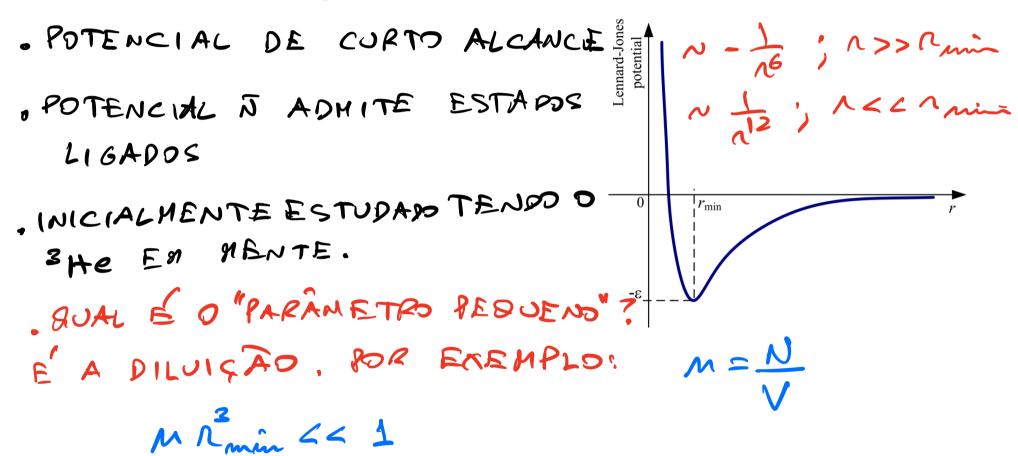
FI 193 – Teoria Quântica de Sistemas de Muitos Corpos

1° Semestre de 2025 06/03/2025 Aula 3

O gás diluído de férmions com interação de curto alcance



O gás diluído de férmions com interação de curto alcance

Originalmente, para ³He: mas, nas condiçõe habituais, o ³He nunca é diluído o suficiente para justificar o tratamento.

Mais recentemente, na área conhecida com o átomos ultra-frios, alguns átomos podem ser confinados em armadilhas ópticas em baixas densidades e baixíssimas temperaturas (da ordem de 10^{-9} K).

Exemplos: ⁶Li (férmion) e ⁷Li (bóson)

$$H_{GF} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} \frac{k^2}{2m} a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} a_{\mathbf{k}\sigma} + \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{k}',\mathbf{q},\sigma,\sigma'} U\left(\mathbf{q}\right) a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}\sigma} a^{\dagger}_{\mathbf{k}'-\mathbf{q}\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{k}'\sigma'} a_{\mathbf{k}\sigma}$$

$$U\left(\mathbf{q}\right) = \int d^3r e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} U\left(\mathbf{r}\right) \qquad \text{U(a)}$$

$$\frac{k_F}{3\pi^2} = \mathbf{M} \qquad \text{Doos as Estapos on Keke Estapos}$$

$$OCUPADOS NO ESTADO FUNDAMENTAL$$

$$EST. FUNDAMENTAL E ESTADOS EXCITADOS$$

$$PE BAIXA ENERGIA ENOLVEM kokecci in the second of the properties of the$$

Here
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{2m} a^{2}_{k} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{d^{2}}{2} \frac{d^{2}}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{d^{2}}$$

$$H_{int} = \frac{U(0)}{2V} \sum_{k_1 k_2} \delta^{(3)}(k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4) a_{k_3 | 0_1}^{\dagger} a_{k_4 | 0_2}^{\dagger} a_{k_2 | 0_1}^{\dagger} a_{k_4 | 0_2}^{\dagger} a_{k_4 | 0_2}^{\dagger}$$

Dinâmica de dois férmions

POTENCIAL ESFÉRICO ADMITE SOLUÇÃO DOS ESTADOS DE ESPALHAMENTO PELO METODO DAS ONDAS PARCIAIS.

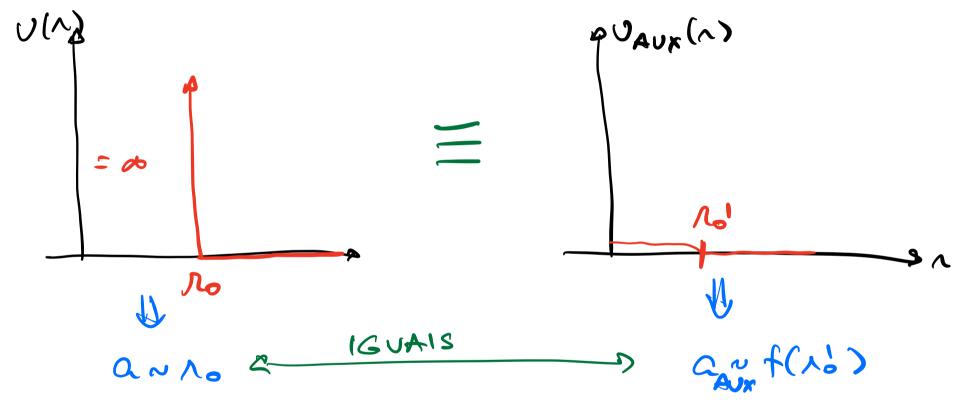
DEFASAGENS ("PHASE SHIFTS"): $\delta_{\ell}(\mathbf{k}) \sim -(ka_{\ell})^{2}$ SE ESTOU INTERESSADO EU R'S PERUENOS:

Solk7 = -ka kazel (ONDAS)

Q=COMPRIMENTO DE ESPALHAMENTO PARÂMETRO PEQUENO: Kpa221

Estratégia

SEJA UM POTENCIAL "ESFERA DURA"



RESULTAPOS FINAIS PODEN SER ESCRITOS APENAS EM TERMOS DE Q.

ESTRATE GUA: 1) RESOLVER O PROBLEMA DE UDOX(1)
PERTURBATIVAMENTS

- 2) ESCREVO DS RESULTADOS FINAIS EM TERMOS DE CAUX
 - 3) ESSES RESULTADOS SÃO OS MESMOS DO PROBLEMA COM U(N) INICIAL, DESDE QUE:

a_{AUX} = a

Férmions de mesmo spin não interagem em primeira ordem

NO TERMO RE INTERAÇÃO Hint, PARA O,= 02

$$\sum_{k_1 \mid k_2} \alpha_{k_2 \mid \sigma_1} \alpha_{k_3 \mid \sigma_1} = -\sum_{k_3 \mid h_2} \alpha_{k_3 \mid \sigma_1} \alpha_{k_3 \mid \sigma$$

$$(\vec{k}_1 \rightleftharpoons \vec{k}_2) = -\sum_{\vec{k}_1,\vec{k}_2} \alpha_{\vec{k}_2} \sigma_1 \alpha_{\vec{k}_1} \sigma_1$$

$$\sum_{k_1,k_2} \alpha_{k_2,0}, \alpha_{k_3,0} = 0$$

FERHIONS DE MESMO SPIN NÃO INTERAGEN EN Hint FISICAMENTE, ISSO E PLAUSIVEL PORDUE Q=0 = PARTE ESPACIAL DA FUNÇÃO DE ONDA DE 2 FÉRMIONS É SIMETRICA - PARTE DE SPIN TEN QUE SER

ANTI-SIMETRICA:

12 (1147-144) >= SINGLETO: S=0 S(2) IMPLICIM $=9 + i_{NT} = \frac{U(0)}{2V} \sum_{k_1 k_2} a_{k_1 0}^{\dagger}, a_{k_3 - 0}^{\dagger}, a_$ $= \frac{V(5)}{2V} \leq \left[c_{4,+}^{\dagger} a_{3,-}^{\dagger} a_{2,-}^{\dagger} a_{1,+}^{\dagger} + a_{4,-}^{\dagger} a_{3,+}^{\dagger} a_{2,+}^{\dagger} a_{1,-}^{\dagger} \right]$ $\leq a_{3,+}^{\dagger} a_{4,-}^{\dagger} a_{4,-}^{\dagger} a_{2,-}^{\dagger} a_{2,+}^{\dagger}$

Tratamento perturbativo

$$H_{int} = \frac{U_{AUX}(0)}{V} \underbrace{\sum_{k_1 k_2}^{+} k_2}_{K_{k_1 +}} \underbrace{\alpha_{k_2 +}^{+} \alpha_{k_2 +}^{+} \alpha_{k_2$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\langle ? \circ = & \underbrace{V_{AUX}(\circ)}_{V} & \underbrace{\langle N_{+}N_{-} \rangle}_{V} = & \underbrace{V_{AUX}(\circ)}_{4V} & N^{2} \\
\underbrace{\langle N_{+}N_{-} \rangle}_{V} & \underbrace{\langle N_{+}N_{-} \rangle}_{E_{0}} = & \underbrace{V_{AUX}(\circ)}_{4V} & \underbrace{N_{+}N_{-}}_{2V} \\
\underbrace{E_{0}}_{AUX}(\circ) & \underbrace{N_{+}N_{+}N_{-}}_{4V} = & \underbrace{V_{AUX}(\circ)}_{4V} & \underbrace{N_{+}N_{-}}_{2V}
\end{array}$$

USANDO A APROXIMAÇÃO DE BORN (1º ORDENI EN U(N)), EN TERMOS DE ONDAS PARCIAIS:

$$Q = \frac{m \, U_{AUX}(0)}{4\pi} = 0$$

$$W_{AUX}(0) = \frac{4\pi}{m} a$$

$$\frac{E_0^2}{N} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{3}{5} \frac{k_F^2}{2m} \left[1 + \frac{10}{9\pi} (k_F a) \right]$$

Energia até segunda ordem em (k_Fa)

K. Huang and C. N. Yang, Phys. Rev. **105**, 767 (1957)

$$\frac{E_0}{N} = \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m} \right) \left[1 + \frac{10}{9\pi} k_F a + \frac{4(11 - 2\ln 2)}{21\pi^2} (k_F a)^2 \right]$$

Pressão:
$$P_F(T=0) = -\left. \frac{\partial E}{\partial V} \right|_{N,T=0} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{5m} n = \frac{\hbar^2}{5m} \left(3\pi^2 \right)^{2/3} n^{5/3}$$

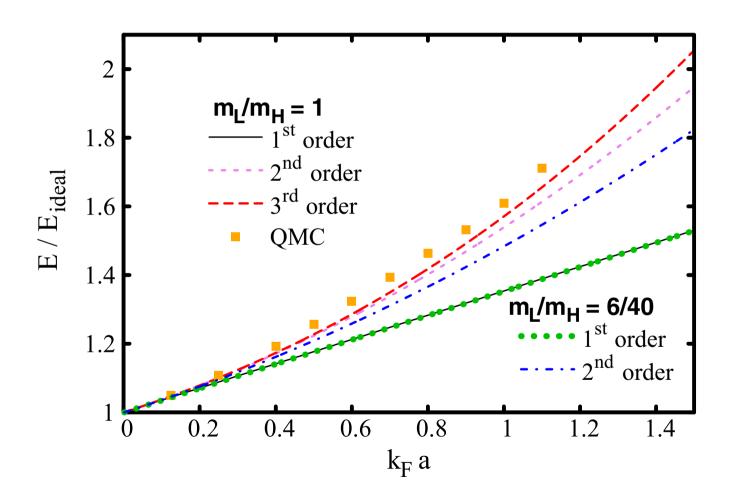
Potencial químico:
$$\mu = \frac{\partial E_0}{\partial N} = E_F \left[1 + \frac{4}{3\pi} k_F a + \frac{4(11 - 2 \ln 2)}{15\pi^2} (k_F a)^2 \right]$$

Compressibilidade:
$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{V} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial P} \right|_{T,N} = \frac{1}{V} \left. \left(\left. \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial V^2} \right|_{T,N} \right)^{-1}$$

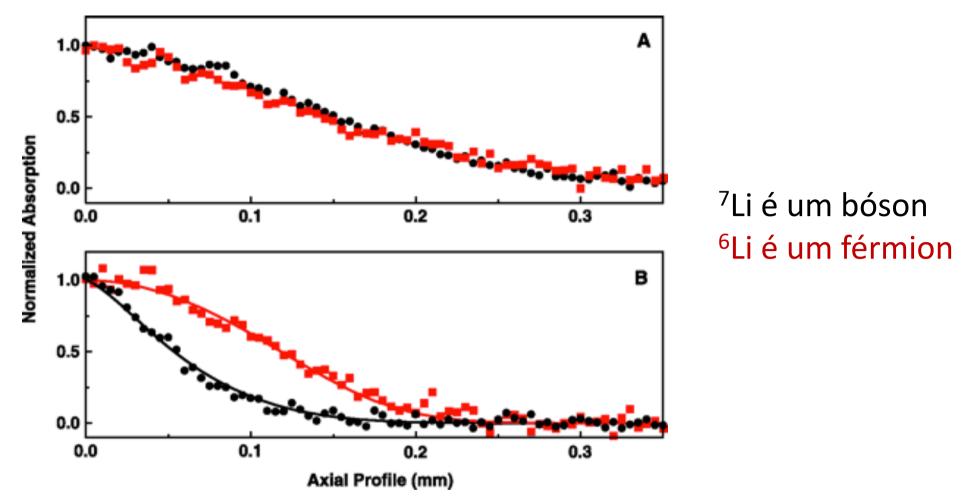
$$\kappa^{-1} = V \left. \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial V^2} \right|_{T,N} = \frac{N^2}{V} \left. \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial N^2} \right|_{T,V} = \frac{N^2}{V} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial N} = n^2 \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial n}$$

$$\kappa^{-1} = \frac{N^2}{V} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial N} = \frac{2n}{3} E_F \left[1 + \frac{2}{\pi} k_F a + \frac{8(11 - 2\ln 2)}{15\pi^2} (k_F a)^2 \right]$$

Estado fundamental para misturas com massas iguais e diferentes



E. Fratini and S. Pilati, Phys. Rev. A 90, 023605 (2014)



Comparison of 6 Li and 7 Li atom cloud axial profiles. The red squares correspond to 6 Li, and the black circles to 7 Li. (A) Data from the top image of Fig. 1, corresponding to $T/T_F = 1.0$ and $T/T_C = 1.5$. (B) Data from the lower image of Fig. 1, corresponding to $T/T_F = 0.25$ and $T/T_C = 1.0$. The fits to the data are shown as solid lines.

Observation of Fermi Pressure in a Gas of Trapped Atoms, A. G. Truscott et al., Science **291**, 2570 (2001).

Feshbach resonance

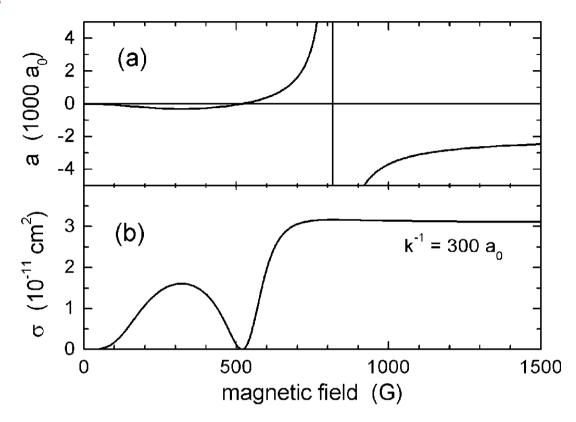
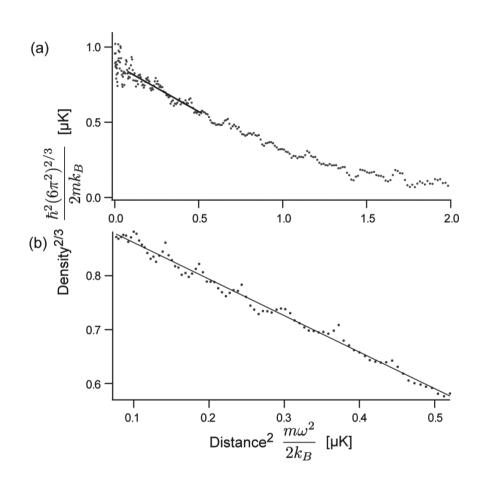


FIG. 1. (a) Model curve approximating the results of [13–15] for the s-wave scattering length of 6 Li atoms in the two lowest spin states versus magnetic field. (b) Corresponding behavior of the scattering cross section at a finite collision energy with a relative wave number of $k = (300a_0)^{-1}$.

Magnetic Field Control of Elastic Scattering in a Cold Gas of Fermionic Lithium Atoms, S. Jochim et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **89**, 273202 (2002).

Measured compressibility (6Li)



$$\tilde{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa_0} = \frac{\hbar^2 (6\pi^2)^{2/3}}{2m} \frac{\partial n^{2/3}}{\partial \mu}.$$

$$\kappa_0 = \frac{n^{1/3}}{n^2} \frac{3m}{\hbar^2 (6\pi^2)^{2/3}}$$

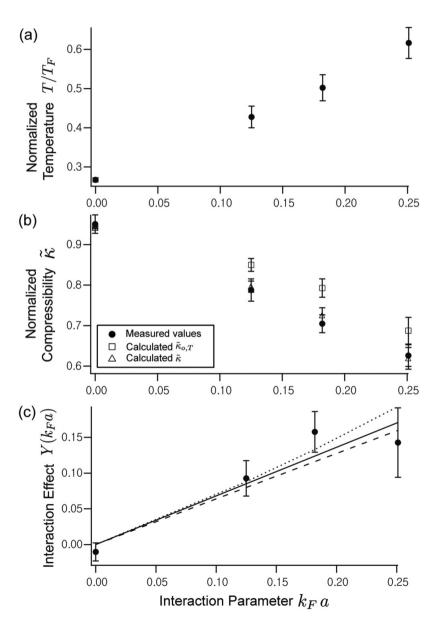
compressibilidade do gás não interagente

$$\mu = \mu_0 - m\omega^2 x^2 / 2,$$

Local density approximation

Ye-Ryoung Lee, et al. Phys. Rev. A 85, 063615 (2012)

Measured compressibility (6Li)



$$\frac{1}{\tilde{\kappa}} = \frac{1}{\tilde{\kappa}_{0,T}} + Y(k_F a).$$

$$\tilde{\kappa}_{0,T} = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{T}{T_F}\right)^2 + O\left[\left(\frac{T}{T_F}\right)^4\right],$$

$$Y(k_F a) = \frac{2}{\pi} k_F a + \frac{8(11 - 2 \ln 2)}{15\pi^2} (k_F a)^2$$

Ye-Ryoung Lee, et al. Phys. Rev. A **85**, 063615 (2012)