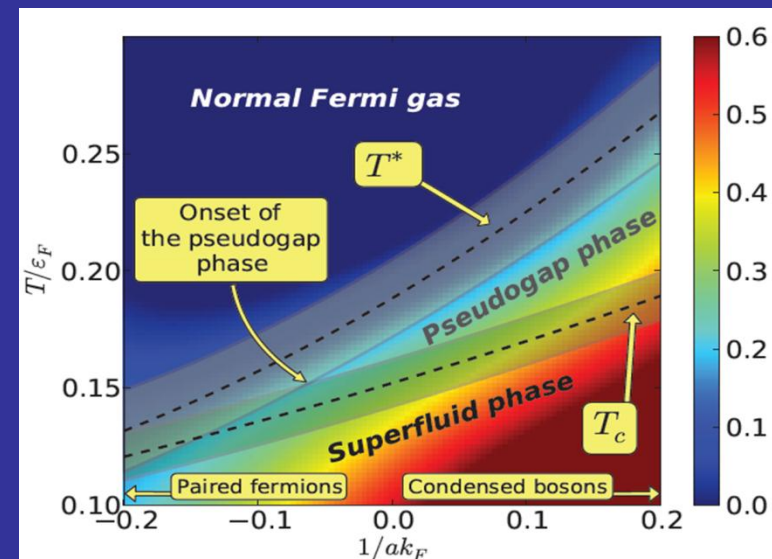


Thermodynamics, pairing properties of a unitary Fermi gas

Piotr Magierski (Warsaw University of Technology/
University of Washington, Seattle)

Collaborators: Aurel Bulgac (Seattle)
Joaquin E. Drut (LANL)
Timo Lähde (Helsinki)
Gabriel Wlazłowski (Warsaw)



Outline

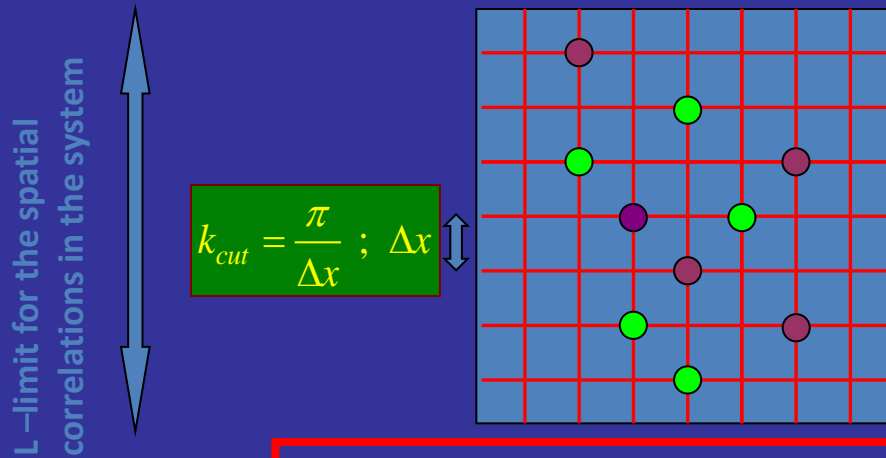
Path Integral Monte Carlo (PIMC) on the lattice.

Equation of state at unitarity. Thermodynamics. Contact.

Superfluid to normal phase transition. Critical temperature.

Pairing properties. Spectral weight function. Pseudogap.

Coordinate space



$$Volume = L^3$$

$$lattice\ spacing = \Delta x$$

● - Spin up fermion

● - Spin down fermion

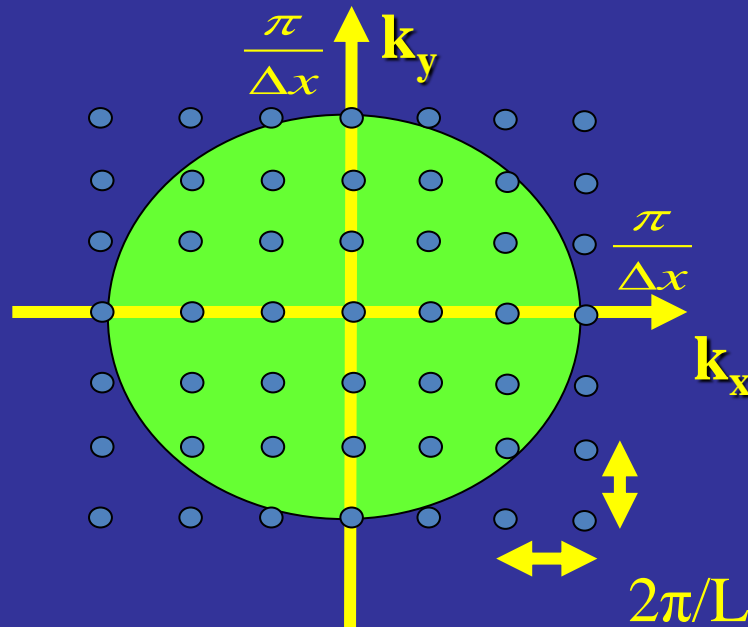
Periodic boundary conditions imposed

External conditions:

T - temperature

μ - chemical potential

Momentum space



$$\text{UV momentum cutoff } \Lambda_{UV} = \frac{\pi}{\Delta x}$$

$$\text{IR momentum cutoff } \Lambda_{IR} = \frac{2\pi}{L}$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2 \Lambda_{IR}^2}{2m} \ll \varepsilon_F, \Delta \ll \frac{\hbar^2 \Lambda_{UV}^2}{2m}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V} = \int d^3r \sum_{s=\uparrow\downarrow} \hat{\psi}_s^\dagger(\vec{r}) \left(-\frac{\hbar^2 \Delta}{2m} \right) \hat{\psi}_s(\vec{r}) - g \int d^3r \hat{n}_\uparrow(\vec{r}) \hat{n}_\downarrow(\vec{r})$$

$$\hat{N} = \int d^3r (\hat{n}_\uparrow(\vec{r}) + \hat{n}_\downarrow(\vec{r})); \quad \hat{n}_s(\vec{r}) = \hat{\psi}_s^\dagger(\vec{r}) \hat{\psi}_s(\vec{r})$$

$$\frac{1}{g} = -\frac{m}{4\pi\hbar^2 a} + \frac{mk_{cut}}{2\pi^2\hbar^2}$$

Running coupling constant g defined by lattice in the case of spherical momentum cutoff.

Trotter expansion (trotterization of the propagator)

$$Z(\beta) = \text{Tr} \exp\left[-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})\right] = \text{Tr} \left\{ \exp\left[-\tau(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})\right] \right\}^{N_\tau}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{T} = N_\tau \tau$$

$$E(T) = \frac{1}{Z(T)} \text{Tr} \hat{H} \exp\left[-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})\right]$$

$$N(T) = \frac{1}{Z(T)} \text{Tr} \hat{N} \exp\left[-\beta(\hat{H} - \mu\hat{N})\right]$$

**Provide the link with
the finite temperature DFT.
Requires better precision.**

**New observables to calculate.
Transport properties:
e.g. viscosity**

**Path Integral Monte Carlo
on the lattice for cold atoms**

**Hybrid Monte Carlo
More efficient MC sampling**

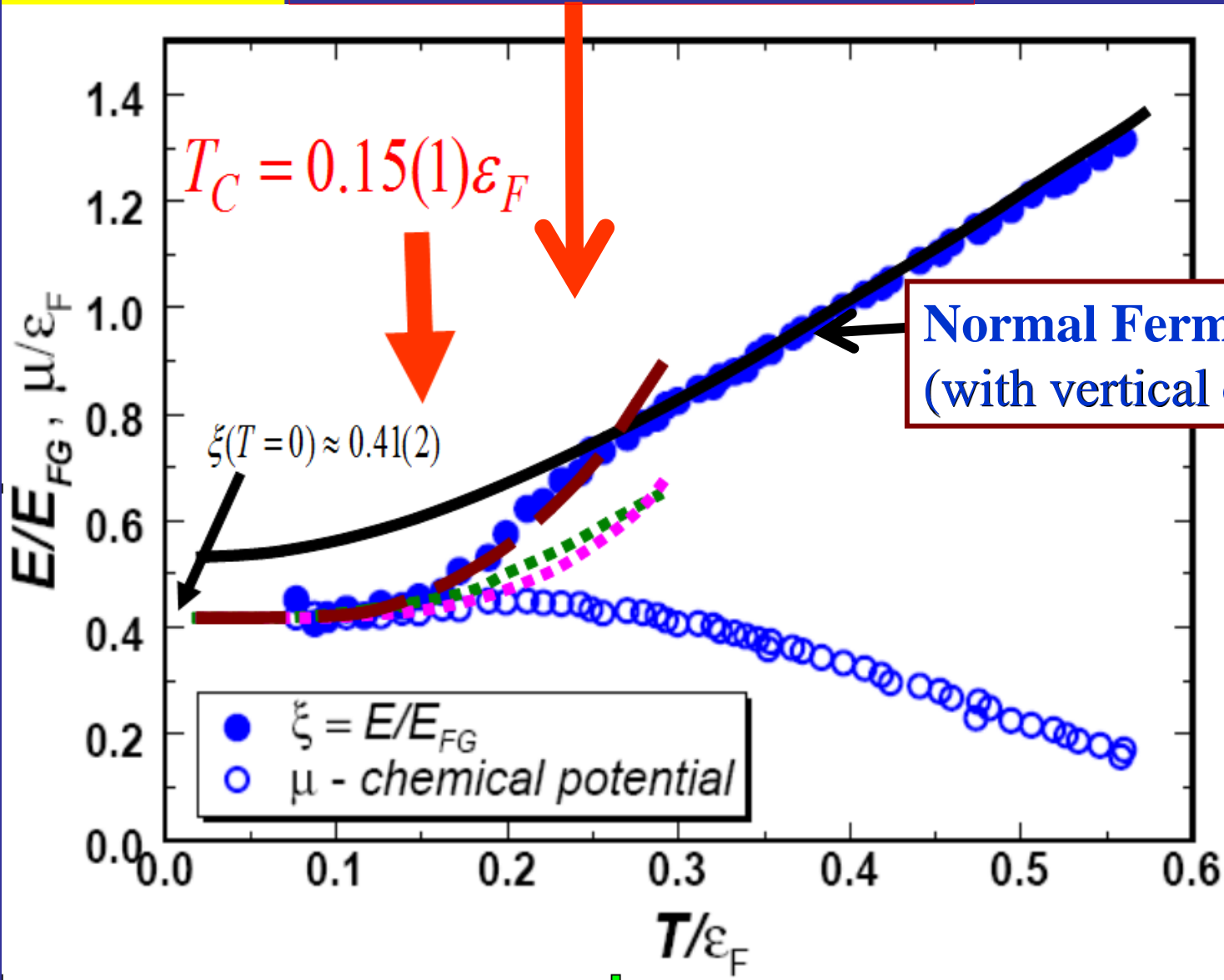
**Agressive parallelization
Makes possible to consider
very large lattices**

Equation of state from PIMC (Path Integral Monte Carlo)

$a = \pm\infty$

Deviation from Normal Fermi Gas

$L = 8$
 $\rho \approx 0.1$



Normal Fermi Gas
(with vertical offset, solid line)

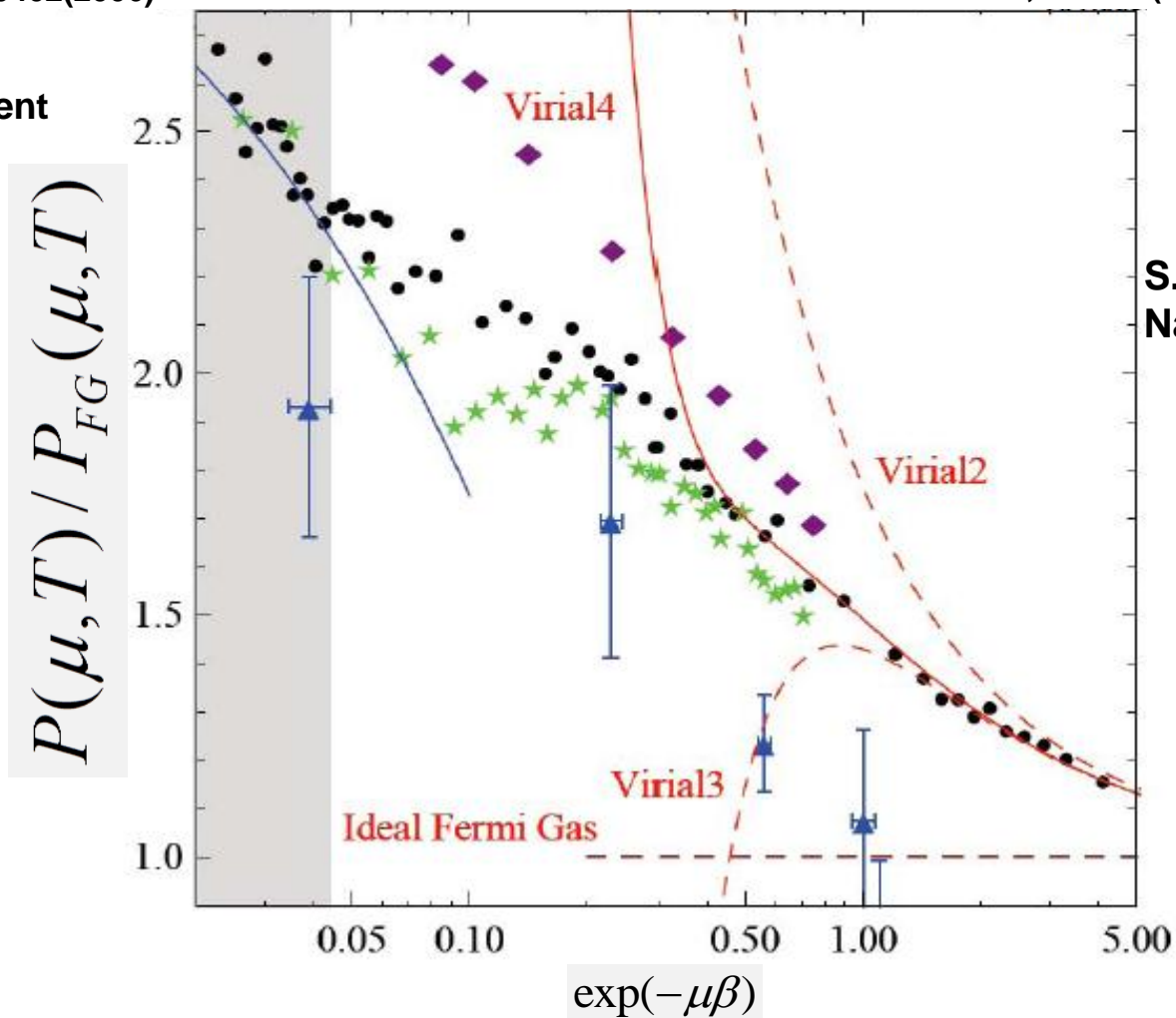
Comparison with Many-Body Theories (1)

▲ Diagram. MC
Burovski et al.
PRL96, 160402(2006)

★ QMC
Bulgac, Drut, Magierski,
PRL99, 120401(2006)

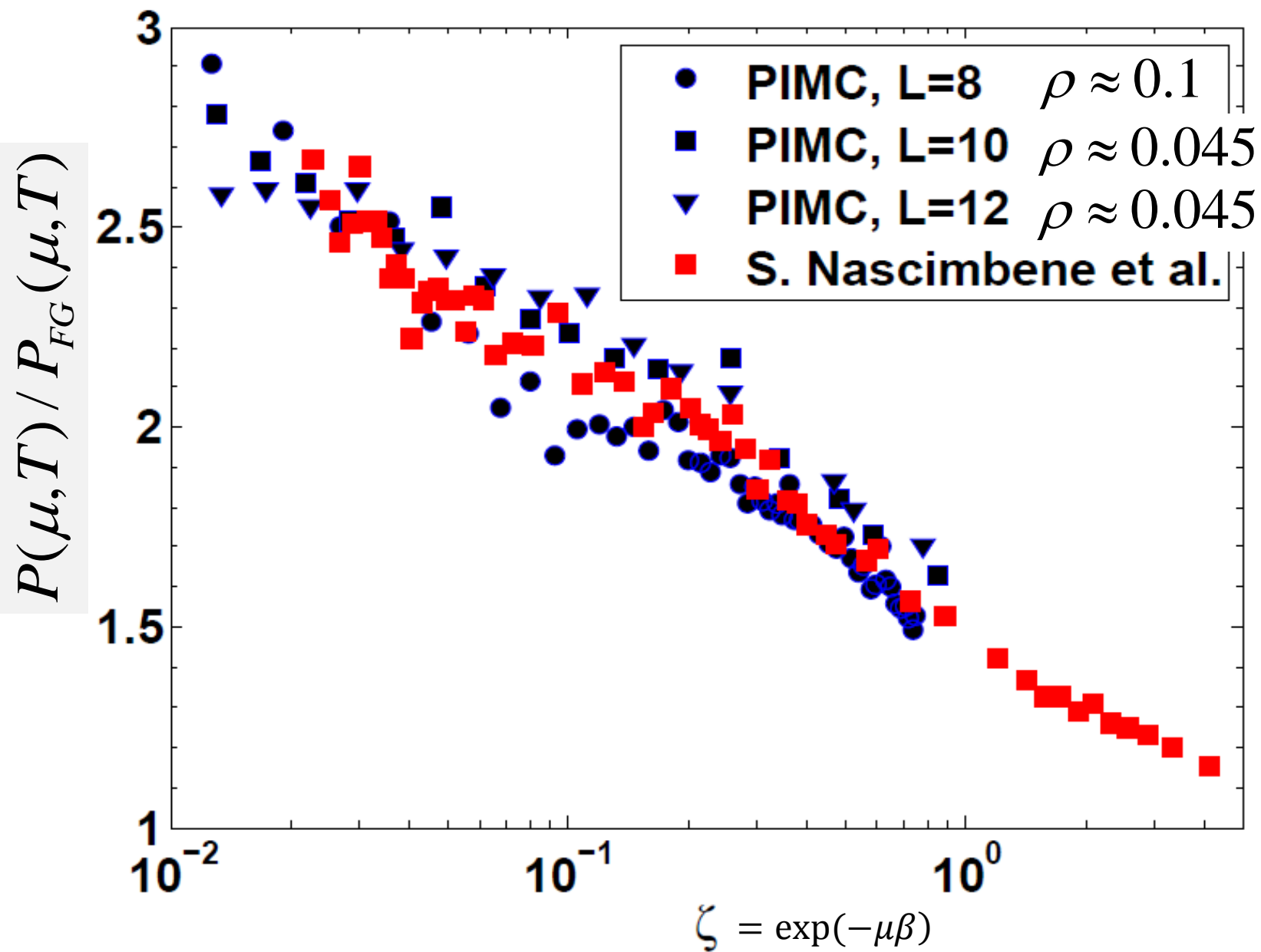
◆ Diagram. + analytic
Hausmann et al.
PRA75, 023610(2007)

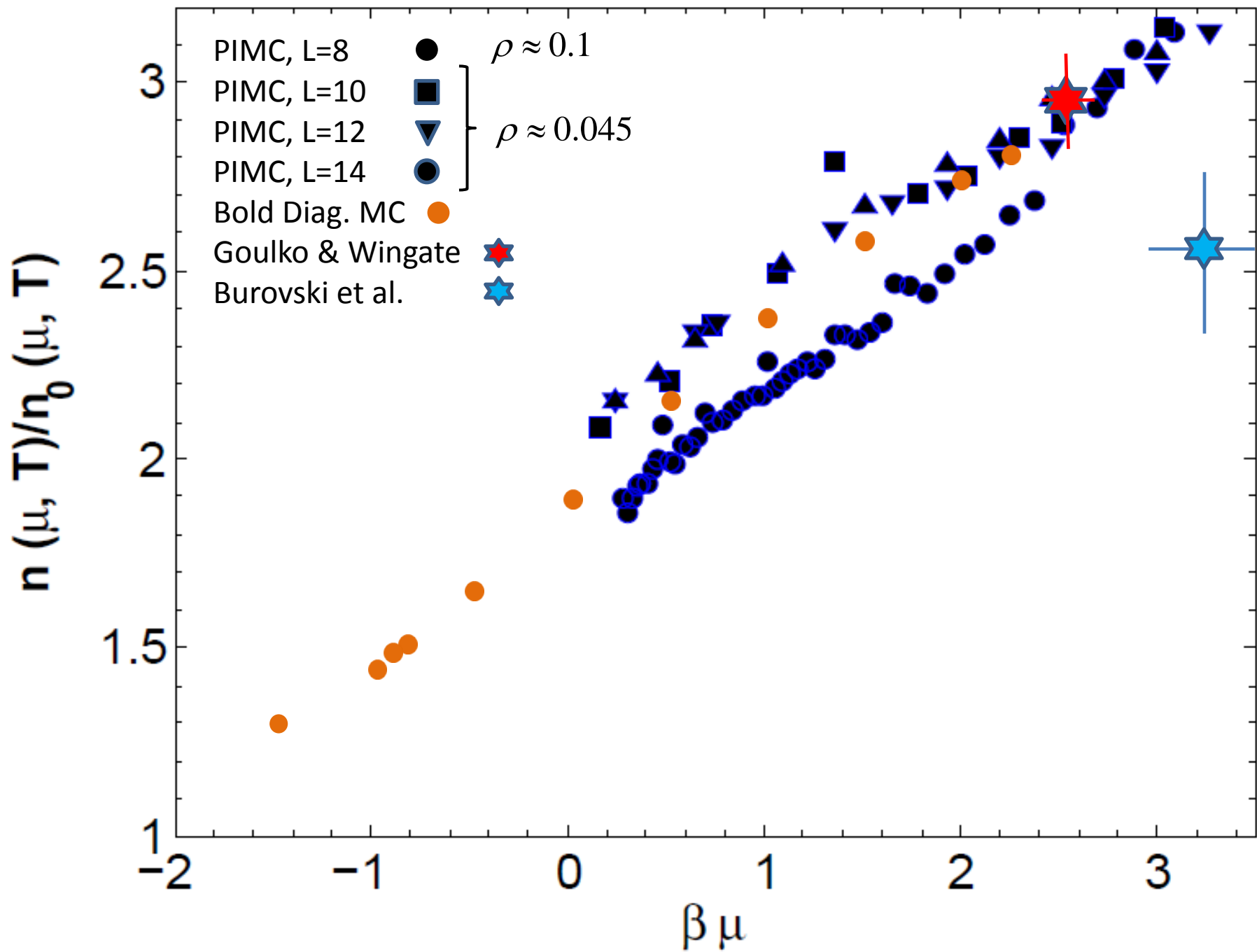
● Experiment



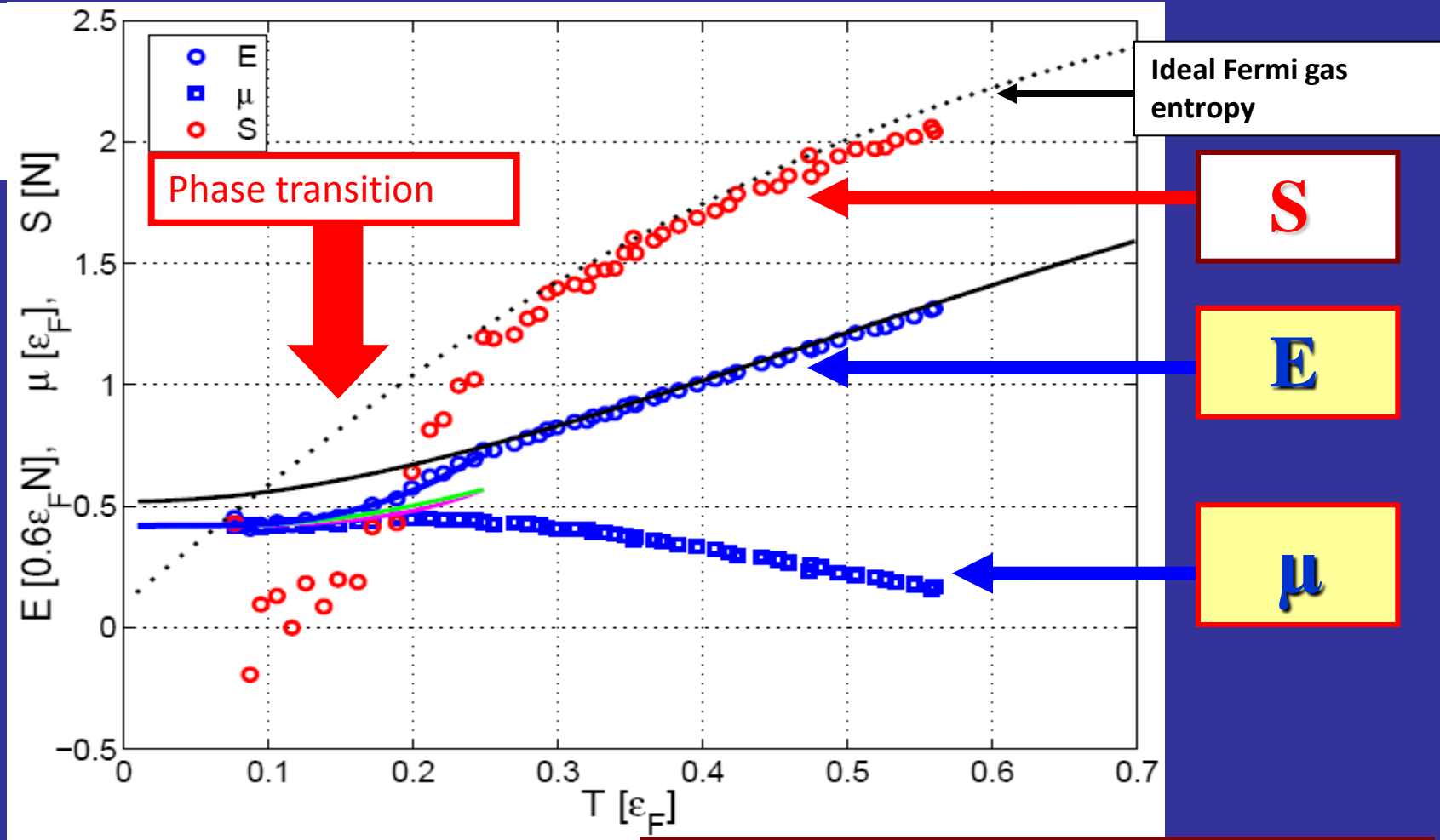
S. Nascimbene et al.
Nature 463, 1057 (2010)

Pressure vs temperature:
experiment and PIMC theory for various lattice sizes





$L = 8$
 $\rho \approx 0.1$



$$E = \frac{3}{5} \varepsilon_F(n) N \xi \left(\frac{T}{\varepsilon_F(n)} \right)$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2}, \quad \varepsilon_F(n) = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$S(T) = S(0) + \int_0^T \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$S(T) = \frac{3}{5} N \int_0^{T/\varepsilon_F} dy \frac{\xi'(y)}{y}$$

Theory: local density approximation (LDA)

Uniform
system

$$\Omega = F - \lambda N = \frac{3}{5} \varphi(x) \varepsilon_F N - \lambda N$$

Nonuniform
system

*(gradient
corrections
neglected)*

$$\Omega = \int d^3 r \left[\frac{3}{5} \varepsilon_F(\vec{r}) \varphi(x(\vec{r})) + U(\vec{r}) - \lambda \right] n(\vec{r})$$

$$x(\vec{r}) = \frac{T}{\varepsilon_F(\vec{r})}; \quad \varepsilon_F(\vec{r}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[3\pi^2 n(\vec{r}) \right]^{2/3}$$

The overall chemical potential λ and the temperature T are constant throughout the system. The density profile will depend on the shape of the trap as dictated by:

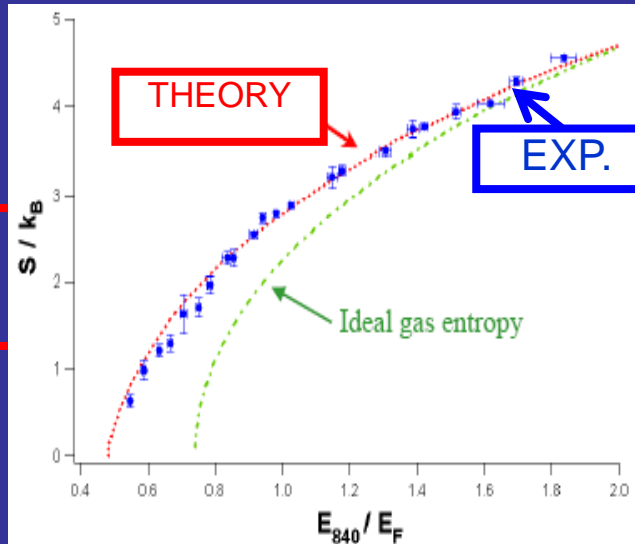
$$\frac{\delta \Omega}{\delta n(\vec{r})} = \frac{\delta(F - \lambda N)}{\delta n(\vec{r})} = \mu(x(\vec{r})) + U(r) - \lambda = 0$$

Using as an input the Monte Carlo results for the uniform system and experimental data (trapping potential, number of particles), we determine the density profiles.

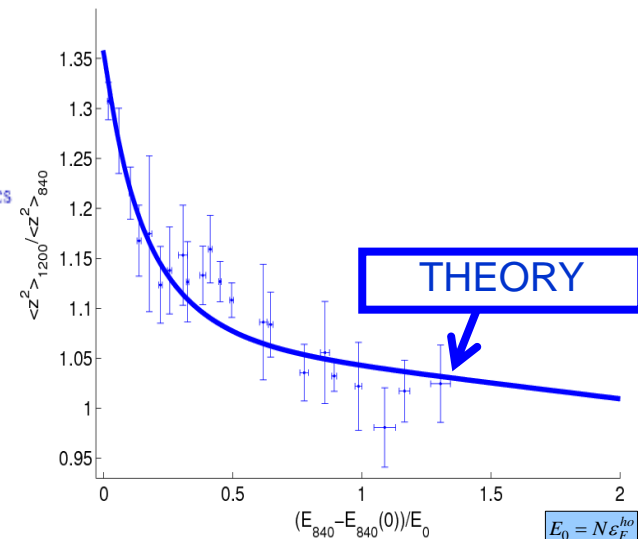
Unitary Fermi gas (${}^6\text{Li}$ atoms) in a harmonic trap

Experiment:

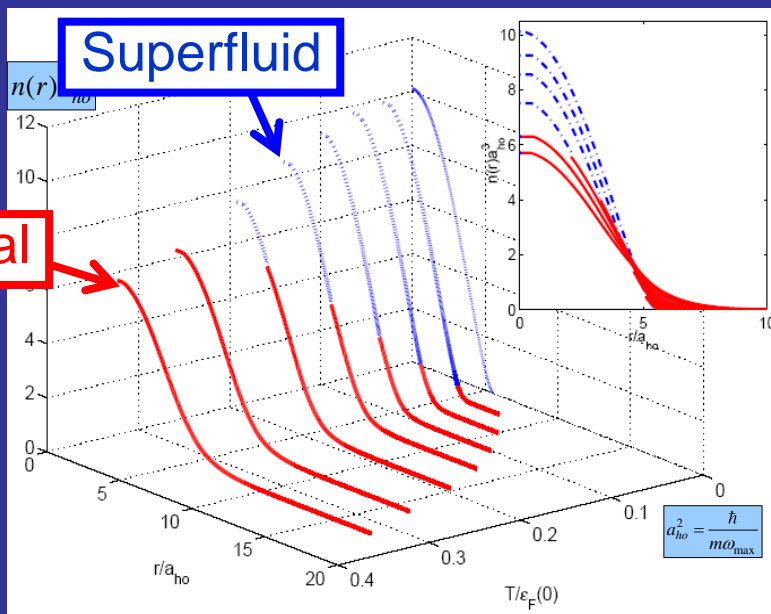
Luo, Clancy, Joseph, Kinast, Thomas,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 080402, (2007)



Entropy as a function of energy (relative to the ground state) for the unitary Fermi gas in the harmonic trap.



Ratio of the mean square cloud size at $B=1200\text{G}$ to its value at unitarity ($B=840\text{G}$) as a function of the energy. Experimental data are denoted by point with error bars.

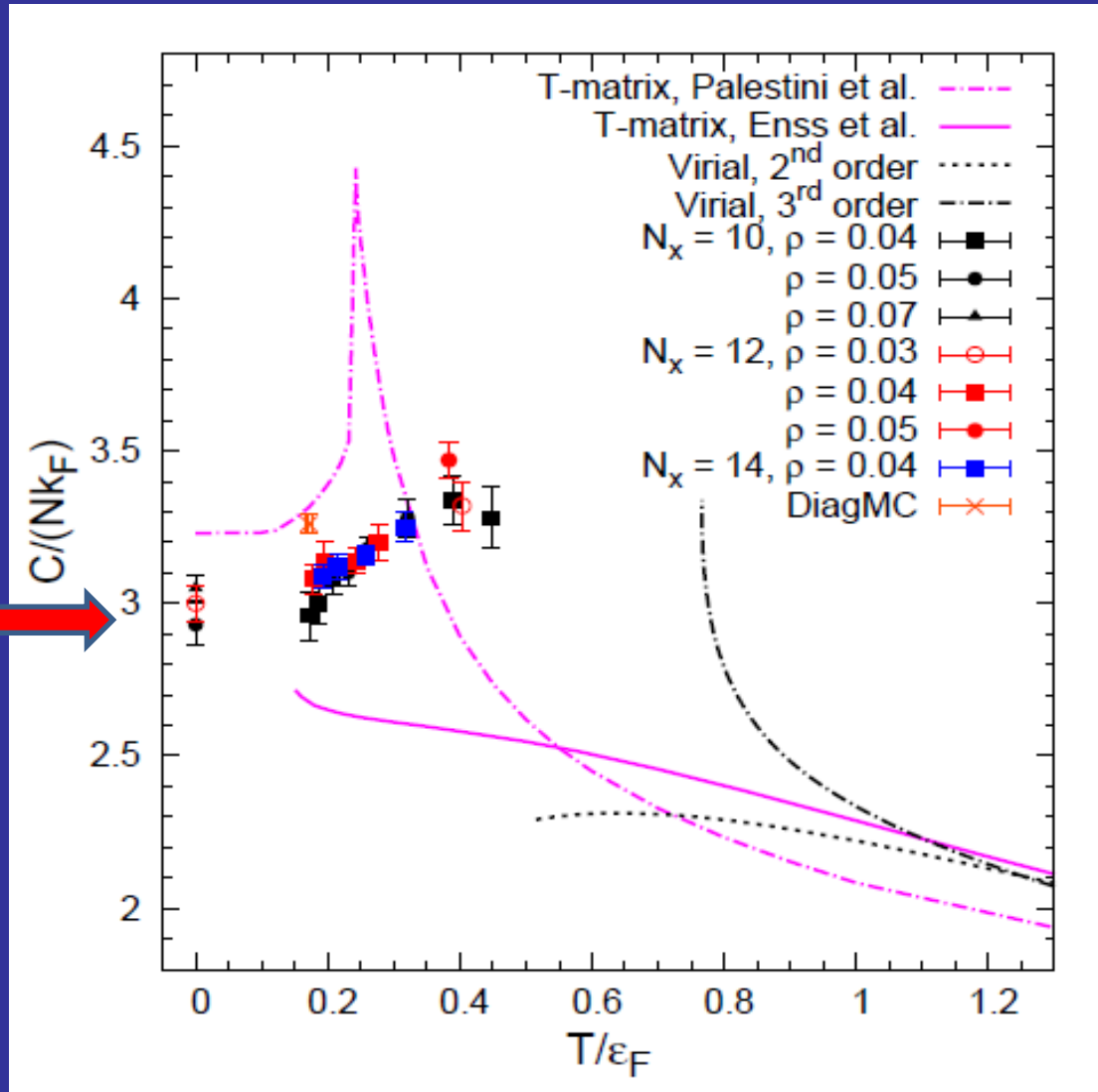


$\epsilon_F(0)$ - Fermi energy at the center of the trap

The radial (along shortest axis) density profiles of the atomic cloud at various temperatures.

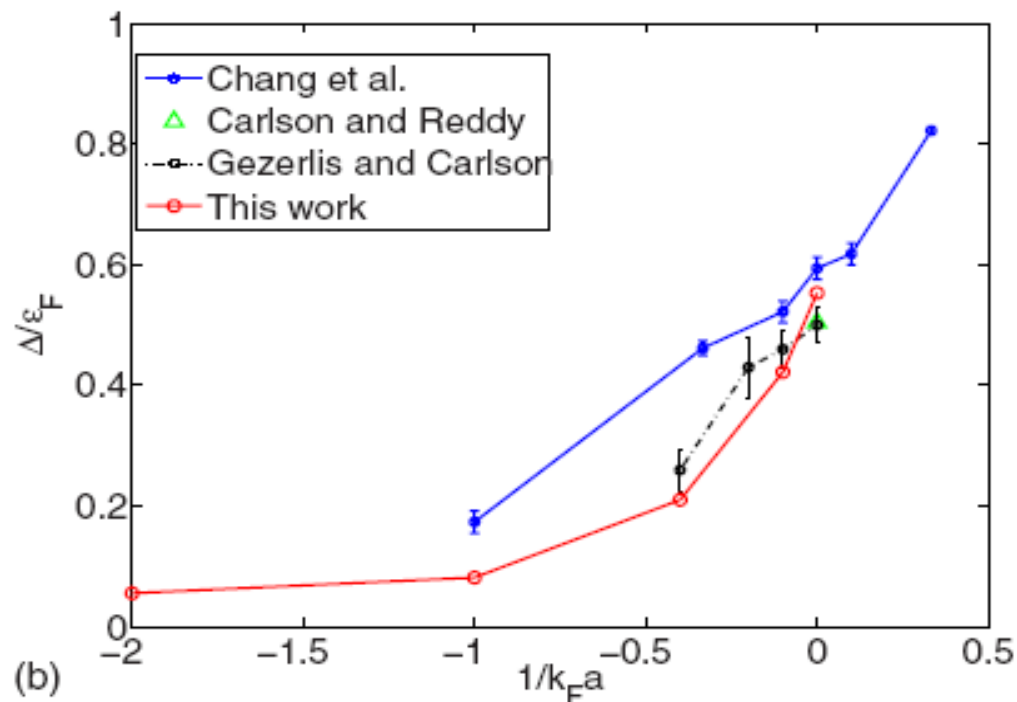
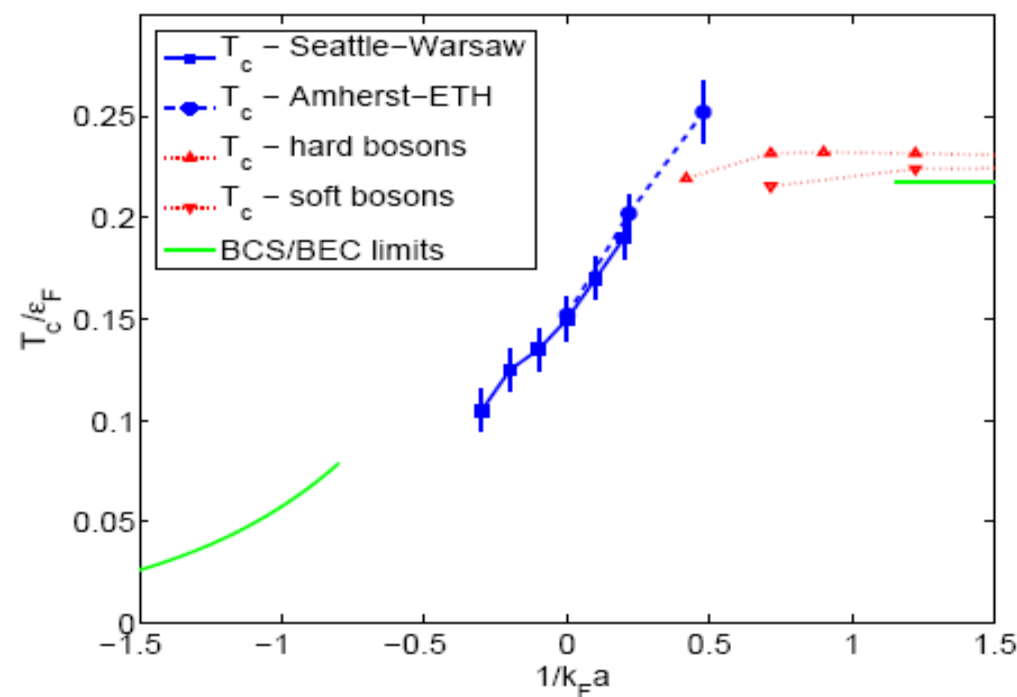
Full *ab initio* theory (no free parameters): LDA + QMC input
Bulgac, Drut, Magierski, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 120401 (2007)

Contact at finite T: $C(T) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} k^4 n(k, T)$



$C(T = 0) / (Nk_F) \approx 2.9 \pm 0.1$

Diffusion Monte Carlo results:
 $C(T = 0) / (Nk_F) \approx 3.4$
 Combescot, Giorgini, Stringari
 Europhys.Lett.75,695(2006)
 Lobo et al. PRL 97,100405(2006)



Results in the vicinity of the unitary limit:

- Critical temperature
- Pairing gap at $T=0$

BCS theory predicts:

$$\Delta(T=0)/T_C \approx 1.7$$

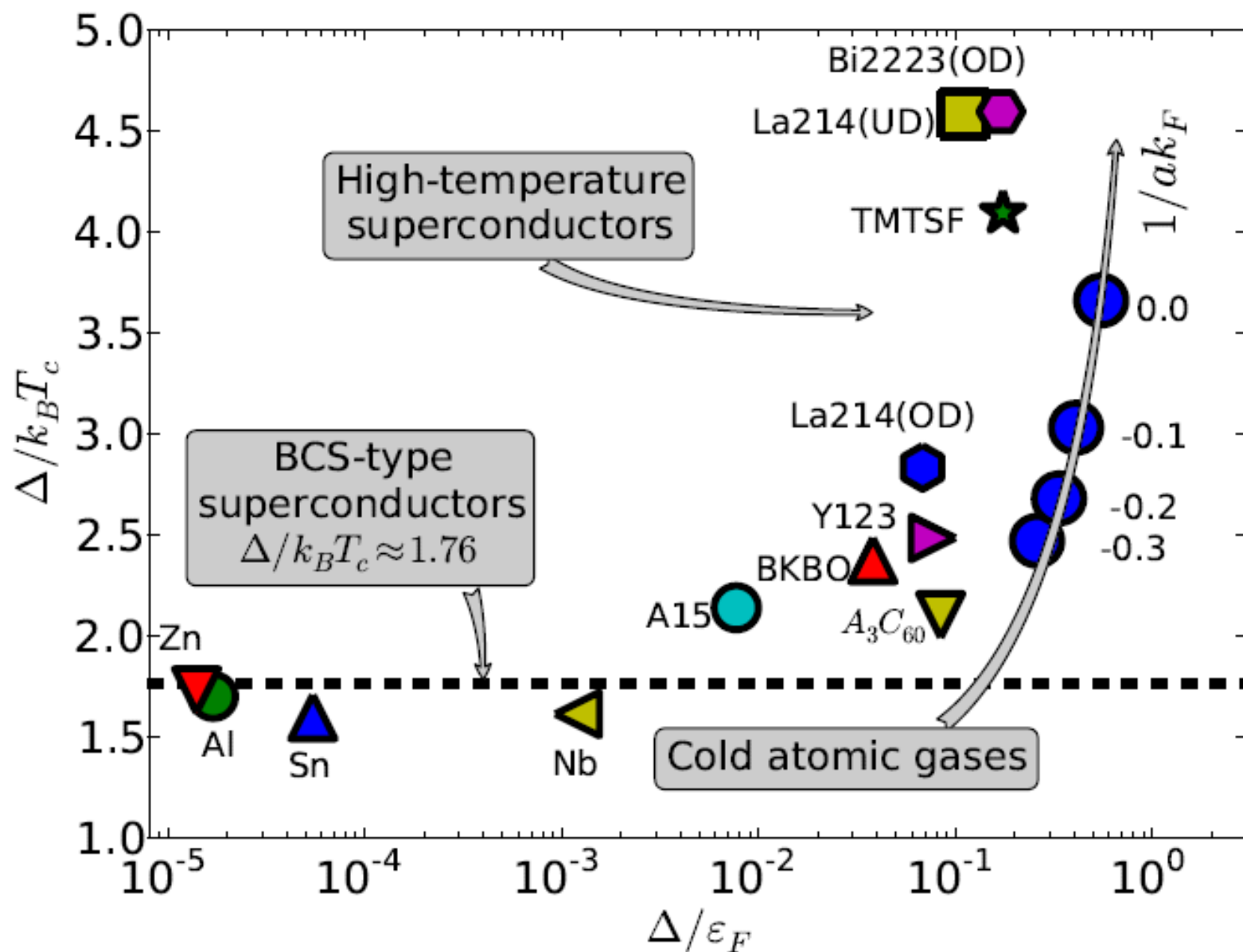
At unitarity:

$$\Delta(T=0)/T_C \approx 3.3$$

This is NOT a BCS superfluid!

Bulgac, Drut, Magierski, PRA78, 023625(2008)

Cold atomic gases and high Tc superconductors



Spectral weight function: $A(\vec{p}, \omega)$

$$G^{\text{ret/adv}}(\vec{p}, \omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega' \frac{A(\vec{p}, \omega')}{\omega - \omega' \pm i0^+}$$

$$G(\vec{p}, \tau) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\omega A(\vec{p}, \omega) \frac{e^{-\omega\tau}}{1 + e^{-\beta\omega}}$$

From Monte Carlo calcs.

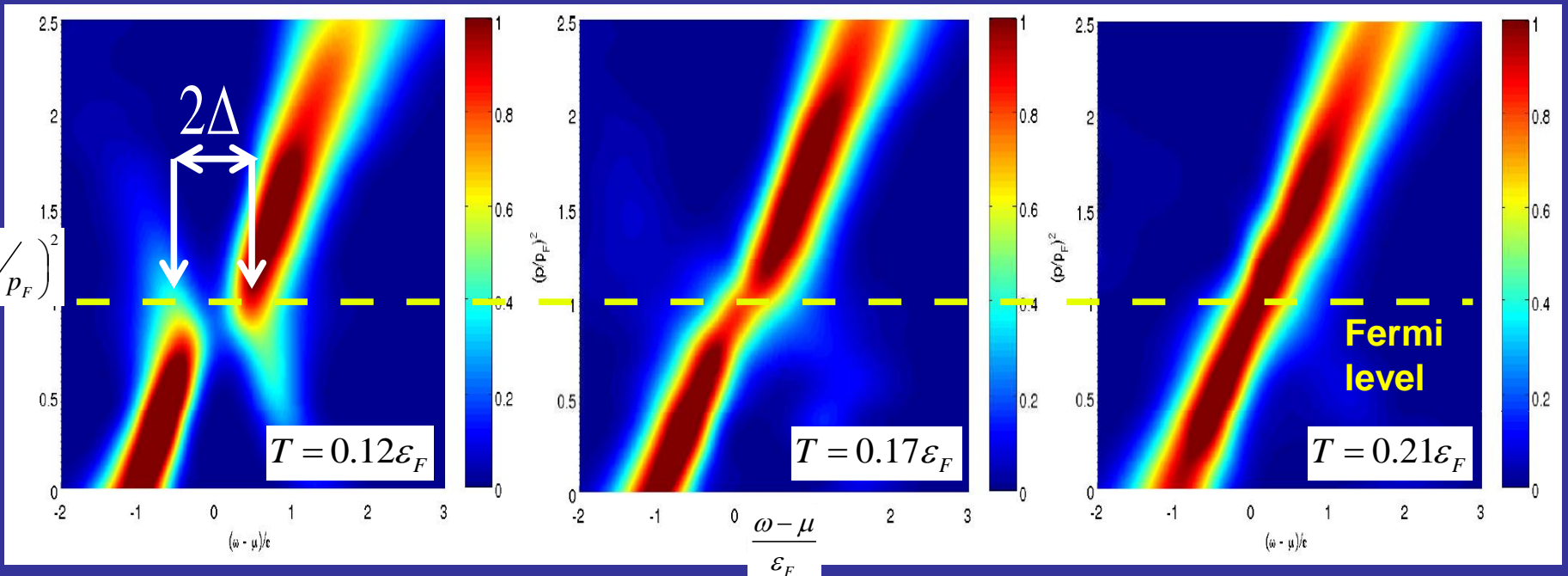
$$G(\vec{p}, \tau) = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \{ e^{-(\beta-\tau)(\hat{H}-\mu\hat{N})} \hat{\psi}_{\uparrow}(\vec{p}) e^{-\tau(\hat{H}-\mu\hat{N})} \hat{\psi}_{\uparrow}^{\dagger}(\vec{p}) \}$$

Spectral weight function from PIMC at unitarity

Superfluid phase

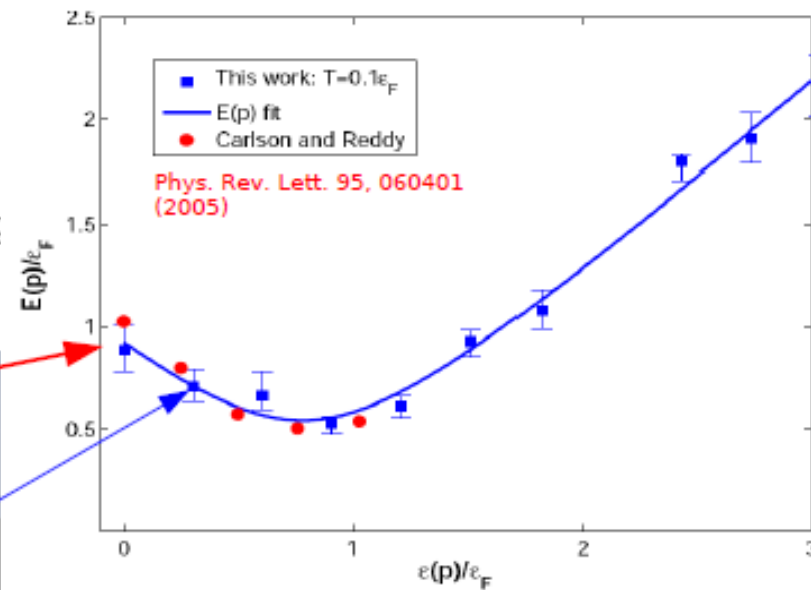
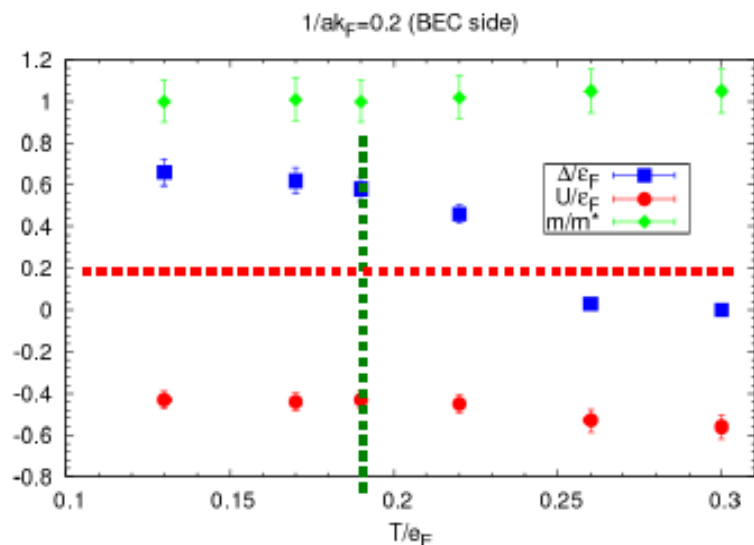
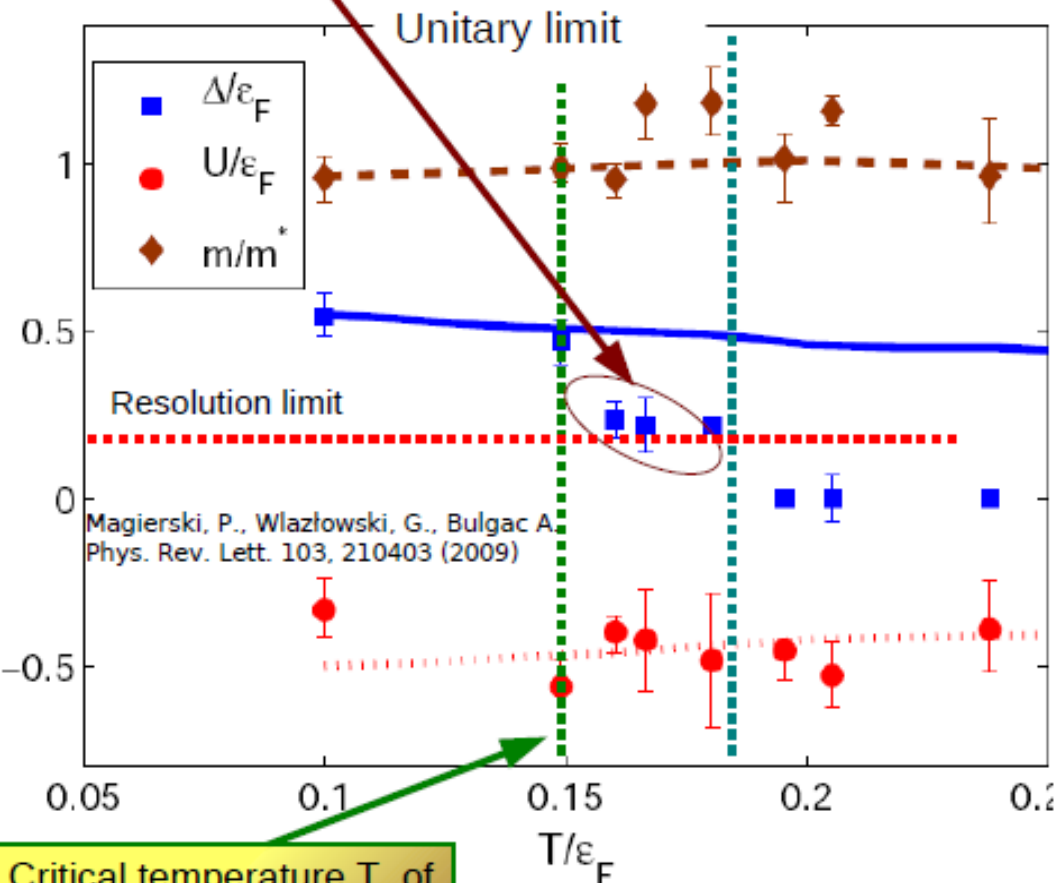
Pseudogap regime

Normal Fermi gas



Energy gap for unitary limit

The energy gap exists above the critical temperature!



Critical temperature T_c of the superfluid-normal phase transition

Fix node MC calculations at $T=0$

Quasiparticle spectrum extracted from the spectral function at $T=0.1\epsilon_F$

Single-particle properties

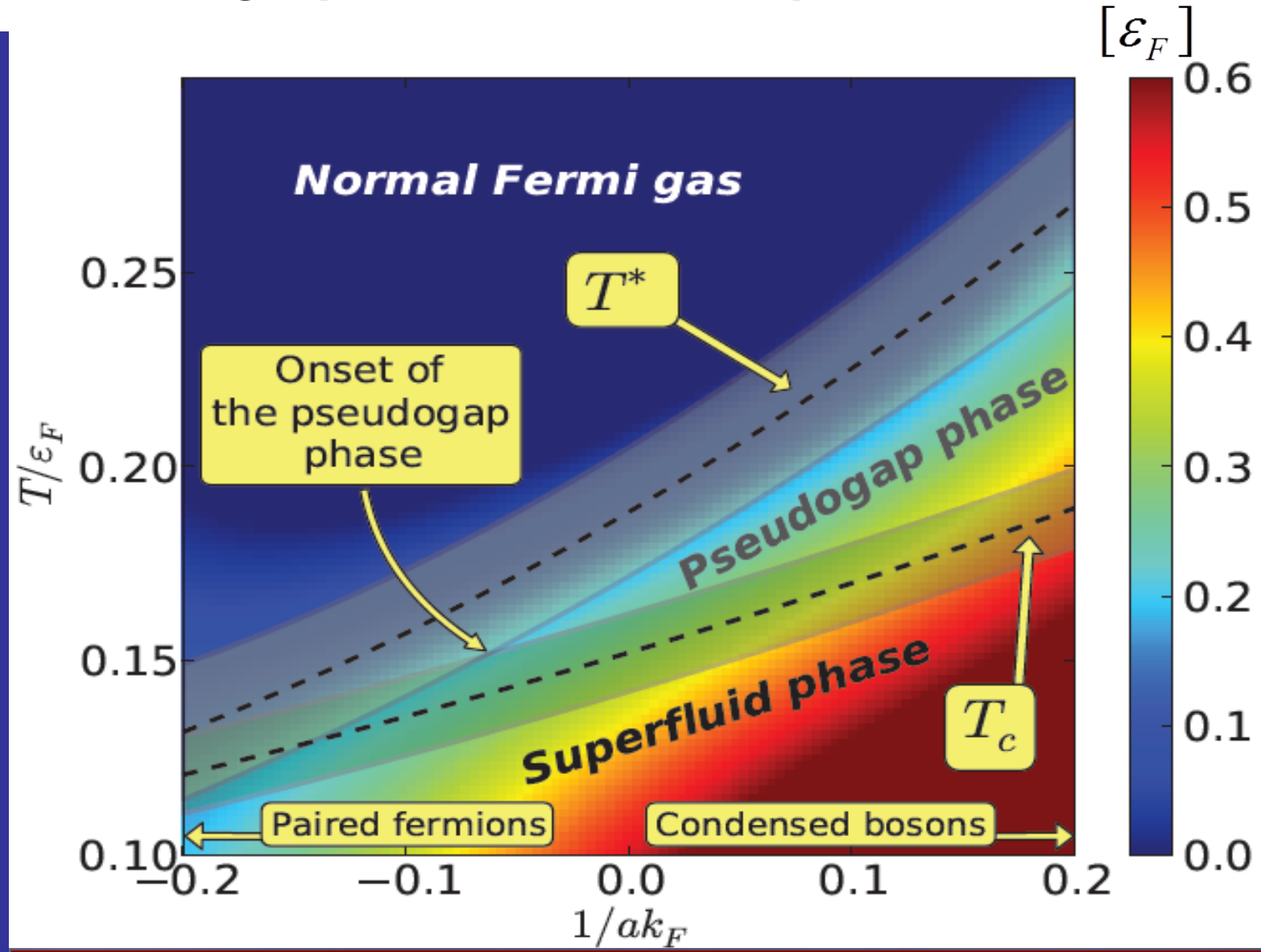
$$E(p) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{p^2}{2m^*} + U - \mu\right)^2 + \Delta^2}$$

Effective mass: $m^* = (1.0 \pm 0.2)m$

Self energy: $U = (0.5 \pm 0.2)m$

Weak temperature dependence!

Gap in the single particle fermionic spectrum from MC calcs.

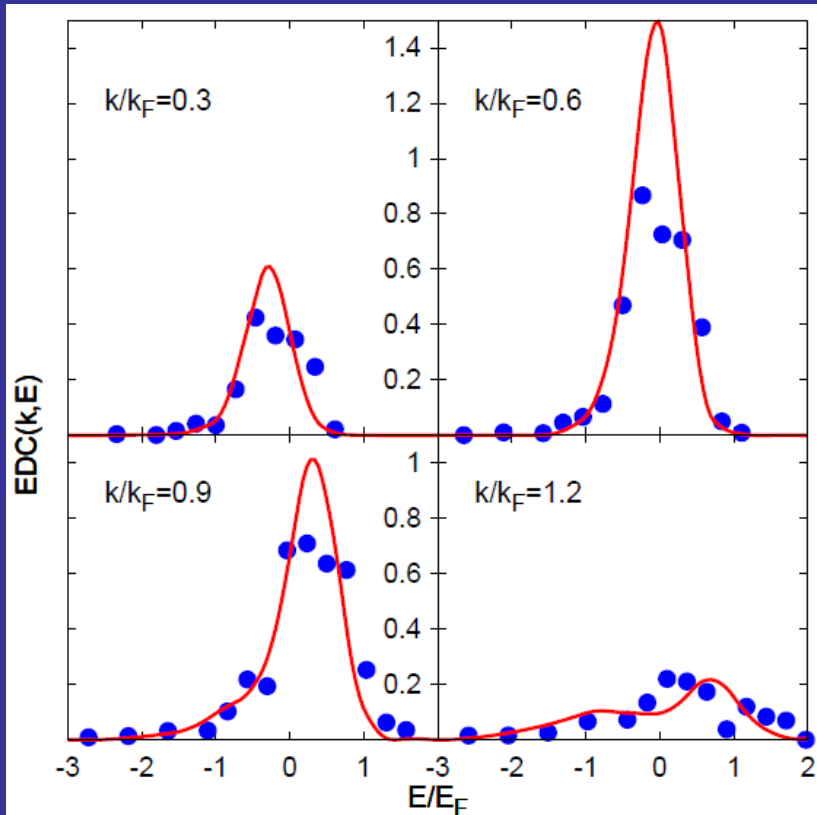


Ab initio result: The onset of pseudogap phase at $1/ak_F \approx -0.05$.

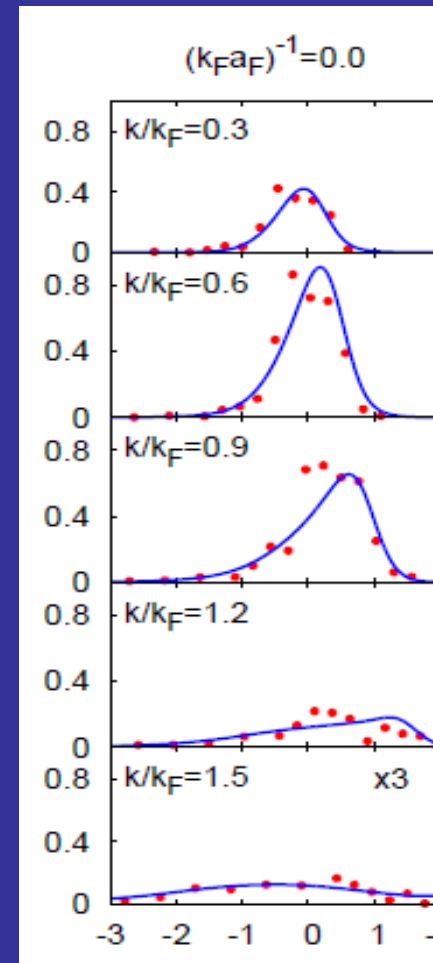
Theory vs Experiment (photoemission spectr.)

$$EDC(k, E) \sim A(k, \omega) f(\omega)$$

PIMC



Non selfconsistent t-matrix approx.



Pseudogap in cold atoms - summary :

Theory:

- Selfconsistent t-matrix approach - NO
- Nonselfconsistent t-matrix approach - YES (large)
- Dynamic Mean Field Theory - YES
- PIMC (AFMC) - YES (moderate)