^2\phi}{2m} + V_{ext}\phi + g|\phi|^2\phi - \mu\phi \right)$   
Lagrange multiplier

$\frac{\delta}{\delta\phi^*} (E - \mu N) = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\nabla^2\phi}{2m} + V_{ext}\phi + g|\phi|^2\phi = \mu\phi$   
GPE

For any  $N$ , define  $\phi_0^N =$  lowest-energy solution of GPE.

$\frac{d}{dN} E[\phi_0^N] = \frac{\delta E}{\delta\phi} \cdot \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} + \frac{\delta E}{\delta\phi^*} \left( \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \right)^*$

$\frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} = \frac{1}{N} \phi_0^0 \cdot \langle \phi_0^N | \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \rangle + \nabla\phi_{\perp}$   
longitudinal.  $\hookrightarrow \langle \nabla\phi_{\perp} | \phi_0^N \rangle = 0$

$\frac{d}{dN} E[\phi_0^N] = \frac{\delta E}{\delta\phi} \left( \frac{1}{N} \phi_0^0 \cdot \langle \phi_0^N | \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \rangle + \nabla\phi_{\perp} \right) + \frac{\delta E}{\delta\phi^*} \left( \frac{1}{N} \phi_0^0 \cdot \langle \phi_0^N | \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \rangle^* + \nabla\phi_{\perp}^* \right)$

terms in  $\nabla\phi_{\perp}$  vanish as  $\frac{\delta E}{\delta\phi} = \mu\phi^*$  and  $\langle \nabla\phi | \phi \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dN} E[\phi_0^N] &= \frac{2}{N} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \frac{\delta E}{\delta \phi^*} \cdot \phi_0^{0*} \cdot \left\langle \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \middle| \phi_0^N \right\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{N} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int dr (\phi_0^{0*}(r) \cdot \mu \phi_0^0(r)) \cdot \left\langle \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \middle| \phi_0^N \right\rangle \right] \\ &= \mu \cdot \left( \left\langle \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \middle| \phi_0^N \right\rangle + \left\langle \phi_0^N \middle| \frac{d\phi_0^N}{dN} \right\rangle \right) = \\ &= \mu \frac{d}{dN} \langle \phi_0^N | \phi_0^N \rangle = \mu. \end{aligned}$$

Things are much simpler if system is homogeneous:

$$\phi_0^N(r) = \sqrt{\frac{N}{V}}, \quad \frac{\delta E}{\delta \phi^*} = g|\phi|^2 \phi, \quad \mu = g|\phi|^2 = g \frac{N}{V}$$

$$E[\phi_0^N] = \frac{\mu N}{2} = \frac{g N^2}{2V}$$

$$\frac{\delta E[\phi_0^N]}{dN} = g \frac{N}{V} = \mu$$