GROUND STATES AND DYNAMICS OF SPIN-ORBIT-COUPLED BOSE–EINSTEIN CONDENSATES∗

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Abstract. We study analytically and asymptotically, as well as numerically, ground states and dynamics of two-component spin-orbit-coupled Bose–Einstein condensates (BECs) modeled by the coupled Gross–Pitaevskii equations (CGPEs). In fact, due to the appearance of the spin-orbit (SO) coupling in the two-component BEC with a Raman coupling, the ground state structures and dynamical properties become very rich and complicated. For the ground states, we establish existence and nonexistence results under different parameter regimes and obtain their limiting behaviors and/or structures with different combinations of the SO and Raman coupling strengths. For the dynamics, we show that the motion of the center-of-mass is either nonperiodic or with different frequency than the trapping frequency when the external trapping potential is taken as harmonic and/or the initial data is chosen as a stationary state (e.g., ground state) with a shift, which is completely different from the case of a two-component BEC without the SO coupling, and obtain the semiclassical limit of the CGPEs in the linear case via the Wigner transform method. Efficient and accurate numerical methods are proposed for computing the ground states and dynamics, especially for the case of box potentials. Numerical results are reported to demonstrate the efficiency and accuracy of the numerical methods and show the rich phenomenon in the SO-coupled BECs.

Key words. Bose–Einstein condensate, spin-orbit coupling, coupled Gross–Pitaevskii equations, ground state, dynamics, Raman coupling

AMS subject classifications. 35Q55, 49J45, 65N06, 65N12, 65Z05, 81-08

DOI. 10.1137/140979241

1. Introduction. Spin-orbit (SO) coupling is the interaction between the spin and motion of a particle and is crucial for understanding many physical phenomena, such as quantum Hall effects [33] and topological insulators [17]. However, SO coupling observation in solid state matters is inaccurate due to the disorder and impurities of the system. Since the first experimental realization of Bose–Einstein condensates (BEC) in 1995 [1, 12], degenerate quantum gas has become a perfect candidate for studying quantum many-body phenomena in condensed matter physics. Such a system of quantum gas can be controlled with high precision in experiments. Very recently, in their pioneering work [25] Lin, Jiménez-Garcia, and Spielman created an SO-coupled BEC with two spin states of $^{85}$Rb: $|\uparrow\rangle = |F = 1, m_f = 0\rangle$ and $|\downarrow\rangle = |F = 1, m_f = -1\rangle$. Due to this remarkable experimental progress and its potential applications, SO coupling in cold atoms has received increased attentions in the atomic physics and condensed matter physics communities [14, 16].

At temperatures $T$ much smaller than the critical temperature $T_c$, following the mean field theory [23, 25, 29, 34], an SO-coupled BEC is well described by the macro-
scopic wave function $\Psi := \Psi(x, t) = (\psi_1(x, t), \psi_2(x, t))^T := (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$, which is governed by the coupled Gross–Pitaevskii equations (CGPEs) in three dimensions (3D)

$$i \hbar \partial_t \psi_1 = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_1(x) + \frac{i \hbar^2 \delta_0}{m} \partial_x + \frac{\hbar \delta}{2} \sum_{l=1}^2 g_{2l} |\psi_l|^2 \right) \psi_1 + \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} \psi_2,$$

$$i \hbar \partial_t \psi_2 = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V_2(x) - \frac{i \hbar^2 \delta_0}{m} \partial_x - \frac{\hbar \delta}{2} \sum_{l=1}^2 g_{2l} |\psi_l|^2 \right) \psi_2 + \frac{\hbar \Omega}{2} \psi_1. \tag{1.1}$$

Here, $t$ is time, $x = (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is the Cartesian coordinate vector, $\hbar$ is the Planck constant, $m$ is the mass of particle, $\delta$ is the detuning constant for Raman transition, $\delta_0$ is the number of Raman lasers representing the SO coupling strength, $\Omega$ is the effective Rabi frequency describing the strength of Raman coupling (i.e., an internal atomic Josephson junction), and $g_{jl} = \frac{4 \pi^2 \hbar^2 a_{jl}}{m} \delta^j_l$ are interaction constants with $a_{jl} = a_{lj}$ ($j, l = 1, 2$) being the $s$-wave scattering lengths between the $j$th and $l$th components (positive for repulsive interaction and negative for attractive interaction). $V_1(x)$ and $V_2(x)$ are given real-valued external trapping potentials whose profiles depend on different applications and setups of the experiments [25, 16].

Currently, in typical experiments the following harmonic potentials are commonly used [25, 16, 20, 21]:

$$V_j(x) = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \omega_x^2 x^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 + \omega_z^2 (z - \bar{z}_j)^2 \right], \quad j = 1, 2, \quad x = (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3,$$

where $\omega_x > 0$, $\omega_y > 0$, and $\omega_z > 0$ are trapping frequencies in the $x$-, $y$-, and $z$-directions, respectively, and $\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ are two given constants. The wave function $\Psi$ is normalized as

$$\|\Psi\|^2 := \|\Psi(\cdot, t)\|^2_2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[ |\psi_1(x, t)|^2 + |\psi_2(x, t)|^2 \right] \, dx = N, \tag{1.3}$$

where $N$ is the total number of particles in the SO-coupled BEC.

In order to nondimensionalize the CGPEs (1.1) with (1.2), we introduce [6, 3]

$$\tilde{t} = t/t_s, \quad \tilde{x} = x/x_s, \quad \tilde{\psi}_j(\tilde{x}, \tilde{t}) = N^{-1/2} x_s^{3/2} \psi_j(x, t), \quad j = 1, 2, \tag{1.4}$$

where $t_s = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$ and $x_s = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{m \omega_0}}$, with $\omega_0 = \min\{\omega_x, \omega_y, \omega_z\}$ are the scaling parameters of dimensionless time and length units, respectively. Plugging (1.4) into (1.1), multiplying by $\tilde{t}^2 \frac{\hbar^2}{m(x_s N)^2 \omega_0^2}$, and then removing all tildes, we obtain the following dimensionless CGPEs in 3D for a SO-coupled BEC:

$$i \partial_t \psi_1 = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_1(x) + i k_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} \left( g_{11} |\psi_1|^2 + g_{12} |\psi_2|^2 \right) \right) \psi_1 + \Omega \psi_2,$$

$$i \partial_t \psi_2 = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_2(x) - i k_0 \partial_x - \frac{\delta}{2} \left( g_{21} |\psi_1|^2 + g_{22} |\psi_2|^2 \right) \right) \psi_2 + \Omega \psi_1, \tag{1.5}$$

where $k_0 = \tilde{k}_0 x_s$, $\delta = \frac{\delta}{\omega_0}$, $\Omega = \frac{\Omega}{\omega_0}$, $g_{11} = \frac{4 \pi N_{s11}}{x_s}$, $g_{12} = g_{21} = \frac{4 \pi N_{s12}}{x_s}$, $g_{22} = \frac{4 \pi N_{s22}}{x_s}$, $\gamma_x = \frac{\gamma_x}{\omega_0}$, $\gamma_y = \frac{\gamma_y}{\omega_0}$, and $\gamma_z = \frac{\gamma_z}{\omega_0}$, and the dimensionless trapping potentials are

$$V_j(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \gamma_x^2 x^2 + \gamma_y^2 y^2 + \gamma_z^2 (z - z_j)^2 \right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad j = 1, 2, \tag{1.6}$$

with $z_1 = \frac{\bar{z}_1}{x_s}$ and $z_2 = \frac{\bar{z}_2}{x_s}$. 

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When the trapping potentials in (1.6) are strongly anisotropic, similar to the dimension reduction of the GPE for a BEC [6, 3, 10, 29], the CGPEs (1.5) in 3D can be formally reduced to two dimensions (2D) or one dimension (1D) for the disk-shaped or cigar-shaped BEC, respectively. For simplicity of notation, we assume \( z_1 = z_2 = 0 \) in (1.6). When we have \( \gamma_z \gg \gamma_x \) and \( \gamma_z \gg \gamma_y \), i.e., a disk-shaped condensate, by taking the ansatz \([10, 6]\)

\[
\psi_j(x, t) = \psi_j^{2D}(x, y, z)e^{-i\gamma_z t/2}e^{-w(z)/2}\psi_j^{1/2}, \quad x = (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3, \quad j = 1, 2, 
\]
with \( w(z) = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{-z^2/2} \), multiplying both sides of (1.5) by \( w(\gamma_z^{1/2}z) \), and integrating over \( z \in \mathbb{R} \), we can formally reduce the 3D CGPEs (1.5) into 2D [6, 3]. Similarly, when we have \( \gamma_z \gg \gamma_x \) and \( \gamma_y \gg \gamma_x \), i.e., a cigar-shaped condensate, we can formally reduce the 3D CGPEs (1.5) into 1D [6, 3, 10, 29].

In fact, the CGPEs (1.5) in 3D and the corresponding one- and two-dimensional effective equations can be written in a unified form [6, 3, 10, 29] in \( d \)-dimensions (\( d = 1, 2, 3 \)) with \( \psi_j \) (\( j = 1, 2 \)) being the \( d \)-dimensional wave function for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^d \) with \( x = x \in \mathbb{R} \), and \( \beta_{jl} = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma_j}}{2\pi}g_{jl} \) for \( d = 1 \); \( x = (x, y)^T \in \mathbb{R}^2 \), and \( \beta_{jl} = \frac{\sqrt{\gamma_j}}{2\pi}g_{jl} \) for \( d = 2 \); and \( x = (x, y, z)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) and \( \beta_{jl} = g_{jl} \) (\( j, l = 1, 2 \)) for \( d = 3 \) as

\[
\begin{align*}
\imath\partial_t \psi_1 &= -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_1(x) + ik_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} + (\beta_{11}|\psi_1|^2 + \beta_{12}|\psi_2|^2), \\
\imath\partial_t \psi_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_2(x) - ik_0 \partial_x - \frac{\delta}{2} + (\beta_{21}|\psi_1|^2 + \beta_{22}|\psi_2|^2), \\
\end{align*}
\]

(1.8)

where

\[
V_j(x) = V_2(x) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{2}(\gamma_j^2 x^2 + \gamma_j^2 y^2 + \gamma_j^2 z^2), & d = 3, \\
\frac{1}{2}(\gamma_j^2 x^2 + \gamma_j^2 y^2), & d = 2, \\
\frac{1}{2} \gamma_j^2 x^2, & d = 1,
\end{cases}
\]

(1.9)

For other potentials, such as box potential, optical lattice potential, and double-well potential, we refer the reader to [6, 25, 16, 20, 21, 29] and references therein. Thus, in the subsequent discussion, we will treat the external potentials \( V_1(x) \) and \( V_2(x) \) in (1.8) as two general real-valued functions and \( \beta_{jl} \) (\( j, l = 1, 2 \)) satisfying \( \beta_{12} = \beta_{21} \) as arbitrary real constants. In addition, without loss of generality, we assume \( V_1(x) \geq 0 \) and \( V_2(x) \geq 0 \) for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^d \) in the rest of this paper. The dimensionless CGPEs (1.8) conserve the total mass or normalization, i.e.,

\[
N(t) := \|\Psi(\cdot, t)\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\psi_1(x, t)|^2 + |\psi_2(x, t)|^2 \, dx \equiv \|\Psi(\cdot, 0)\|^2 = 1, \quad t \geq 0,
\]

(1.10)

and the energy per particle,

\[
E(\Psi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}\nabla \psi_j \cdot \nabla \psi_j + V_j(x)|\psi_j|^2 \right) + \frac{\delta}{2} (|\psi_1|^2 - |\psi_2|^2) + \Omega \operatorname{Re}(\bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2) \right. \\
\left. + ik_0 (\bar{\psi}_1 \partial_x \psi_1 - \bar{\psi}_2 \partial_x \psi_2) + \frac{\beta_{11}}{2} |\psi_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_{22}}{2} |\psi_2|^4 + \beta_{12} |\psi_1|^2 |\psi_2|^2 \right] \, dx,
\]

(1.11)

where \( \bar{f} \) and \( \operatorname{Re}(f) \) denote the conjugate and real part of a function \( f \), respectively. In addition, if \( \Omega = 0 \) in (1.8), the mass of each component is also conserved, i.e.,

\[
N_j(t) := \|\psi_j(x, t)\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\psi_j(x, t)|^2 \, dx \equiv \|\psi_j(x, 0)\|^2, \quad t \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2.
\]

(1.12)
Finally, by introducing the change of variables

$$\psi_1(x, t) = \tilde{\psi}_1(x, t)e^{i(\omega t + k_0 x)}, \quad \psi_2(x, t) = \tilde{\psi}_2(x, t)e^{i(\omega t - k_0 x)}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,$$

with $\omega = \frac{-k_0^2}{2}$ in the CGPEs (1.8), we obtain for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $t > 0$

$$i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_1 = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_1(x) + \frac{\delta}{2} + \beta_{11}|\tilde{\psi}_1|^2 + \beta_{12}|\tilde{\psi}_2|^2 \right] \tilde{\psi}_1 + \frac{\Omega}{2} e^{-2k_0 x} \tilde{\psi}_2,$$

$$i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_2 = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_2(x) - \frac{\delta}{2} + \beta_{21}|\tilde{\psi}_1|^2 + \beta_{22}|\tilde{\psi}_2|^2 \right] \tilde{\psi}_2 + \frac{\Omega}{2} e^{i2k_0 x} \tilde{\psi}_1. \tag{1.14}$$

For any $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$, the CGPEs (1.14) conserve the normalization (1.10), i.e., $N(t) = \|\tilde{\Psi}(\cdot, t)\|^2 = \|\tilde{\Psi}(x, 0)\|^2 = 1$ for $t \geq 0$ with $\tilde{\Psi} = (\tilde{\psi}_1, \tilde{\psi}_2)^T$ and the energy per particle,

$$\tilde{E}(\tilde{\Psi}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} |\tilde{\psi}_j|^2 + V_j(x)|\tilde{\psi}_j|^2 \right) + \frac{\delta}{2} \left( |\tilde{\psi}_1|^2 - |\tilde{\psi}_2|^2 \right) + \Omega \Re(e^{i2k_0 x}\tilde{\psi}_1 \tilde{\psi}_2)$$

$$+ \frac{\beta_{11}}{2} |\tilde{\psi}_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_{22}}{2} |\tilde{\psi}_2|^4 + \beta_{12}|\tilde{\psi}_1|^2|\tilde{\psi}_2|^2 \right] dx. \tag{1.15}$$

In fact, different proposals resulting in different theoretical models have been proposed in the literature for realizing SO-coupled BECs in experiments [30, 25, 16, 34, 13, 18]. Based on these proposed mean field models, including the CGPEs (1.8), ground state structures and dynamical properties of SO-coupled BECs have been theoretically studied and predicted in the literature, including spin-1 ground states [32], phase transition [18], spin vortex structure [13, 26, 27], motion of the center-of-mass [36], Bogoliubov excitation [37], etc. To the best of our knowledge, only the model described by the CGPEs (1.8) has been realized experimentally for an SO-coupled BEC [25, 16, 34]. Other models have not yet been realized in experiments. Thus, we will present our results on ground states and dynamics of SO-coupled BECs based on the CGPEs (1.8). We remark that our methods and results are still valid for other theoretical models for SO-coupled BECs found in the literature [30, 16, 34, 13, 18].

For the CGPEs (1.8), when $k_0 = 0$, i.e., a two-component BEC without SO coupling and without/without Raman coupling corresponding to $\Omega = 0/\Omega \neq 0$, ground state structures and dynamical properties have been studied theoretically in the literature [4, 11, 24, 5, 28, 35]. When the SO coupling is taken into consideration, i.e., $k_0 \neq 0$, when $\Omega = 0$, it can be easily removed from the CGPEs (1.8) via (1.13), and thus the SO coupling has no essential effect on the system. Therefore, in order to observe the effect of the SO coupling, $\Omega$ must be chosen nonzero. To the best of our knowledge, in the literature there exist very few mathematical results to the CGPEs (1.8) when $k_0 \neq 0$ and $\Omega \neq 0$. The main aim of this paper is to do mathematically study the existence of ground states and their structures, as well as dynamical properties of SO-coupled BECs based on the CGPEs (1.8), and to propose efficient and accurate methods for numerically simulating ground states and dynamics.
ground states for different parameter regimes. In section 4, we derive dynamical properties on the motion of the center-of-mass and compare them with numerical results. In section 5, we obtain the semiclassical limit of the CGPEs in the linear case via the Wigner transform method. Finally, some conclusions are drawn in section 6.

Throughout the paper, we adopt the standard notation of Sobolev spaces.

2. Ground states. The ground state $\Phi_g := \Phi_g(x) = (\phi_1^g(x), \phi_2^g(x))^T$ of a two-component SO-coupled BEC based on (1.8) is defined as the minimizer of the energy functional (1.11) under the constraint (1.10); i.e., find $\Phi_g \in S$ such that

$$E_g := E(\Phi_g) = \min_{\Phi \in S} E(\Phi),$$

where $S$ is defined as

$$S := \left\{ \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \|\Phi\|^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left( |\phi_1(x)|^2 + |\phi_2(x)|^2 \right) dx = 1 \right\}.$$

Since $S$ is a nonconvex set, the problem (2.1) is a nonconvex minimization problem. In addition, the ground state $\Phi_g$ is a solution to the following nonlinear eigenvalue problem, i.e., Euler–Lagrange equation of the problem (2.1):

$$\mu_1 = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_1(x) + i k_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} + (\beta_{11} |\phi_1|^2 + \beta_{12} |\phi_2|^2) \right] \phi_1 + \frac{\Omega}{2} \phi_2,$$

$$\mu_2 = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_2(x) - i k_0 \partial_x - \frac{\delta}{2} + (\beta_{12} |\phi_1|^2 + \beta_{22} |\phi_2|^2) \right] \phi_2 + \frac{\Omega}{2} \phi_1,$$

under the normalization constraint $\Phi \in S$. For an eigenfunction $\Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T$ of (2.3), its corresponding eigenvalue (or chemical potential in the physics literature) $\mu := \mu(\Phi) = \mu(\phi_1, \phi_2)$ can be computed as

$$\mu = E(\Phi) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left( \frac{\beta_{11}}{2} |\phi_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_{22}}{2} |\phi_2|^4 + \beta_{12} |\phi_1|^2 |\phi_2|^2 \right) dx.$$

Similarly, the ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T \in S$ of (1.14) is defined as follows: Find $\tilde{\Phi}_g \in S$ such that

$$E_{\tilde{\Phi}} := \tilde{E}(\tilde{\Phi}_g) = \min_{\Phi \in S} \tilde{E}(\Phi).$$

We notice that the ground state $\Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T$ given by (2.1) has one-to-one correspondence with the ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T$ given by (2.5) through the relation

$$\Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T = (e^{ik_0 x} \tilde{\phi}_1^g, e^{-ik_0 x} \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T \Longleftrightarrow \tilde{\Phi}_g = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T = (e^{-ik_0 x} \phi_1^g, e^{ik_0 x} \phi_2^g)^T.$$

In what follows, the $^{-}$ acting on $\Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T$ always means that

$$\Phi = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T = (e^{-ik_0 x} \phi_1^g, e^{ik_0 x} \phi_2^g)^T \Longleftrightarrow \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T = (e^{ik_0 x} \tilde{\phi}_1^g, e^{-ik_0 x} \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T,$$

and the following equality holds:

$$E(\Phi) = \tilde{E}(\tilde{\Phi}) - \frac{k_0^2}{2} \|\Phi\|^2 = \tilde{E}(\tilde{\Phi}) - \frac{k_0^2}{2} \|\tilde{\Phi}\|^2.$$
In particular, \( E(\Phi) = \hat{E}(\Phi) - \frac{k_0^2}{2} \) for \( \Phi \in S \).

When \( k_0 = 0 \), the existence and uniqueness, as well as nonexistence results of the ground state of the problem (2.1), have been studied in [5]. Hereafter, we assume \( k_0 \neq 0 \).

### 2.1. Existence and uniqueness

In 2D, i.e., \( d = 2 \), let \( C_b \) be the best constant in the inequality [31]

\[
(2.9) \quad C_b := \inf_{0 \neq f \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)} \frac{\| \nabla f \|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \| f \|^2_{L^4(\mathbb{R}^2)}}{\| f \|^4_{L^4(\mathbb{R}^2)}} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot (1.86225 \ldots)}.
\]

Define the function \( I(x) \) as

\[
(2.10) \quad I(x) = (V_1(x) - V_2(x) + \delta)^2 + (\beta_{11} - \beta_{12})^2 + (\beta_{12} - \beta_{22})^2,
\]

where \( I(x) \equiv 0 \) means that the SO-coupled BEC with \( k_0 = \Omega = 0 \) is essentially one component; denote the interaction coefficient matrix as

\[
(2.11) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} & \beta_{12} \\ \beta_{21} & \beta_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A^T,
\]

where \( A \) is nonnegative if \( \beta_{jl} \geq 0 \) \( (j, l = 1, 2) \).

Introduce the function space

\[
X = \left\{ (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \times H^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left( V_1(x)|\phi_1(x)|^2 + V_2(x)|\phi_2(x)|^2 \right) \, dx < \infty \right\};
\]

then the following embedding results hold [5].

**Lemma 2.1.** Under the assumption that \( V_j(x) \geq 0 \) \((j = 1, 2)\) for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^d \) are confining potentials, i.e., \( \lim_{|x| \to \infty} V_j(x) = \infty \) \((j = 1, 2)\), we have that the embedding \( X \hookrightarrow L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^d) \times L^{p_2}(\mathbb{R}^d) \) is compact provided that exponents \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) satisfy that (i) \( p_1, p_2 \in [2, 6] \) when \( d = 3 \), (ii) \( p_1, p_2 \in [2, \infty) \) when \( d = 2 \), and (iii) \( p_1, p_2 \in [2, \infty] \) when \( d = 1 \).

Then for the existence and uniqueness of the problem (2.1) or (2.5), we have the following.

**Theorem 2.2** (existence and uniqueness). Suppose \( V_j(x) \geq 0 \) \((j = 1, 2)\) satisfying \( \lim_{|x| \to \infty} V_j(x) = \infty \) \((j = 1, 2)\); then there exists a minimizer \( \Phi_s = (\phi_1^s, \phi_2^s)^T \in S \) of (2.1) if one of the following conditions holds:

(i) \( d = 3 \) and the matrix \( A \) is either semipositive definite or nonnegative;

(ii) \( d = 2, \beta_{11} > -C_b, \beta_{22} > -C_b, \) and \( \beta_{12} \geq -C_b - \sqrt{(C_b + \beta_{11})(C_b + \beta_{22})} \).

(iii) \( d = 1 \).

In addition, \( e^{i\theta_0} \Phi_s \) is also a ground state of (2.1) for any \( \theta_0 \in [0, 2\pi) \). In particular, when \( \Omega = 0 \), the ground state is unique up to a constant phase factor if the matrix \( A \) is semipositive definite and \( I(x) \neq 0 \) (2.10). In contrast, there exists no ground state of (2.1) if one of the following holds:

(i) \( d = 3, \beta_{11} < 0 \) or \( \beta_{22} < 0 \) or \( \beta_{12} < 0 \) with \( \beta_{11}^2 > \beta_{12} \beta_{22} \).

(ii) \( d = 2, \beta_{11} < -C_b \) or \( \beta_{22} < -C_b \) or \( \beta_{12} < -C_b - \sqrt{(C_b + \beta_{11})(C_b + \beta_{22})} \).

**Proof.** The proof is similar to that for the case when \( k_0 = 0 \) in [5] via the formulation (2.5), and the details are omitted here for brevity. \( \square \)

### 2.2. Properties in different limiting parameter regimes

From now on, we assume that the conditions for the existence of ground states in Theorem 2.2 hold.
Introducing an auxiliary energy functional $\tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\Phi})$ for $\tilde{\Phi} = (\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2)^T$,
\[
\tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\Phi}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \tilde{\phi}_j|^2 + V_j(x)|\tilde{\phi}_j|^2 \right) + \frac{\delta}{2} (|\tilde{\phi}_1|^2 - |\tilde{\phi}_2|^2) + \frac{\beta_{11}}{2} |\tilde{\phi}_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_{12}}{2} |\tilde{\phi}_2|^4 \right] dx = \tilde{E}(\tilde{\Phi}) - \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{i2k_{0}x} \tilde{\phi}_1 \tilde{\phi}_2) dx,
\]
we know that the nonconvex minimization problem
\[
\tilde{E}_g^{(0)} := \tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\Phi}_g^{(0)}) = \min_{\tilde{\Phi} \in S} \tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\Phi})
\]
adopts a unique positive minimizer $\tilde{\Phi}_g^{(0)} = (\tilde{\phi}_1^{g,0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{g,0})^T \in S$ if the matrix $A$ is semipositive definite and $I(x) \neq 0$ (2.10) [5]. For a given $k_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\tilde{\Phi}_g^{k_0} = (\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0})^T \in S$ be a ground state of (2.5) when all other parameters are fixed; then we have the following.

**Theorem 2.3** (large $k_0$ limit). Suppose the matrix $A$ is semipositive definite and $I(x) \neq 0$ (2.10). When $k_0 \to \infty$, we have that the ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g^{k_0} = (\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0})^T$ of (2.5) converges to a ground state of (2.13) in $L^{p_1} \times L^{p_2}$ sense with $p_1, p_2$ given in Lemma 2.1; i.e., there exist constants $\theta_k \in [0, 2\pi)$ such that $e^{i\theta_k}(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0})^T$ converge to the unique positive ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g^{(0)}$ of (2.13). In other words, large $k_0$ in the CGPEs (1.14) will remove the effect of Raman coupling $\Omega$; i.e., large $k_0$ limit is effectively letting $\Omega \to 0$.

**Proof.** Let $\tilde{\Phi}_g^{k_0} = (\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0})^T \in S$ be a ground state of (2.5); then we have
\[
\tilde{E}(\tilde{\Phi}_g^{k_0}) \leq \tilde{E}_g^{(0)} = \min_{\tilde{\Phi} \in S} \tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\Phi}),
\]
where $\tilde{E}_g^{(0)}$ is attained at the unique positive ground state of $\tilde{E}_0(\cdot)$ in (2.13).

Under the condition of the theorem, we know that $(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0})^T \in S$ is a bounded sequence in $X$. Hence, for any-sequence $\{k_0^m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ with $k_0^m \to \infty$, there exists a subsequence $(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m})^T$ (denoted as the original sequence for simplicity) such that
\[
(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m})^T \to (\tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{\infty})^T \in X \text{ weakly.}
\]
Lemma 2.1 ensures that such convergence is strong in $L^{p_1} \times L^{p_2}$. In particular, we get
\[
\tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{\infty}) \leq \liminf_{k_0^m \to \infty} \tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m})
\]
and $(\tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{\infty})^T \in S$. Recalling that
\[
\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2k_{0}^mix} \tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m} \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m}) dx = \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2k_{0}^mix} (\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m} - \tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty}) \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m} - \tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty} \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m}) dx
\]
\[
+ \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2k_{0}^mix} \tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty} \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m} - \tilde{\phi}_1^{\infty} \tilde{\phi}_2^{\infty}) dx + \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2k_{0}^mix} \tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m} \tilde{\phi}_2^{\infty}) dx,
\]
using the $L^{p_1} \times L^{p_2}$ convergence of $(\tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m}, \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m})^T$ and the Riemann–Lebesgue lemma, we deduce that
\[
\lim_{k_0^m \to \infty} \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2k_{0}^mix} \tilde{\phi}_1^{k_0^m} \tilde{\phi}_2^{k_0^m}) dx = 0.
\]
Hence,
\[
\tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) \leq \liminf_{k_0 \to \infty} \tilde{E}_0(\phi_1^{k_0}, \phi_2^{k_0}) \leq \liminf_{k_0 \to \infty} \tilde{E}(\phi_1^{k_0}, \phi_2^{k_0}) \leq E_g^{(0)}.
\]

This means \((\phi_1^{\infty}, \phi_2^{\infty})^T \in S\) is also a minimizer of the energy (2.12) in the nonconvex set \(S\). The rest then follows from the fact that the ground state of (2.12) is unique up to a constant phase factor. 

**Remark 2.4.** Under the assumption of Theorem 2.3 and \(\Omega = o(|k_0|)\) as \(k_0 \to \infty\), the conclusion of Theorem 2.3 still holds (see details in Theorem 2.10). In fact, Theorem 2.3 holds when the matrix \(A\) is nonnegative, but the limiting profile is nonunique since there is no uniqueness for the positive ground state \(\Phi_g^{(0)}\) of (2.13) [5].

Thus, we conclude the following for the ground state of CGPEs (1.8) given by the minimization problem (2.1) when \(k_0 \to \infty\).

**Theorem 2.5** (large \(k_0\) limit). Suppose the matrix \(A\) is semipositive definite and \(I(x) \neq 0\) (2.10). When \(k_0 \to \infty\), the ground state \(\Phi_g^{k_0}\) of (2.1) corresponds to a ground state \(\Phi_g = (e^{ik_0x}\phi_1^{0,0}, e^{-ik_0x}\phi_2^{0,0})^T\) of (2.5) (see (2.7)), where \(\Phi_g^{k_0}\) converges to a ground state of (2.13); i.e., for some \(\theta_{k_0} \in [0, 2\pi)\), \(e^{i\theta_{k_0}}(e^{-ik_0x}\phi_1^{0,0}, e^{ik_0x}\phi_2^{0,0})^T\) converge to the positive ground state \(\Phi_g^{(0)}\) of (2.13) in \(L^1 \times L^2\) sense, where \(p_1, p_2\) are given in Lemma 2.1. In other words, large \(k_0\) will remove the effect of Raman coupling \(\Omega\) in the CGPEs (1.8).

Analogous to the case of the two-component BEC without SO coupling [5], i.e., \(k_0 = 0\), we have the following results.

**Theorem 2.6** (large \(\Omega\) limit). Suppose the matrix \(A\) is either semipositive definite or nonnegative. When \(|\Omega| \to \infty\), the ground state \(\Phi_g\) of (2.1) converges to a state \((\phi_g, sgn(-\Omega)\phi_g)^T\) in \(L^1 \times L^2\) sense, where \(p_1, p_2\) are given in Lemma 2.1; i.e., large \(\Omega\) will remove the effect of \(k_0\) in the CGPEs (1.8). Here \(\phi_g\) minimizes the following energy under the constraint \(|\phi_g|^2 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi_g(x)|^2 dx = 1/2\):

\[
E_\epsilon(\phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \phi|^2 + \frac{V_1(x) + V_2(x)}{2} |\phi|^2 + \frac{\beta_{11} + \beta_{22} + 2\beta_{12}}{4} |\phi|^4 \right] dx,
\]

where \(\phi_g\) is unique up to a constant phase shift and can be chosen as strictly positive.

**Theorem 2.7** (large \(\delta\) limit). Assume the matrix \(A\) is either semipositive definite or nonnegative. When \(\delta \to +\infty\), the ground state \(\Phi_g\) of (2.1) converges to a state \((0, \varphi_g)^T\) in \(L^p \times L^p\) sense, where \(p_1, p_2\) are given in Lemma 2.1. Here \(\varphi_g\) minimizes the following energy under the constraint \(|\varphi_g| = 1\):

\[
E_1(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 + V_1(x) |\varphi|^2 - ik_0 \overline{\varphi} \partial_x \varphi + \frac{\beta_{22}}{2} |\varphi|^4 \right] dx,
\]

and such a \(\varphi_g\) is unique up to a constant phase shift. When \(\delta \to -\infty\), the ground state \(\varphi_g\) of (2.1) converges to a state \((\varphi_g, 0)^T\), where \(\varphi_g\) minimizes the following energy under the constraint \(|\varphi_g| = 1\):

\[
E_2(\varphi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \varphi|^2 + V_1(x) |\varphi|^2 + ik_0 \overline{\varphi} \partial_x \varphi + \frac{\beta_{11}}{2} |\varphi|^4 \right] dx,
\]

and such a \(\varphi_g\) is unique up to a constant phase shift.
2.3. Convergence rate. From the discussion in the previous section, we find that the appearance of SO coupling term \( k_0 \) causes a new transition in the ground states of the CGPEs (1.8) \([5]\). When \( k_0 = 0 \), i.e., there is no SO coupling, the ground state \( \Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T \) of (2.1) can be chosen as real functions \( \phi_1^g = |\phi_1^g| \) and \( \phi_2^g = -\text{sgn}(\Omega)|\phi_2^g| \)[5]. When \( k_0 \to \infty \), \( \Phi_g = (e^{-ik_0x}\phi_1^g, e^{ik_0x}\phi_2^g) \) of (2.7) will converge to the ground state of (2.13) (see Theorem 2.5); i.e., it is equivalent to letting \( \Omega = 0 \) in the large \( k_0 \) limit. Here, we are going to characterize the convergence rates of the ground state \( \Phi_g \) of (2.1) in the above two cases, i.e., \( k_0 \to 0 \) and \( k_0 \to \infty \).

For small \( k_0 \), it is convenient to rewrite the energy (1.11) for \( \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \) as

\[
E(\Phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{j=1}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(\nabla + i(3 - 2j)k_0e_x)\phi_j|\phi_j|^2 + \frac{\delta}{2}(|\phi_1|^2 - |\phi_2|^2) + \beta_1|\phi_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_2}{2}|\phi_2|^4 + \beta_12|\phi_1|^2|\phi_2|^2 + \Omega \cdot \text{Re}(\phi_1\phi_2^*) \right] dx - \frac{k_0^2}{2}||\Phi||^2,
\]

where \( e_x \) is the unite vector of the \( x \) axis, and we denote

\[
E_0(\Phi) = E(\Phi) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (ik_0\bar{\phi}_1\partial_x\phi_1 - i\bar{k}_0\phi_2\partial_x\phi_2) \ dx,
\]

with \( E_0(\cdot) \) being the energy of the CGPEs (1.8) when \( k_0 = 0 \).

Without loss of generality, we assume \( \Omega < 0 \).

**Theorem 2.8.** Suppose \( \Omega < 0 \), \( \lim_{|x|\to\infty} V_j(x) = \infty \) (\( j = 1, 2 \)), and the matrix \( A \) is semipositive definite. Denoting \( \Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T \in S \) as the unique nonnegative ground state of \( E_0(\Phi) \) in \( S \)[5], there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) independent of \( k_0 \) such that the ground state \( \Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T \in S \) of (2.1) satisfies

\[
\||\phi_1^g| - \varphi_1^g|| + ||\phi_2^g| - \varphi_2^g|| \leq C|k_0|.
\]

**Proof.** First, recalling (2.12) and (2.20), we have the lower bound of \( E_g = E(\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g) \) as \([5, 22]\)

\[
E(\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g) \geq \tilde{E}_0(|\phi_1^g|, |\phi_2^g|) - |\Omega| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\phi_1^g||\phi_2^g|dx - \frac{k_0^2}{2} = E_0(|\phi_1^g|, |\phi_2^g|) - \frac{k_0^2}{2},
\]

and the upper bound

\[
E(\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g) \leq E(\varphi_1^g, \varphi_2^g) = E_0(\varphi_1^g, \varphi_2^g).
\]

Hence, \( E_0(|\phi_1^g|, |\phi_2^g|) - E_0(\varphi_1^g, \varphi_2^g) \leq \frac{k_0^2}{2} \). In addition, \( (\varphi_1^g, \varphi_2^g)^T \in S \) satisfies the nonlinear eigenvalue problem

\[
\mu_11\varphi_1^g = \left[ \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_1(x) + \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{\beta_1}{2}|\varphi_1^g|^2 + \frac{\beta_12}{2}|\varphi_2^g|^2 \right] \varphi_1^g + \frac{\Omega}{2}\varphi_2^g,
\]

\[
\mu_12\varphi_2^g = \left[ \frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_2(x) - \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{\beta_12}{2}|\varphi_1^g|^2 + \frac{\beta_22}{2}|\varphi_2^g|^2 \right] \varphi_2^g + \frac{\Omega}{2}\varphi_1^g,
\]

where \( \mu_1 \) is the corresponding eigenvalue (or chemical potential). For this nonlinear eigenvalue problem, we denote the linearized operator \( L \) acting on \( \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \) as

\[
L\Phi = \left( \begin{array}{c} L_1 \Phi \\ L_2 \Phi \end{array} \right), \quad L_j = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V_j(x) + \frac{\delta}{2}(3 - 2j) + \sum_{l=1}^2 \beta_{jl}|\varphi_l^0|^2, \quad j = 1, 2.
\]
It is clear that \((\varphi_1^0, \varphi_2^0)^T\) is an eigenfunction of \(L\) with eigenvalue \(\mu_1\), and by the nonnegativity of \((\varphi_1^0, \varphi_2^0)^T\), \(\mu_1\) is the smallest eigenvalue. In fact, the eigenfunctions \((\varphi_1^k, \varphi_2^k)^T \in S (k = 1, 2, \ldots)\) of \(L\) correspond to eigenvalue \(\mu_k\), which can be arranged in nondecreasing order, i.e., \(\mu_k\) is nondecreasing. The eigenfunctions form an orthonormal basis of \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)\) and \(\mu_1 < \mu_2\) with \((\varphi_1^1, \varphi_2^1)^T = (\varphi_1^1, \varphi_2^1)\) (nonnegative ground state is unique).

Denoting \(\Phi_\epsilon = (\phi_1^\epsilon, \phi_2^\epsilon)^T := (|\varphi_1^\epsilon| - \varphi_1^0, |\varphi_2^\epsilon| - \varphi_2^0)\) and using the Euler–Lagrange equation for \((\varphi_1^\epsilon, \varphi_2^\epsilon)^T \in S\), we find

\[
E_0(|\varphi_1^0|, |\varphi_2^0|) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\beta_j}{2} (|\phi_j^0|^2 - |\varphi_j|^2)^2 + \beta_{12} (|\phi_1^0|^2 - |\varphi_1|^2)(|\phi_2^0|^2 - |\varphi_2|^2) \right) dx
+ E_0(\varphi_1^0, \varphi_2^0) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Phi_\epsilon^T L \Phi_\epsilon \, dx - \mu_1 \|\Phi_\epsilon\|^2.
\]

Using the fact that \(I + c\) \((c \geq 0\) sufficiently large\) induces an equivalent norm in \(X\), we can take expansion \((\phi_1^\epsilon, \phi_2^\epsilon)^T = \sum_{k=1}^\infty c_k (\varphi_1^k, \varphi_2^k)^T\) with \(\sum_{k=1}^\infty c_k^2 = \|\Phi_\epsilon\|^2\) and estimate

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Phi_\epsilon^T L \Phi_\epsilon \, dx = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \mu_k c_k^2 \geq \mu_1 c_1^2 + \mu_2 (\|\Phi_\epsilon\|^2 - c_1^2),
\]

with \(c_1 = \frac{1}{2}\|\Phi_\epsilon\|^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\|\varphi_1^0\| - \varphi_1^0)^2 + \|\varphi_2^0\| - \varphi_2^0)^2 < 1\). Hence, we obtain

\[
E_0(|\varphi_1^0|, |\varphi_2^0|) - E_0(\varphi_1^0, \varphi_2^0) \geq (\mu_2 - \mu_1)(2c_1 - c_1^2) \geq (\mu_2 - \mu_1)c_1.
\]

Since the gap \(\mu_2 - \mu_1\) is independent of \(k_0\), we draw the conclusion from (2.21).

For large \(k_0\), we have similar results.

**Theorem 2.9.** Suppose \(\Omega < 0\), \(\lim_{|x| \to \infty} V_j(x) = \infty \) \((j = 1, 2)\), the matrix \(A\) is semipositive definite, and \(I(x) \neq 0\). Denoting \(\Phi_g = (\hat{\phi}_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T \in S\) as the unique nonnegative ground state of (2.13) (minimizer of \(E_0(\cdot)\) of (2.12) in \(S\), there exists a constant \(C > 0\) independent of \(k_0\) such that the ground state \(g = (\varphi_1^g, \varphi_2^g)^T \in S\) of (2.1) satisfies

\[
(2.26) \quad \| |\varphi_1^g| - \hat{\varphi}_1^g, |\varphi_2^g| - \hat{\varphi}_2^g || \leq C / \sqrt{k_0}.
\]

**Proof.** From (2.7), we know \(\Phi_g = (\hat{\phi}_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T = (e^{-ik_0x} \varphi_1^0, e^{ik_0x} \varphi_2^0)^T\) minimizes the energy \(E\) in (2.5). Noticing

\[
\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{2ik_0x} \varphi_1^0 \varphi_2^0) dx = \frac{-\Omega}{2k_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re} \left( i e^{2ik_0x} \partial_x \varphi_1^0 \partial_x \varphi_2^0 + i e^{2ik_0x} \partial_x \varphi_1^0 \partial_x \varphi_2^0 \right) dx
\geq -\varepsilon (\|\partial_x \varphi_1^0\|^2 + \|\partial_x \varphi_2^0\|^2) - \frac{\Omega^2}{4 \varepsilon k_0^2} (\|\varphi_1^0\|^2 + \|\varphi_2^0\|^2),
\]

we find

\[
\hat{E}(\hat{\varphi}_1^g, \phi_2^g) \geq \hat{E}_0(\hat{\varphi}_1^g, \phi_2^0) - \frac{1}{4} (\|\partial_x \varphi_1^0\|^2 + \|\partial_x \varphi_2^0\|^2) - \frac{\Omega^2}{k_0^2}.
\]

On the other hand, we have

\[
\hat{E}(\hat{\varphi}_1^g, \phi_2^g) \leq \hat{E}(\hat{\varphi}_1^g, \phi_2^g) \geq \hat{E}_0(\hat{\varphi}_1^g, \phi_2^g) + \frac{C_1 \Omega}{k_0},
\]
Theorem 2.5 follows.

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E either semipositive definite or nonnegative; then we have the following:

\[ E(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) \geq E_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) - C_2 \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|} \| \tilde{\Phi} \|_{L^2} \geq E_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) - C_3 \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|}, \]

where \( C_2 \) and \( C_3 \) are two positive constant. We then conclude that

\[ E_0(|\tilde{\phi}_1|^2, |\tilde{\phi}_2|^2) \leq E_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) \leq E(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) \leq E_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) + C_3 \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|}. \]

The rest of the proof is similar to that in Theorem 2.8 and is omitted here. \( \square \)

2.4. Competition between \( \Omega \) and \( k_0 \). In the previous subsection, we found that large Raman coupling \( \Omega \) will remove the effect of SO coupling \( k_0 \) in the asymptotic profile of the ground states of \( (2.1) \), and the reverse is true; i.e., there is competition between these two parameters. Here, we are going to study how the relation between \( k_0 \) and \( \Omega \) affects the ground state profile of \( (2.1) \). The results are summarized as follows.

Theorem 2.10. Suppose \( \lim_{|x| \to \infty} V_j(x) = \infty \) and the matrix \( A \) is either semipositive definite or nonnegative; then we have the following:

(i) If \( |\Omega|/|k_0|^2 \gg 1, \ |\Omega| \to \infty \), the ground state \( \Phi_g = (\phi_1^0, \phi_2^0)^T \) of \( (2.1) \) for the CGPEs \( (1.8) \) converges to a state \( (\phi_g, \text{sgn}(\Omega)\phi_g)^T \), where \( \phi_g \) minimizes the energy \( (2.19) \) under the constraint \( \| \phi_g \| = 1/\sqrt{2} \); i.e., the conclusion of Theorem 2.6 holds.

(ii) If \( |\Omega|/|k_0| \ll 1, \ |k_0| \to \infty \), the ground state \( \Phi_g = (\phi_1^0, \phi_2^0)^T \) of \( (2.1) \) for the CGPEs \( (1.8) \) converges to a state \( (e^{-ik_0x} \tilde{\phi}_1^0, e^{ik_0x} \tilde{\phi}_2^0)^T \), where \( \Phi_g^{(0)} = (\tilde{\phi}_1^0, \tilde{\phi}_2^0)^T \) is a ground state of \( (2.13) \) for the energy \( E_s(\cdot) \) in \( (2.12) \); i.e., the conclusion of Theorem 2.5 holds.

(iii) If \( |k_0| \ll |\Omega| \ll |k_0|^2 \) and \( |k_0| \to \infty \), the leading order of the ground state energy \( E_g := E(\Phi_g) \) of \( (2.1) \) for the CGPEs \( (1.8) \) is given by \( E_g = -\frac{k_0^2}{2} - C_0 \frac{|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2} + o(\frac{|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2}) \), where \( C_0 > 0 \) is a generic constant.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we assume \( \Omega < 0 \).

(i) It is obvious that \( \Phi_g \) also minimizes the following energy for \( \Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \in S \):

\[ E(\Phi) = -\frac{|\Omega|}{2} + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \phi_j|^2 + V_j(x) |\phi_j|^2 \right) + \frac{\delta}{2} (|\phi_1|^2 - |\phi_2|^2) + ik_0 \bar{\phi}_2 \partial_x \phi_1 + \beta_{11} |\phi_1|^4 + \frac{\beta_{22}}{2} |\phi_2|^4 + \beta_{12} |\phi_1|^2 |\phi_2|^2 + \frac{|\Omega|}{2} (|\phi_1|^2 - |\phi_2|^2) \right] dx. \]

A simple choice of testing state \( (\phi_g, \bar{\phi}_g)^T \in S \) shows that \( E(\cdot) + \frac{|\Omega|}{2} \) is uniformly bounded from above, i.e.,

\[ E_g + \frac{|\Omega|}{2} = E(\Phi_g) + \frac{|\Omega|}{2} \leq E(\phi_g, \bar{\phi}_g) + \frac{|\Omega|}{2} = 2E_s(\phi_g) := 2E_s^g. \]

To get a lower bound for \( E_g \), using Cauchy inequality, we have for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \),

\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} ik_0 (\bar{\phi}_1 \partial_x \phi_1 - \bar{\phi}_2 \partial_x \phi_2) dx \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} ik_0 (|\bar{\phi}_1 - \bar{\phi}_2| \partial_x \phi_1 - (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \partial_x \phi_2) dx \geq -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} (\|\partial_x \phi_1\|^2 + \|\partial_x \phi_2\|^2) - \frac{k_0^2}{2\varepsilon} \|\phi_1 - \phi_2\|^2. \]
Hence, by setting $\varepsilon = 1$ in the above inequality and recalling $\|\phi_1 - \phi_2\| \leq \sqrt{2}$ for $\Phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T \in S$, we bound $E_g$ from below by

$$E_g + \frac{\Omega}{2} \geq -\frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{k_0^2}{2} + \frac{\Omega}{2} \|\phi_1^g - \phi_2^g\|^2.$$  

Combining the upper and lower bounds of $E_g + \frac{\Omega}{2}$, we get

$$\|\phi_1^g - \phi_2^g\| \leq \frac{4E_g + |\delta| + k_0^2}{\Omega}.$$  

If $k_0^2/|\Omega| = o(1)$ and $|\Omega| \to \infty$, we see $\phi_1^g - \phi_2^g \to 0$ in $L^2$, and the ground state sequence $\Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T$ is bounded in $X$. Analogous to the proof of Theorem 2.5 and that in [5], we can draw the conclusion, and the details are omitted.

(ii) It is equivalent to prove that, in this case, the ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T = (e^{-ik_0 x_1}, e^{ik_0 x_2})^T$ of (2.5) converges to the ground state of (2.13). Using integration by parts and Cauchy inequality, we get

$$\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{i2k_0 x_1} \overline{\phi_1^g} \phi_2^g) dx = \frac{\Omega}{2k_0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re} \left( i e^{i2k_0 x_1} (\partial_x \phi_1^g \overline{\phi_2^g} + \phi_1^g \partial_x \overline{\phi_2^g}) \right) dx$$

$$\geq -\frac{|\Omega|}{2|k_0|} (\|\partial_x \phi_1^g\| \|\phi_2^g\| + \|\partial_x \phi_2^g\| \|\phi_1^g\|).$$

Having this in hand, we can proceed as in the proof of Theorem 2.5.

(iii) Similarly to case (ii), we need only consider the ground state $\tilde{\Phi}_g = (\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g)^T \in S$ of (2.5). Applying the Cauchy inequality in (2.30), we have

$$\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{i2k_0 x_1} \overline{\phi_1^g} \phi_2^g) dx \geq -\frac{1}{4} \|\partial_x \phi_1^g\|^2 - \frac{1}{4} \|\partial_x \phi_2^g\|^2 = \frac{|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2}.$$  

By choosing sufficiently smooth (e.g., $H^3 \cap X$) test states for $\tilde{E}(\cdot)$ and using integration by parts as in (2.30), it is straightforward to get the upper bound

$$\tilde{E}(\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g) \leq C + \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|^3}.$$  

Combining (2.31) and (2.32), we find that

$$\tilde{E}(\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g) \geq C - \frac{2|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2}, \quad \|\tilde{\Phi}_g\|_X \leq C + \frac{2|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2} + \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|^3} \leq C \frac{|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2}.$$  

Then it follows from (2.30) that

$$\Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Re}(e^{i2k_0 x_1} \overline{\phi_1^g} \phi_2^g) dx \leq \frac{|\Omega|}{|k_0|^2} \|\tilde{\Phi}_g\|_X = O \left( \frac{|\Omega|^2}{|k_0|^2} \right).$$  

On the other hand, we can choose test states as follows. In 1D, let $\rho(x)$ be a $C^{\infty}_0$ even real-valued function with $\|\rho\| = \sqrt{2}/2$ and choose

$$\tilde{\phi}_1(x) = N_\varepsilon \rho(x)[1 - \varepsilon \cos(2k_0 x)], \quad \tilde{\phi}_2(x) = N_\varepsilon \rho(x),$$  

where $N_\varepsilon$ is a normalization constant to ensure that $(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2)^T \in S$. We will choose $\varepsilon = O(|\Omega|/|k_0|^2)$ (see below). Using integration by parts, it is not difficult to see that $N_\varepsilon = 1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$ for large $k_0$. Recalling $\tilde{E}_0(\cdot)$ in (2.12), we can calculate

$$\tilde{E}_0(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) = C_1 + C_2 \varepsilon^2 |k_0|^2 + o(\varepsilon^2 |k_0|^2), \quad C_2 > 0,$$
and
\[
\frac{\Omega}{N_\varepsilon} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Re}(e^{2ik_0ix} \tilde{\phi}_1 \tilde{\phi}_2) \, dx = \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Re} \left( e^{2ik_0ix} \rho^2(x) \right) \, dx + \varepsilon \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(2k_0x) \rho^2(x) \, dx
\]
\[
= \frac{\varepsilon \Omega}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho^2(x) \, dx + \frac{\Omega}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ 2 \cos(2k_0x) + \cos(4k_0x) \right] \rho^2(x) \, dx,
\]
where the second integral on the right-hand side is of arbitrary order at \(O(|\Omega|/|k_0|^m)\) \((m \geq 0)\) by using integration by parts and the property of \(\rho(x)\). Hence, we find for large \(k_0\)
\[
(2.37) \quad \Omega \int_{\mathbb{R}} \text{Re}(e^{2ik_0ix} \tilde{\phi}_1 \tilde{\phi}_2) \, dx = - \frac{|\Omega| \varepsilon}{4} + O \left( \frac{|\Omega| \varepsilon^3 + |\Omega|}{|k_0|^4} \right).
\]
Now, we get from (2.12), (2.36), and (2.37) that
\[
(2.38) \quad \tilde{E}(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) = C_1 + C_2 \varepsilon^2 |k_0|^2 - |\Omega| \varepsilon/4 + O \left( \frac{|\Omega| \varepsilon^3 + |\Omega|}{|k_0|^4} \right).
\]
Since \(|\Omega| \ll |k_0|^2\), we can choose \(\varepsilon = \gamma |\Omega|/|k_0|^2\) and \(0 < \gamma \leq \frac{1}{8c_2}\) such that the term \(C_2 \varepsilon^2 |k_0|^2 = C_2 \gamma |\Omega| \varepsilon \leq \frac{|\Omega| \varepsilon}{8} \). So, we arrive at
\[
(2.39) \quad \tilde{E}(\tilde{\phi}_1^g, \tilde{\phi}_2^g) \leq \tilde{E}(\tilde{\phi}_1, \tilde{\phi}_2) \leq C - \frac{|\Omega|^2 \gamma}{8 |k_0|^2} + o \left( \frac{|\Omega|^2 |k_0|^2}{|\Omega|} \right).
\]
In 2D and 3D, similar constructions will show the same estimates. Thus the conclusion is an immediate consequence of (2.8), (2.33), and (2.39). \(\square\)

Remark 2.11. For \(|k_0| < |\Omega| < |k_0|^2\), the ground state of (2.1) is very complicated. The ground state energy expansion indicates that \(-k_0^2/2\) is the leading order term and is much larger than the next order term. In such a situation, the above theorem shows that the ground state \(\Phi_g \approx (e^{ik_0x} |\phi_1^g|, e^{-ik_0x} |\phi_2^g|)^T\), and oscillation of ground state densities \(|\phi_j^g|^2\) \((j = 1, 2)\) may occur at the order of \(O(|\Omega|/|k_0|^2)\) in amplitude and \(k_0\) in frequency. Such density oscillation is predicted in the physics literature [20, 21] and is known as the density modulation. It is of great interest to identify the constant \(C_g\) in the conclusion (iii).

3. Numerical methods and results. In this section, we present efficient and accurate numerical methods for computing the ground states based on (2.1) (or (2.5)) and dynamics based on the CGPEs (1.8) (or (1.14)) for the SO-coupled BEC.

3.1. Computing ground states. Let \(t_n = n \tau\) \((n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)\) be the time steps with \(\tau > 0\) as the time step. In order to compute the ground state \(\Phi_g = (\phi_1^g, \phi_2^g)^T\) of (2.1) for an SO-coupled BEC, we propose the following gradient flow with discrete normalization (GFDN), which is widely used in computing the ground states of BEC [4, 5, 6, 8] and is also known as the imaginary time method in the physics literature. In detail, we evolve an initial state \(\Phi_0 := (\phi_1^{(0)}, \phi_2^{(0)})^T\) through the following GFDN:
\[
\partial_t \phi_1 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - V_1(x) - ik_0 \partial_x - \frac{\delta}{2} - \sum_{l=1}^{2} \beta_l |\phi_l|^2 \right] \phi_1 - \frac{\Omega}{2} \phi_2, \quad t \in [t_n, t_{n+1}]
\]
\[
\partial_t \phi_2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 - V_2(x) + ik_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} - \sum_{l=1}^{2} \beta_l |\phi_l|^2 \right] \phi_2 - \frac{\Omega}{2} \phi_1, \quad t \in [t_n, t_{n+1}]
\]
\[
\phi_1(x, t_{n+1}) = \frac{\phi_1(x, t_n)}{\|\Phi(\cdot, t_n)\|}, \quad \phi_2(x, t_{n+1}) = \frac{\phi_2(x, t_n)}{\|\Phi(\cdot, t_n)\|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,
\]
\[
\phi_1(x, 0) = \phi_1^{(0)}(x), \quad \phi_2(x, 0) = \phi_2^{(0)}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.
\]
Due to the confining potentials $V_1(x)$ and $V_2(x)$, the ground state $\Phi_g(x)$ decays exponentially fast when $|x| \to \infty$, and thus in practical computations, the above GFDN (3.1) is first truncated on a bounded large computational domain $U$, e.g., an interval $[a, b]$ in 1D, a rectangle $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ in 2D, and a box $[a, b] \times [c, d] \times [e, f]$ in 3D, with periodic boundary conditions. Then the GFDN on $U$ can be further discretized in space via the pseudospectral method with the Fourier basis or second-order central finite difference method and in time via the backward Euler scheme [6, 7, 8].

**Remark 3.1.** If the box potential

\begin{equation}
V_{\text{box}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in U, \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{equation}

is used in the CGPEs (1.8) instead of the harmonic potentials (1.9), due to the appearance of the SO coupling, in order to compute the ground state, it is better to construct the GFDN based on (2.5) and then discretize it via the backward Euler sine pseudospectral (BESP) method due to the fact that the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition on $\partial U$ must be used in this case. Again, for details, we refer the reader to [5, 6, 7, 8] and references therein.

To test the efficiency and accuracy of the above numerical method for computing the ground state of SO-coupled BECs, we take $d = 2$, $\delta = 0$, $\beta_{11} : \beta_{12} : \beta_{22} = 1 : 0.9 : 0.9$ with $\beta_{11} = 10$ in (1.8). The potential $V_j(x)$ ($j = 1, 2$) is taken as the box potential given in (3.2) with $U = [-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$. We compute the ground state via the above BESP method with mesh size $h = \frac{1}{128}$ and time step $\tau = 0.01$ ($\tau = 0.001$ for large $\Omega$). For the chosen parameters, it is easy to find that when $\Omega = 0$, the ground state $\Phi_0$ satisfies $\phi^0 = 0$ [4, 5]. Figure 1 shows the ground state $\Phi_0 = (\phi_1^0, \phi_2^0)$ of (2.5) with $\Omega = 50$ for different $k_0$, which clearly demonstrates that as $k_0 \to \infty$ the effect of $\Omega$ disappears. This is consistent with Theorem 2.3. Figure 2 depicts the ground state $\Phi_g$ with $k_0 = 10$ for different $\Omega$, from which we can observe that $\phi_1^0$ and $\phi_2^0$ tend to have the same density profile with opposite phase. This confirms Theorem 2.6.

**3.2. Computing dynamics.** In order to compute the dynamics of an SO-coupled BEC based on the CGPEs (1.8), we usually truncate it onto a bounded computational domain $U$, e.g., an interval $[a, b]$ in 1D, a rectangle $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ in 2D, and a box $[a, b] \times [c, d] \times [e, f]$ in 3D, equipped with periodic boundary conditions. Then the CGPEs (1.8) can be solved via a time-splitting technique to decouple the nonlinearity [9, 4, 6, 2]. From $t_n$ to $t_{n+1}$, one first solves for $x \in U$

\begin{equation}
i\partial_t \psi_1 = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \Delta + ik_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \psi_1 + \frac{\Omega}{2} \psi_2, \quad i\partial_t \psi_2 = -\left( \frac{1}{2} \Delta + ik_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \psi_2 + \frac{\Omega}{2} \psi_1
\end{equation}

for time $\tau$, followed by solving

\begin{equation}
i\partial_t \psi_j = (V_j(x) + \beta_{j1} |\psi_1|^2 + \beta_{j2} |\psi_2|^2) \psi_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \quad x \in U,
\end{equation}

for another time $\tau$. Equation (3.3) with periodic boundary conditions can be discretized by the Fourier spectral method in space and then integrated in time exactly [9, 4, 6, 2]. Equation (3.4) leaves the densities $|\psi_1|$ and $|\psi_2|$ unchanged and it can be integrated in time exactly [9, 4, 6, 2]. Then a full discretization scheme can be con-
structured via a combination of the splitting steps (3.3) and (3.4) with a second-order or higher-order time-splitting methods [9, 4, 6, 2].

For the convenience of the reader, here we present the method in 1D for simplicity of notation. Extensions to 2D and 3D are straightforward. In 1D, let $h = \Delta x = (b - a)/N$ (N an even positive integer) and $x_j = a + jh$ ($j = 0, \ldots, N$), let $\Psi^n = (\psi^n_1, \psi^n_2)^T$ be the numerical approximation of $\Psi(x_j, t_n) = (\psi_1(x_j, t_n), \psi_2(x_j, t_n))^T$, and, for each fixed $l = 1, 2$, denote $\psi^n_l$ as the vector consisting of $\psi^n_{l,j}$ for $j = 0, 1, \ldots, N - 1$. From time $t = t_n$ to $t = t_{n+1}$, a second-order time-splitting Fourier

---

**Fig. 1.** Ground states $\Phi_\beta = (\hat{\phi}_1^\beta, \hat{\phi}_2^\beta)^T$ for an SO-coupled BEC in 2D with $\Omega = 50$, $\delta = 0$, $\beta_{11} = 10$, $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} = \beta_{22} = 9$ for (a) $k_0 = 0$, (b) $k_0 = 1$, (c) $k_0 = 5$, (d) $k_0 = 10$, (e) $k_0 = 50$, and (f) $k_0 = 100$. In each subplot, the top panels show densities and the bottom panels show phases of the ground state $\phi_1^\beta$ (left column) and $\phi_2^\beta$ (right column).
Fig. 2. Ground states $\Phi_p = (\phi_1^p, \phi_2^p)^T$ for an SO-coupled BEC in 2D with $k_0 = 10$, $\delta = 0$, $\beta_{11} = 10$, $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} = \beta_{22} = 9$ for (a) $\Omega = 1$, (b) $\Omega = 10$, (c) $\Omega = 50$, (d) $\Omega = 200$, (e) $\Omega = 300$, and (f) $\Omega = 500$. In each subplot, top panels show densities and bottom panels show phases of the ground state $\phi_1^p$ (left column) and $\phi_2^p$ (right column).

Pseudospectral (TSFP) method for the CGPEs (1.8) in 1D reads [9, 6, 2]

\[
\Psi_j^{(1)} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} e^{i\mu_k(x_j-a)} Q_k^T e^{-i T U_k} Q_k(\widetilde{\Psi})_k,
\]

\[
\Psi_j^{(2)} = e^{-i T U_k} \Psi_j^{(1)}, \quad j = 0, 1, \ldots, N-1,
\]

\[
\Psi_j^{n+1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=-N/2}^{N/2-1} e^{i\mu_k(x_j-a)} Q_k^T e^{-i T U_k} Q_k(\widetilde{\Psi}^{(2)})_k,
\]
where for each fixed \( k = -\frac{N}{2}, -\frac{N}{2} + 1, \ldots, \frac{N}{2} - 1, \) \( \mu_k = \frac{2k\pi}{b-a} \), and \( (\tilde{\Psi}^n)_k = ((\tilde{\psi}^n_k)_k \in \mathbb{C}^N \) with \((\tilde{\psi}^n_k)_k \) being the discrete Fourier transform coefficients of \( \psi^n_l \) \( (l = 1, 2) \), \( U_k = \text{diag}(\mu_k^2 + 2\lambda_k, \mu_k^2 - 2\lambda_k) \) is a diagonal matrix, and

\[
Q_k = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{\sqrt{2\lambda_k + \chi_k}}{\sqrt{2\lambda_k}} & 0 \\
0 & \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda_k - \chi_k}}{\sqrt{2\lambda_k}}
\end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad \chi_k = k_0\mu_k - \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \lambda_k = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4\lambda_k^2 + \Omega^2},
\]

and

\[
P^{(1)}_j = \text{diag} \left( V_1(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^2 \beta_l |\tilde{\psi}^{(1)}_{i,j}|^2, V_2(x_j) + \sum_{l=1}^2 \beta_2 |\tilde{\psi}^{(1)}_{i,j}|^2 \right)
\]

for \( j = 0, 1, \ldots, N - 1 \).

3.3. Box potential case. In some recent experiments of SO-coupled BECs, the box potential \((3.2)\) is used. In this situation, due to the fact that the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition on \( \partial U \) must be used for the CGPEs \((1.8)\), similarly to the computation of the ground states, it is better to adopt the CGPEs \((1.14)\) for computing the dynamics. From \( t = t_n \) to \( t_{n+1} \), the CGPEs \((1.14)\) will be split into the following three steps due to the appearance of the SO coupling. One first solves

\[
i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_1 = \left( -\frac{1}{2}\Delta + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \tilde{\psi}_1, \quad i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_2 = \left( -\frac{1}{2}\Delta - \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \tilde{\psi}_2,
\]

for time step \( \tau \), then solves

\[
i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_j = \left( V_j(x) + \beta_1 |\tilde{\psi}_1|^2 + \beta_2 |\tilde{\psi}_2|^2 \right) \tilde{\psi}_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \quad x \in U,
\]

for time step \( \tau \), followed by solving

\[
i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_1 = \frac{\Omega}{2} e^{-2ib_0x} \tilde{\psi}_2, \quad i\partial_t \tilde{\psi}_2 = \frac{\Omega}{2} e^{2ib_0x} \tilde{\psi}_1,
\]

for time step \( \tau \). Again, \((3.6)\) with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions can be discretized by the sine spectral method in space and then integrated in time \textit{exactly} \([9, 4, 6, 2]\). Equation \((3.7)\) leaves the densities \(|\tilde{\psi}_1|\) and \(|\tilde{\psi}_2|\) unchanged and it can be integrated in time \textit{exactly} \([9, 4, 6, 2]\). In addition, \((3.8)\) is a linear ODE and can be integrated in time \textit{exactly} as

\[
\tilde{\Psi}(x, t_{n+1}) = T(x)^* e^{-i\Omega J} T(x) \tilde{\Psi}(x, t_n) \quad \text{with} \quad T(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & e^{-2ib_0x} \\
-1 & e^{-2ib_0x}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

where \( J = \text{diag}(1, -1) \) and \( T(x)^* = \overline{T(x)} \) is the adjoint matrix of \( T(x) \). Then a full discretization scheme can be constructed via a combination of the splitting steps \((3.6)-(3.8)\) with a second-order method \([9, 4, 6, 2]\). The details are omitted here for brevity.

4. Dynamics of center-of-mass. In this section, we study the dynamics of the center-of-mass of an SO-coupled BEC by using the CGPEs \((1.8)\).
4.1. General initial data. Let $\Psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$ be the wave function describing the SO-coupled BEC, which is governed by the CGPEs (1.8). Define the center-of-mass of the BEC as

\[ \mathbf{x}_c(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x \sum_{j=1}^2 |\psi_j(x, t)|^2 \, dx, \quad t \geq 0, \]

and the momentum as

\[ \mathbf{P}(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{j=1}^2 \text{Im} \left( \frac{\psi_j(x, t)}{\psi_j(x, t)} \nabla \psi_j(x, t) \right) \, dx, \quad t \geq 0, \]

where $\text{Im}(f)$ denotes the imaginary part of the function $f$. In addition, we introduce the difference between the masses $N_1(t)$ and $N_2(t)$ in (1.12) of the two components in the SO-coupled BEC as

\[ \delta N(t) := N_1(t) - N_2(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ |\psi_1(x, t)|^2 - |\psi_2(x, t)|^2 \right] \, dx, \quad t \geq 0. \]

Then the following lemma holds.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $V_1(x) = V_2(x)$ be the $d$-dimensional ($d = 1, 2, 3$) harmonic potentials given in (1.9); then the motion of the center-of-mass $\mathbf{x}_c(t)$ for the CGPEs (1.8) is governed by

\[ \ddot{\mathbf{x}}_c(t) = -\Lambda \mathbf{x}_c(t) - 2k_0\Omega \text{Im} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\psi_1(x, t)}{\psi_2(x, t)} \, dx \right) \mathbf{e}_x, \quad t > 0, \]

where $\Lambda$ is a $d \times d$ diagonal matrix with $\Lambda = \gamma_x^2$ in $1D$ ($d = 1$), $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\gamma_x^2, \gamma_y^2)$ in $2D$ ($d = 2$), and $\Lambda = \text{diag}(\gamma_x^2, \gamma_y^2, \gamma_z^2)$ in $3D$ ($d = 3$), and $\mathbf{e}_x$ is the unit vector for the $x$ axis. The initial conditions for (4.4) are given as

\[ \mathbf{x}_c(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x \sum_{j=1}^2 |\psi_j(x, 0)|^2 \, dx, \quad \dot{\mathbf{x}}_c(0) = \mathbf{P}(0) - k_0\delta N(0) \mathbf{e}_x. \]

In particular, (4.4) implies that the center-of-mass $\mathbf{x}_c(t)$ is periodic in the $y$-component with frequency $\gamma_y$ when $d = 2, 3$, and in the $z$-component with frequency $\gamma_z$ when $d = 3$. If $k_0\Omega = 0$, $\mathbf{x}_c(t)$ is also periodic in the $x$-component with frequency $\gamma_x$.

**Proof.** For $j = 1, 2$, differentiating $\mathbf{x}_j(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x|\psi_j(x, t)|^2 \, dx$, using the CGPEs (1.8) and integral by parts, we find

\[ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_j(t) = \mathbf{P}_j(t) - k_0(3 - 2j)N_j(t) \mathbf{e}_x - \frac{i\Omega}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x \left( \overline{\psi_j} \psi_{3-j} - \overline{\psi_j} \psi_{3-j} \right) \, dx, \]

where $\mathbf{P}_j(t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \text{Im} \left( \overline{\psi_j(x, t)} \nabla \psi_j(x, t) \right) \, dx$. Summing the above equation for $j = 1, 2$ and noticing (4.1) and (4.2), we get

\[ \dot{\mathbf{x}}_c(t) = \mathbf{P}(t) - k_0\delta N(t) \mathbf{e}_x, \quad t \geq 0. \]

Differentiating (4.5) once more, we get

\[ \ddot{\mathbf{x}}_c(t) = \dot{\mathbf{P}}(t) - k_0\dot{\delta N}(t) \mathbf{e}_x. \]
We now compute the right-hand side of (4.6). First, for $j = 1, 2$, differentiating $P_j(t)$, making use of the CGPEs (1.8) and integral by parts, we get

$$
\dot{P}_j(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ -|\psi_j|^2 \nabla V_j(x) - \beta_{12} |\psi_{3-j}|^2 \nabla |\psi_j|^2 + \Omega \text{Re}(\overline{\psi_{3-j}} \nabla \psi_j) \right] \, dx,
$$

which immediately gives

(4.7) $\dot{\Psi}(t) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Lambda x |\psi_j|^2 \, dx = -\Lambda x_c(t),$

with $\Lambda$ being the diagonal matrix described in the lemma. Second, for $j = 1, 2$, differentiating $N_j(t)$, making use of the CGPEs (1.8) and integral by parts, we obtain

$$
\dot{N}_j(t) = -\frac{i\Omega}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (\overline{\psi_j} \psi_{3-j} - \overline{\psi_{3-j}} \psi_j) \, dx,
$$

which again immediately implies

(4.8) $\dot{\delta}(t) = 2\Omega \text{Im} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi_1(x,t)\psi_2(x,t) \, dx.$

Combining (4.8), (4.7), and (4.6), we draw the conclusion from (4.4).

From Lemma 4.1, the effect of SO coupling on the motion of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ appears in the $x$-component. Denote the $x$-component of $x_c(t)$ as $x_c(t)$ and the $x$-component of $P(t)$ as $P^x(t)$. Then we have the following results.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $V_1(x) = V_2(x)$ be the harmonic potential as (1.9) in $d$-dimensions ($d = 1, 2, 3$) and $k_0\Omega \neq 0$. For the $x$-component $x_c(t)$ of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ of the CGPEs (1.8) with any initial data $\Psi(x,0) := \Psi_0(x)$ satisfying $\|\Psi_0\| = 1$, we have

(4.9) $x_c(t) = x_0 \cos(\gamma_x t) + \frac{P^x_0}{\gamma_x} \sin(\gamma_x t) - k_0 \int_0^t \cos(\gamma_x (t-s)) \delta_N(s) \, ds, \quad t \geq 0,$

where $x_0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} x \sum_{j=1}^2 |\psi_j(x,0)|^2 \, dx$ and $P^x_0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{j=1}^2 \text{Im}(\overline{\psi_j(x,0)} \partial_x \psi_j(x,0)) \, dx$. In addition, if $\delta \approx 0$, $|k_0|$ is small, $\beta_{11} \approx \beta$, $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} \approx \beta$, and $\beta_{22} \approx \beta$ with $\beta$ a fixed constant, we can approximate the solution $x_c(t)$ as follows:

(i) If $|\Omega| = \gamma_x$, we can get

(4.10) $x_c(t) \approx \left( x_0 - \frac{k_0}{2} \delta_N(0)t \right) \cos(\gamma_x t) + \frac{1}{\gamma_x} \left( P^x_0 - \frac{k_0}{2} \delta_N(0) - \text{sgn}(\Omega)(\frac{k_0 C_0}{2}) \right) \sin(\gamma_x t),$

where $C_0 = 2\text{Im} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi_1(x,0)\psi_2(x,0) \, dx$.

(ii) If $|\Omega| \neq \gamma_x$, we can get

(4.11) $x_c(t) \approx \left( x_0 + \frac{k_0 C_0}{\gamma_x^2 - \Omega^2} \right) \cos(\gamma_x t) + \frac{1}{\gamma_x} \left( P^x_0 - \frac{k_0^2 \delta_N(0)}{\gamma_x^2 - \Omega^2} \right) \sin(\gamma_x t) - \frac{k_0 C_0}{\gamma_x^2 - \Omega^2} \cos(\Omega t) + \frac{k_0 \delta_N(0) \Omega}{\gamma_x^2 - \Omega^2} \sin(\Omega t)$.  

Based on the above approximation, if $|\Omega| = \gamma_x$ or $\frac{\Omega}{\gamma_x}$ is an irrational number, $x_c(t)$ is not periodic, and if $\frac{\Omega}{\gamma_x}$ is a rational number, $x_c(t)$ is a periodic function, but its frequency is different from the trapping frequency $\gamma_x$. 


Fig. 3. Time evolution of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ for the CGPEs (1.8) obtained numerically from its numerical solution (i.e., labeled “$x_c(t)$” with solid lines) and asymptotically as (4.10) and (4.11) in Theorem 4.2 (i.e., labeled by “Eq.” with “+ + +”) with $\Omega = 20$ and $k_0 = 1$ for different $\gamma_x$: (a) $\gamma_x = 1$, (b) $\gamma_x = 5$, (c) $\gamma_x = 3\pi$, and (d) $\gamma_x = 20$.

Proof. Solving (4.4) by the variation-of-constant formula and using (4.8), we have

$$x_c(t) = x_c(0)\cos(\gamma_x t) + \frac{P^x(0) - k_0\delta_N(0)}{\gamma_x} \sin(\gamma_x t) - \frac{k_0}{\gamma_x} \int_0^t \cos(\gamma_x (t-s)) \dot{\delta}_N(s) ds,$$

and (4.9) follows by applying integration by parts.

In order to obtain the prescribed approximation, we first find the equation for $\delta_N(t)$. Differentiating (4.8) and using (1.8), we get

$$\ddot{\delta}_N(t) = -\Omega^2 \delta_N(t) + 2\Omega \Re \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[ (V_1(x) - V_2(x) + \delta + (\beta_{11} - \beta_{21})|\psi_1|^2 + (\beta_{12} - \beta_{22})|\psi_2|^2)\psi_1\psi_2 + ik_0 (\overline{\psi_1} \partial_x \psi_2 - \overline{\psi_2} \partial_x \psi_1) \right] dx.$$

Thus, if $|k_0|$ is small, $\delta \approx 0$, $\beta_{11} \approx \beta$, $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} \approx \beta$, and $\beta_{22} \approx \beta$, the above equation is approximated by

$$\ddot{\delta}_N(t) \approx -\Omega^2 \delta_N(t),$$

and the initial condition $\dot{\delta}_N(0)$ can be obtained via (4.8) with $t = 0$. Solving the above ODE, we find

$$\delta_N(t) \approx \delta_N(0)\cos(\Omega t) + \frac{\dot{\delta}_N(0)}{\Omega} \sin(\Omega t).$$

Plugging (4.13) into (4.9), we obtain the approximate solution of $x_c(t)$.

To verify the asymptotic (or approximate) results for $x_c(t)$ in Theorem 4.2, we numerically solve the CGPEs (1.8) with (1.9) in 2D (i.e., $d = 2$), take $\beta_{11} = \beta_{12} = \beta_{22} = 1$, $\delta = 0$, and choose the initial data as

$$\psi_1(x,0) = \pi^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{|x-x_0|^2}{2}}, \quad \psi_2(x,0) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

where $x_0$ is the center-of-mass.
where $x_0 = (1, 1)^T$. Figure 3 depicts time evolution of $x_c(t)$ obtained numerically and asymptotically as in Theorem 4.2 with $\Omega = 20$ and $k_0 = 1$ for different $\gamma_x$. From this figure, we see that for short time $t$, the approximation given in Theorem 4.2 is very accurate, and when $t \gg 1$, it becomes inaccurate, which is due to the fact that the assumption on $\delta_N(t)$ obeying (4.13) becomes inaccurate.

4.2. For ground state with a shift. Now we consider a special kind of initial data, i.e., shift of the ground state $\Phi_g = (\phi_1, \phi_2)^T$ of (2.1) for the CGPEs (1.8), i.e., the initial condition for (1.8) is chosen as

$$\begin{align*}
(4.15) \quad &\psi_1(x,0) = \phi_1(x-x_0), \quad \psi_2(x,0) = \phi_2(x-x_0), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d,
\end{align*}$$

where $x_0 = x_0$ in 1D, $x_0 = (x_0, y_0)^T$ in 2D, and $x_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)^T$ in 3D. Then we have the approximate dynamical law for the center-of-mass in the $x$-direction $x_c(t)$.

**Theorem 4.3.** Suppose $V_1(x) = V_2(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ are harmonic potentials given in (1.9), and the initial data for the CGPEs (1.8) is taken as (4.15). Then we have

(i) when $|k_0|^2 >> 1$, the dynamics of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ can be approximated by the ODE

$$\begin{align*}
(4.16) \quad &\ddot{x}_c(t) = -\gamma_2^2 x_c(t), \quad x_c(0) = x_0, \quad \dot{x}_c(0) = 0,
\end{align*}$$

i.e., $x_c(t) = x_0 \cos(\gamma_xt)$, which is the same as the case without SO coupling $k_0$;

(ii) when $|k_0|^2 \ll 1$, $\beta_{11} \approx \beta$, $\beta_{12} = \beta_{21} \approx \beta$, and $\beta_{22} \approx \beta$ with $\beta$ a fixed constant, the dynamics of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ can be approximated by the ODE

$$\begin{align*}
(4.17) \quad &\ddot{x}_c(t) = P^x(t) - \frac{k_0 [2k_0 P^x(t) - \delta]}{\sqrt{2k_0 P^x(t) - \delta^2 + \Omega^2}}, \quad \dot{P}^x(t) = -\gamma_2^2 x_c(t), \quad t \geq 0,
\end{align*}$$

with $x_c(0) = x_0$ and $P^x(0) = k_0 \delta_N(0)$. In particular, the solution to (4.17) is periodic, and, in general, its frequency is different with the trapping frequency $\gamma_x$.

**Proof.** (i) If $|k_0|^2 >> 1$, we know from Theorem 2.10 and Remark 2.11 that the leading order of the ground state energy is given by $-k_0^2/2$ which ensures that the ground state $\Phi_g \approx (e^{ik_0x}\phi_1, e^{-ik_0x}\phi_2)^T$. As long as the energy increase due to the shift of $\Phi_g$ in (4.15) is much smaller compared to $k_0^2/2$, wave function $\Psi(x,t) = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$ satisfying CGPEs (1.8) with initial value (4.15) preserves a similar profile. From (4.8), we see

$$\begin{align*}
(4.18) \quad &\dot{\delta}_N(t) \approx \Omega \text{Im} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} e^{-i2k_0x} |\psi_1(x,t)||\psi_2(x,t)| \, dx = O(|k_0|^m), \quad m \geq 1,
\end{align*}$$

where $m$ depends on the regularity of $|\psi_j(x,t)|$. Noticing (4.8) and (4.4), assuming that the density $|\psi_j(x,t)|$ ($j = 1, 2$) is smooth, we get $\ddot{x}_c(t) \approx -\gamma_2^2 x_c(t)$, and the initial values $x_c(0)$ and $\dot{x}_c(0)$ follow the property of ground state $\Phi_g$.

(ii) The initial condition for the ODE (4.17) comes from the initial value (4.15) for the CGPEs (1.8). We will treat the BEC system as a uniform system $V_1(x) = V_2(x) = \text{constant}$ locally, i.e., a local density approximation (LDA). We begin with the uniform case. The wave function $\Psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T$ is assumed to remain in the ground mode of the Hamiltonian during the evolution,

$$\begin{align*}
(4.19) \quad &H = \left( -\frac{\nabla^2}{2} + ik_0 \partial_x + \frac{\delta}{2} + \beta |\Psi|^2 \right) \frac{\Omega}{2} - \frac{\nabla^2}{2} - ik_0 \partial_x - \frac{\delta}{2} + \beta |\Psi|^2.
\end{align*}$$
and be localized near the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ in physical space and near the momentum $P(t)$ in the phase space. Thus, the wave function can be written as

$$\Psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2)^T = e^{i\xi \cdot (x - x_c(t)) \bar{v}}, \quad \bar{v} \text{ is a vector in } \mathbb{C}^2,$$

and $\xi = (\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_d)^T \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is centered around $P(t)$. Plugging (4.20) into (4.19), we obtain a two-by-two matrix, and the two eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors are

$$\epsilon_{\pm} = \left(\frac{\xi_0^2}{2} + \beta |\bar{v}|^2 \pm \tilde{\lambda}, \quad \bar{v}_\pm = \left(\frac{\tilde{\lambda} \mp \tilde{\chi}}{2(\tilde{\lambda} \mp \tilde{\chi})^{1/2}}, \frac{\Omega}{2(\tilde{\lambda} \mp \tilde{\chi})^{1/2}}\right)^T, \right.$$

with $\tilde{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2k_0 \xi_1 - \delta)^2 + \Omega^2}$ and $\tilde{\chi} = k_0 \xi_1 - \frac{\delta}{2}$. By our assumption that the evolution is in the lower eigenstate, we find $\bar{v} = |\bar{v}| \bar{v}_-$ and

$$|\psi_1|^2 : |\psi_2|^2 = 4(\tilde{\lambda} + \tilde{\chi})^2 : \Omega^2.$$

Since the phase space is assumed to be localized around $P(t)$, we can approximate the above equation by letting $\xi_1 = \lambda x := \lambda^x(t)$, and we get

$$\frac{|\psi_1|^2}{|\psi_2|^2} \approx \frac{4(\lambda + \gamma y)^2}{\Omega^2}, \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2k_0 P^x - \delta)^2 + \Omega^2}, \quad \chi = k_0 P^x - \frac{\delta}{2}.$$

For the case with harmonic potentials $V_1(x) = V_2(x)$, using the LDA, we get the same relation between densities as (4.23) for each position $x$ which leads to

$$\delta_N(t) = [4(\lambda + \gamma y)^2 - \Omega^2]/[4(\lambda + \gamma y)^2 + \Omega^2].$$

Plugging (4.24) into (4.5), noticing (4.7), we obtain the ODE system (4.17) approximating the dynamics of $x_c(t)$. Using (4.17), it is easy to find

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\gamma \gamma_x x_c^2(t) + (P^x(t))^2 - \sqrt{2k_0 P^x(t) - \delta}^2 + \Omega^2\right) = 0,$$

which shows that $(x_c(t), P^x(t))^T$ is a closed curve and periodic. \[ \square \]

Again, to verify the asymptotic (or approximate) results for $x_c(t)$ in Theorem 4.3, we numerically solve the CGPEs (1.8) with (1.9) in 2D (i.e., $d = 2$), take $\beta_{11} = \beta_{12} = \beta_{22} = 10$, $\gamma_x = \gamma_y = 2$, and $\delta = 0$, and choose the initial data as (4.15) with $x_0 = (2, 2)^T$ and the ground state computed numerically. Figure 4 depicts time evolution of $x_c(t)$ obtained numerically and asymptotically as in Theorem 4.3 with different $\Omega$ and $k_0$.

From Figure 4 and numerous tests we have done (not shown here for brevity), we find that for the very special initial data (4.15), equation (4.17) provides a very good approximation for the dynamics of the center-of-mass over a long time when $|\Omega| \gg \gamma_x$ and $|\Omega| \gg |k_0|$; when $0 < \gamma_x \ll |\Omega|$ and $|k_0|^2 \gg |\Omega|$, (4.16) fits the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ very well; for $|\Omega|$ which is comparable to $\gamma_x$, $x_c(t)$ is damped in time and nonperiodic.
Remark 4.4. Theorem 4.3 does not contradict Theorem 4.2 because Theorem 4.2 holds for small $k_0$, where the $\Omega$ frequency contribution is very small and $x_c(t)$ is almost periodic.

5. Semiclassical scaling and limits. For strong interaction $\beta_{jl} \gg 1$, we could rescale (1.8) by choosing $x \to x\varepsilon^{-1/2}$, $\psi_j \to \psi_j \varepsilon^{d/4}$, $\varepsilon = 1/\beta^{2/(d+2)}$, $\beta = \max\{|\beta_{11}|, |\beta_{12}|, |\beta_{22}|\}$, which gives the CGPEs

\[
\begin{align*}
    \varepsilon \partial_t \psi^\varepsilon_1 &= \left[ -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \nabla^2 + V_1(x) + ik_0\varepsilon^{3/2}\partial_x + \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \beta_{1j}^0 |\psi_j^\varepsilon|^2 \right] \psi_1^\varepsilon + \frac{\Omega \varepsilon}{2} \psi_2^\varepsilon, \\
    \varepsilon \partial_t \psi^\varepsilon_2 &= \left[ -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \nabla^2 + V_2(x) - ik_0\varepsilon^{3/2}\partial_x - \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \beta_{2j}^0 |\psi_j^\varepsilon|^2 \right] \psi_2^\varepsilon + \frac{\Omega \varepsilon}{2} \psi_1^\varepsilon,
\end{align*}
\]

(5.1)

where $\beta_{jl}^0 = \frac{\beta_{jl}}{\varepsilon^{d/2}}$ and the potential functions are given in (1.9). It is of great interest to study the behavior of (5.1) when the small parameter $\varepsilon$ tends to 0.

In the linear case, i.e., $\beta_{jl}^0 = 0$ for $j, l = 1, 2$, (5.1) collapses to

\[
\begin{align*}
    \varepsilon \partial_t \Psi^\varepsilon &= \left[ -\frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \Delta + ik_0\varepsilon^{3/2}\partial_x + \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} + V_1 \right. \\
    &\quad \left. \frac{\Omega \varepsilon}{2} \Delta - ik_0\varepsilon^{3/2}\partial_x - \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} + V_2 \right] \Psi^\varepsilon,
\end{align*}
\]

(5.2)

where $\Psi^\varepsilon = (\psi_1^\varepsilon, \psi_2^\varepsilon)^T$. We now describe the limit as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$ using the Wigner transform

\[
    W^\varepsilon(\Psi^\varepsilon)(x, \xi) = (2\pi)^{-d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Psi^\varepsilon(x - \varepsilon v/2) \otimes \Psi^\varepsilon(x + \varepsilon v/2) e^{iv\cdot\xi} dv,
\]

(5.3)

where $W^\varepsilon$ is a $2 \times 2$ matrix-valued function. The symbol corresponding to (5.2) can be written as

\[
    P^\varepsilon(x, \xi) = \frac{i}{2} |\xi|^2 + i \left[ k_0\varepsilon^{1/2}\xi_1 + V_1(x) + \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} \right. \\
    &\quad \left. -k_0\varepsilon^{1/2}\xi_1 + V_2(x) - \frac{\delta\varepsilon}{2} \right],
\]

(5.4)

![Fig. 4. Time evolution of the center-of-mass $x_c(t)$ for the CGPEs (1.8) obtained numerically from its numerical solution (i.e., labeled as $x_c(t)$ with solid lines) and asymptotically as (4.16) and (4.17) in Theorem 4.3 (i.e., labeled “Eq.” with “+ +”) for different sets of parameters: (a) $(\Omega, k_0) = (50, 20)$, (b) and (c) $(\Omega, k_0) = (2, 2)$, and (d) $(\Omega, k_0) = (50, 2)$.](image)
where $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \ldots, \xi_d)^T$. Let us consider the principal part $P$ of $P^\varepsilon = P + O(\varepsilon)$; i.e., we omit small term $O(\varepsilon)$, and we know that $-iP(x, \xi)$ has two eigenvalues $\lambda_1(x, \xi)$ and $\lambda_2(x, \xi)$. Let $\Pi_j$ ($j = 1, 2$) be the projection matrix from $C^2$ to the eigenvector space associated with $\lambda_j$. If $\lambda_1, 2$ are well separated, then $W^\varepsilon(\Psi^\varepsilon)$ converges to the Wigner measure $W^0$, which can be decomposed as [15]

$$W^0 = u_1(x, \xi, t)\Pi_1 + u_2(x, \xi, t)\Pi_2,$$

where $u_j(x, \xi, t)$ satisfies the Liouville equation

$$\partial_t u_j(x, \xi, t) + \nabla_\xi \lambda_j(x, \xi, t) \cdot \nabla_\xi u_j(x, \xi, t) - \nabla_x \lambda_j(x, \xi, t) \cdot \nabla_x u_j(x, \xi, t) = 0.$$  

It is known that such a semiclassical limit fails at regions when $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ are close.

Specifically, when $k_0 = O(1)$, $\delta = O(1)$, and $\Omega = O(1)$, the limit of the Wigner transform $W^\varepsilon(\Psi^\varepsilon)$ only has diagonal elements, and we have

$$P = \frac{i}{2} |\xi|^2 + i \begin{bmatrix} V_1(x) & 0 \\ 0 & V_2(x) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} |\xi|^2 + V_1(x), \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} |\xi|^2 + V_2(x).$$

In the limit of this case, $W^0$ in (5.5), $\Pi_1$ and $\Pi_2$ are diagonal matrices, which means that the two components of $\Psi^\varepsilon$ in (5.2) are decoupled as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$. In addition, the Liouville equation (5.6) is valid with $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ defined in (5.7).

Similarly, when $k_0 = O(1/\varepsilon^{1/2})$, $\delta = O(1/\varepsilon)$, and $\Omega = O(1/\varepsilon)$, e.g. $k_0 = \frac{k_\infty}{\varepsilon^{1/2}}$, $\Omega = \Omega_\infty$, and $\delta$ nonzero constants, the limit of the Wigner transform $W^\varepsilon(\Psi^\varepsilon)$ has nonzero diagonal and off-diagonal elements, and we have

$$P = \frac{i}{2} |\xi|^2 + i \begin{bmatrix} k_\infty \xi_1 + \frac{V_1(x)}{\Omega_\infty} + \frac{\delta \xi}{2} & \Omega_\infty \\ -k_\infty \xi_1 + \frac{V_2(x)}{2} - \frac{\delta \xi}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{|\xi|^2}{2} + \frac{V_1(x) + V_2(x)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(V_1(x) - V_2(x) + 2k_\infty \xi_1 + \delta \xi \right)^2 + \Omega_\infty^2}.$$

In the limit of this case, $W^0$ in (5.5), $\Pi_1$ and $\Pi_2$ are full matrices, which means that the two components of $\Psi^\varepsilon$ in (5.2) are coupled as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$. Again, the Liouville equation (5.6) is valid with $\lambda_1$ and $\lambda_2$ defined in (5.9).

Of course, for the nonlinear case, i.e., $\beta_{j,l}^0 \neq 0$ for $j, l = 1, 2$, only the case when $\Omega = 0$ and $k_0 = 0$ has been addressed [19]. For $\Omega \neq 0$ and $k_0 \neq 0$, it is still not clear about the semiclassical limit of the CGPEs (5.1).

6. Conclusions. We have studied analytically and asymptotically, as well as numerically, ground states and dynamics of two-component spin-orbit-coupled Bose–Einstein condensates (BECs) based on the coupled Gross–Pitaevskii equations (CGPEs) with the spin-orbit (SO) and Raman couplings. For ground state properties, we established existence and uniqueness, as well as nonexistence, of the grounds states in different parameter regimes and studied their limiting behavior and structure with various combination of the SO and Raman coupling strengths. Efficient and accurate numerical methods were designed for computing the ground states and dynamics of SO-coupled BECs, especially for box potentials. Numerical results for the ground states were reported under different parameter regimes, which confirmed
our analytical results on ground states. For dynamical properties, we obtained the dynamical laws governing the motion of the center-of-mass and showed that the dynamics of the center-of-mass in the SO-coupled direction is either nonperiodic or a periodic function with different frequency than the trapping frequency, which is completely different from the case without SO coupling. Numerical results were presented to confirm our asymptotical (or approximate) results on the dynamics of the center-of-mass. Finally, we described the semiclassical limit of the CGPEs in the linear case via the Wigner transform method.

Acknowledgments. Part of this work was done when the authors were visiting the Institute for Mathematical Sciences at the National University of Singapore in 2015.

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