

# FI 193 – Teoria Quântica de Sistemas de Muitos Corpos

2º Semestre de 2023

08/08/2023

Aula 3

# O gás diluído de férmions com interação de curto alcance

• SISTEMA DE FÉRMIONS SPIN  $\uparrow/2$

• POTENCIAL DE INTERAÇÃO

- ESFÉRICO

- "CURTO" ALCANCE

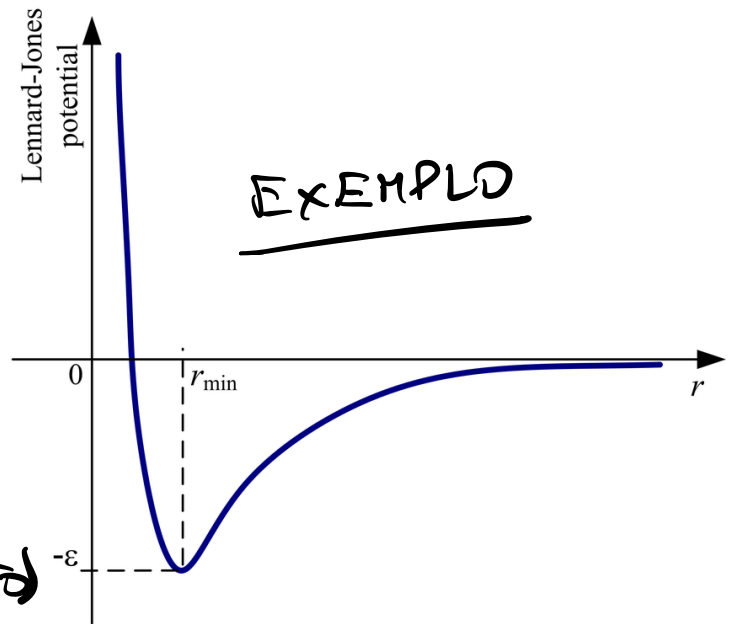
- SEM ESTADOS LIGADOS

(SÓ ESTADOS DE ESPALHAMENTO)

• O PARÂMETRO PEQUENO SERÁ EFETIVAMENTE A DENSIDADE  $\underline{m}$ :

$$m = \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2}$$

$\underline{m}$ , SENDO DIMENSIONAL, É PEQUENO EM RELAÇÃO A QUÊ?



HISTORICAMENTE, ESSE TIPO DE  
MODELO FOI PENSADO TENDO  
EM MENTE O  $^3\text{He}$

SÓ QUE NAS CONDIÇÕES HABITUAIS  
O  $^3\text{He}$  NÃO SATISFAZ AS CONDI-  
ÇÕES DE BAIXA DENSIDADE.

MAIS RECENTEMENTE, APARECE-  
RAM OS SISTEMAS DE **ÁTOMOS**  
**FRIOS:**

SISTEMAS QUE PODEM SER RES-  
FRIADOS A  $T \sim 10^{-5} \text{ K}$

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

$$U(\mathbf{q}) = \int d^3r e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{r}} U(\mathbf{r})$$

BAIXAS DENSIDADES  $k_F$  PEQUENO E BAIXAS  
 EXCITAÇÕES, APENAS  $\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}$  MUITO PEQUENOS  
 SERÃO IMPORTANTES:

$$U(\vec{q}) \approx U(0) = \int d^3r U(\vec{r})$$

$$H_{int} \approx \frac{U(0)}{2V} \sum_{\substack{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q} \\ \sigma, \sigma'}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q}, \sigma'}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}', \sigma'} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}$$

# Dinâmica de dois férmions

ESPALHAMENTO DE 2 PARTÍCULAS PELO POTENCIAL

$U(x)$ : MÉTODO DAS ONDAS PARCIAIS.

TUDO É DESCRITO PELAS DEFASAGENS ("PHASE SHIFTS"):

$$\delta_l(k)$$

EM BAIXAS ENERGIAS:  $\delta_l(k) \sim - (ka)^{(2l+1)}$

PARA  $\vec{k}$ 'S PEQUENOS  $\Rightarrow l=0$  (ONDA S)

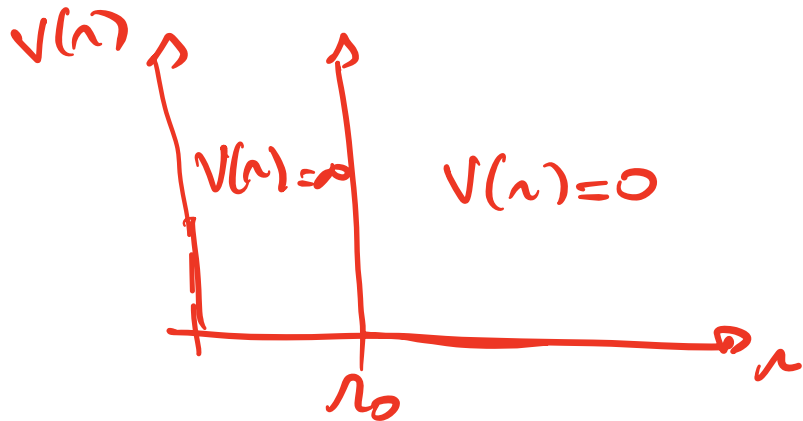
$\delta_0(k) = -ka \Rightarrow a = \text{COMPRIMENTO DE ESPALHAMENTO}$

CONDIÇÃO DE BAIXA DENSIDADE:

$$ka \ll 1$$

PARÂMETRO PEQUENO

NOTEM QUE O POTENCIAL PODE SER  
MUITO INTENSO E O  $a$  MUITO PEQUENO ;  
POR EXEMPLO, "ESFERA PURA":



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = r_0}$$

# Estratégia

COMO  $U(\lambda)$  NÃO NECESSARIAMENTE SE PRESTA A UM TRATAMENTO PERTURBATIVO, FAZEMOS O SEGUINTE:

CONSIDERE UM OUTRO POTENCIAL FRACO  $U_{AUX}(\lambda)$

QUE TENHA O MESMO COMPRIMENTO DE ESPALHAMENTO DE  $U(\lambda)$ :

$$q_{AUX} = q$$

TRATE  $U_{AUX}(\lambda)$  PERTURBATIVAMENTE, EXPRESSE

OS RESULTADOS FINAIS EM TERMOS DE  $q_{AUX}$ :

$$q_{AUX} \rightarrow q$$

# Férmions de mesmo spin não interagem em primeira ordem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}', \sigma} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} = \\
 & - \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} a_{\vec{k}', \sigma} \quad (\text{TROCO } \vec{k} \rightarrow \vec{k}') \\
 & = - \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}'+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}-\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}', \sigma} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \quad (\vec{q} \rightarrow \vec{q} + \vec{k} - \vec{k}') \\
 & \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \downarrow \\
 & \quad a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} \quad a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} \\
 & = - \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q}, \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}', \sigma} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

FISICAMENTE,  $\lambda=0 \Rightarrow$  PARTE ESPACIAL DA FUNÇÃO DE ONDA É SIMÉTRICA  $\Rightarrow$  PARTE DE SPIN É ANTI-SIMÉTRICA



$$\sum_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'\vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q},\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q},\downarrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}',\downarrow} a_{\vec{k},\uparrow} =$$

$$= \sum_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'\vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q},\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q},\downarrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}',\downarrow} a_{\vec{k},\uparrow} +$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'\vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q},\downarrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q},\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}',\uparrow} a_{\vec{k},\downarrow} =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'\vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q},\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q},\downarrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}',\downarrow} a_{\vec{k},\uparrow}$$

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k},\sigma} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} a_{\vec{k},\sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k},\sigma} + \frac{U(\sigma)}{V} \sum_{\vec{k}\vec{k}'\vec{q}} a_{\vec{k}+\vec{q},\uparrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}'-\vec{q},\downarrow}^{\dagger} a_{\vec{k}',\downarrow} a_{\vec{k},\uparrow}$$

# Tratamento perturbativo

$$H = \sum_{\vec{k}, \sigma} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} a_{\vec{k}, \sigma}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}, \sigma} + \frac{U(\sigma)}{V} \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k} + \vec{q}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}' - \vec{q}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}', \downarrow} a_{\vec{k}, \uparrow}$$

FOCAR NA ENERGIA DO EST. FUNDAMENTAL PERTURBATIVAMENTE:

$$E_0^{(0)} = \frac{3}{5} N E_f = \frac{3}{5} N \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m}$$

$$E_0^{(1)} = E_0^{(0)} + \frac{U(\sigma)}{V} \left\langle \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}', \vec{q}} a_{\vec{k} + \vec{q}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}' - \vec{q}, \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}', \downarrow} a_{\vec{k}, \uparrow} \right\rangle_0$$

OS DOIS BURACOS CRIADOS POR  $a_{\vec{k}'}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}}^\dagger$  TEM DE SER PREENHIDOS POR  $a_{\vec{k} + \vec{q}}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}' - \vec{q}}^\dagger$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{k} = \vec{k}' + \vec{q} \\ \vec{k}' = \vec{k} - \vec{q} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} \vec{k} \\ \vec{q} = 0 \end{array} \right] \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \langle a_{\vec{k}, \uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}', \downarrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}', \downarrow} a_{\vec{k}, \uparrow} \rangle_0$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \langle a_{\vec{k}\uparrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}'\downarrow}^\dagger a_{\vec{k}'\downarrow} a_{\vec{k}\uparrow} \rangle_0 = \sum_{\vec{k}, \vec{k}'} \langle \hat{n}_{\vec{k}\uparrow} \hat{n}_{\vec{k}'\downarrow} \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\vec{k}} \hat{n}_{\vec{k}\uparrow} \right)}_{N_\uparrow} \underbrace{\left( \sum_{\vec{k}'} \hat{n}_{\vec{k}'\downarrow} \right)}_{N_\downarrow} \right\rangle = \left( \frac{N}{2} \right) \left( \frac{N}{2} \right) = \frac{N^2}{4}$$

$$\overline{\epsilon}_0^{(s)} = \frac{3}{5} N \frac{k_F^2}{2m} + \frac{U(0)}{V} \frac{N^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\epsilon}_0^{(s)}}{2} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{k_F^2}{2m} + \frac{U(0)}{4} \left( \frac{N}{V} \right) = \frac{3}{5} \left( \frac{k_F^2}{2m} \right) + \frac{U(0)}{4} \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2}$$

$$= \overline{\epsilon}_0^{(s)} \left[ 1 + \frac{U(0)}{4} \frac{k_F^3}{3\pi^2} \frac{5}{3} \frac{2m}{k_F} \right]$$

$$= \overline{\epsilon}_0^{(s)} \left[ 1 + \frac{5}{2} \frac{U(0)}{9\pi^2} m k_F \right]$$

PERTURBATIVAMENTE (APROXIMAÇÃO DE BORN):

$$a = \frac{m U(0)}{4\pi} \Rightarrow U(0) = \frac{4\pi a}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0^{(2)} = E_0^{(0)} \left[ 1 + \frac{10}{9\pi} (k_f a) \right]$$

Energia até segunda ordem em  $(k_F a)$

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

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

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

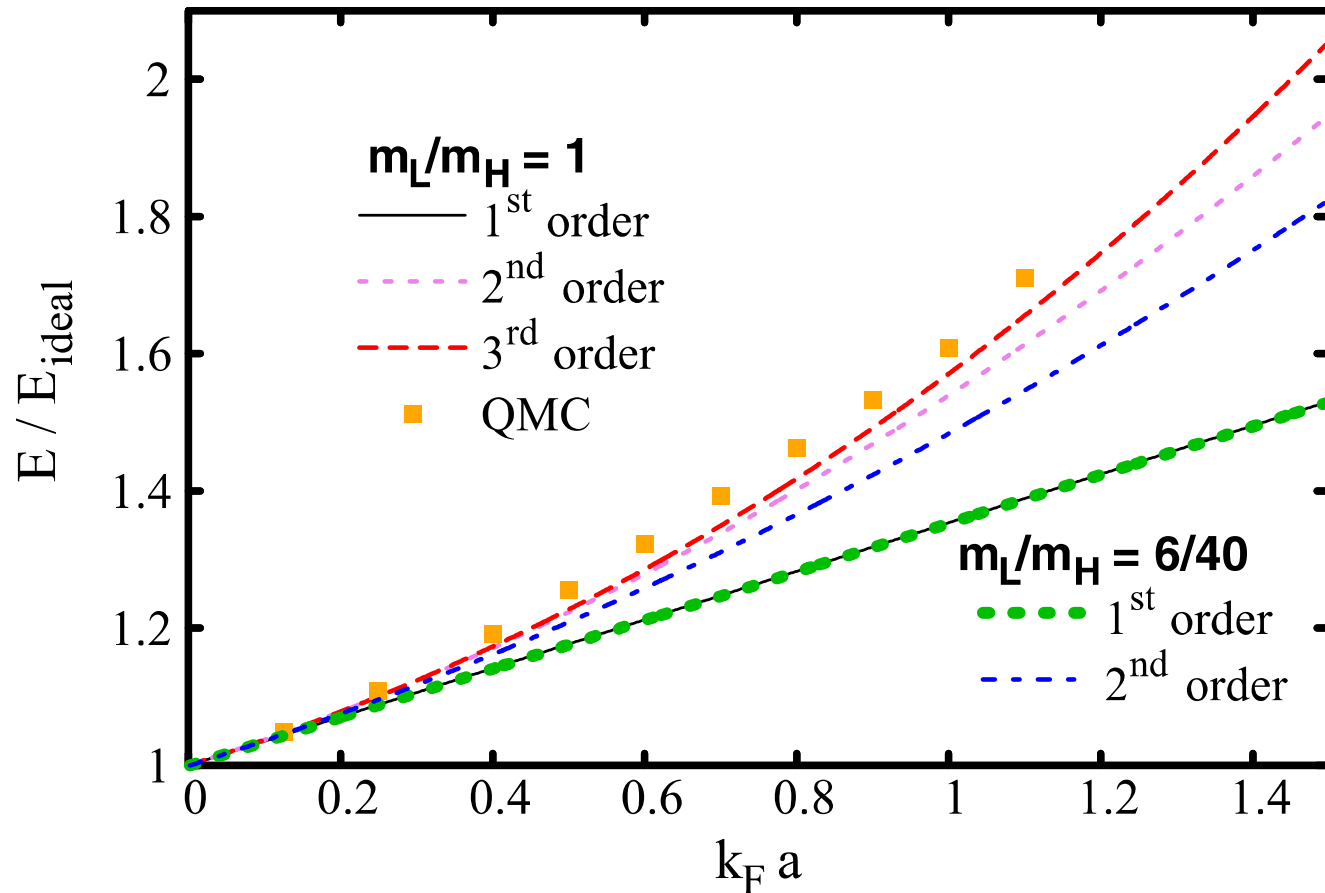
Potencial químico e compressibilidade:

$$\kappa = - \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial V}{\partial P}$$

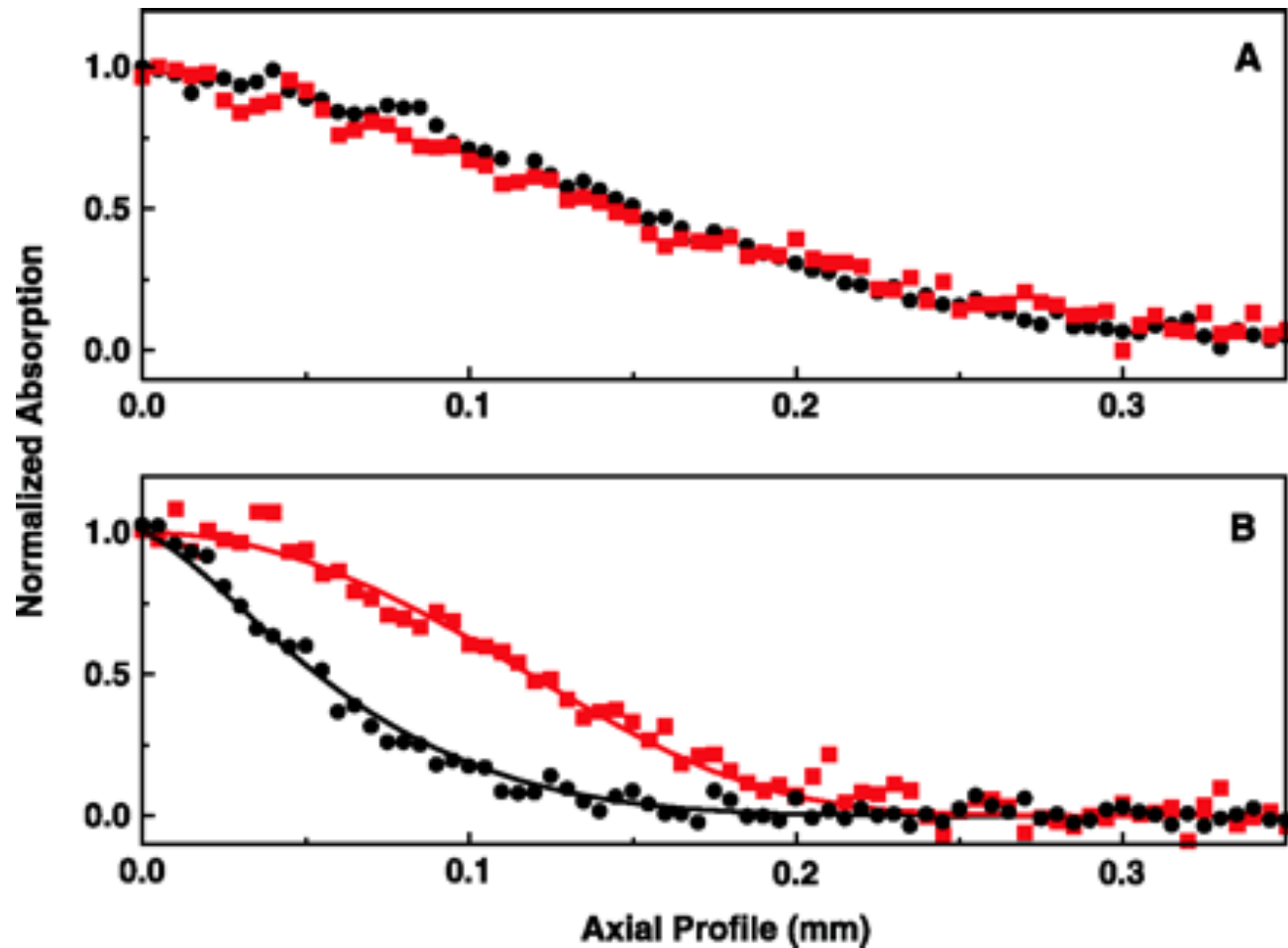
$$\mu = \frac{\partial E_0}{\partial N} = E_F \left[ 1 + \frac{4}{3\pi} k_F a + \frac{4(11 - 2 \ln 2)}{15\pi^2} (k_F a)^2 \right]$$

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

# Estado fundamental para misturas com massas iguais e diferentes



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



${}^7\text{Li}$  é um bóson  
 ${}^6\text{Li}$  é um férmion

Comparison of  ${}^6\text{Li}$  and  ${}^7\text{Li}$  atom cloud axial profiles. The red squares correspond to  ${}^6\text{Li}$ , and the black circles to  ${}^7\text{Li}$ . (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

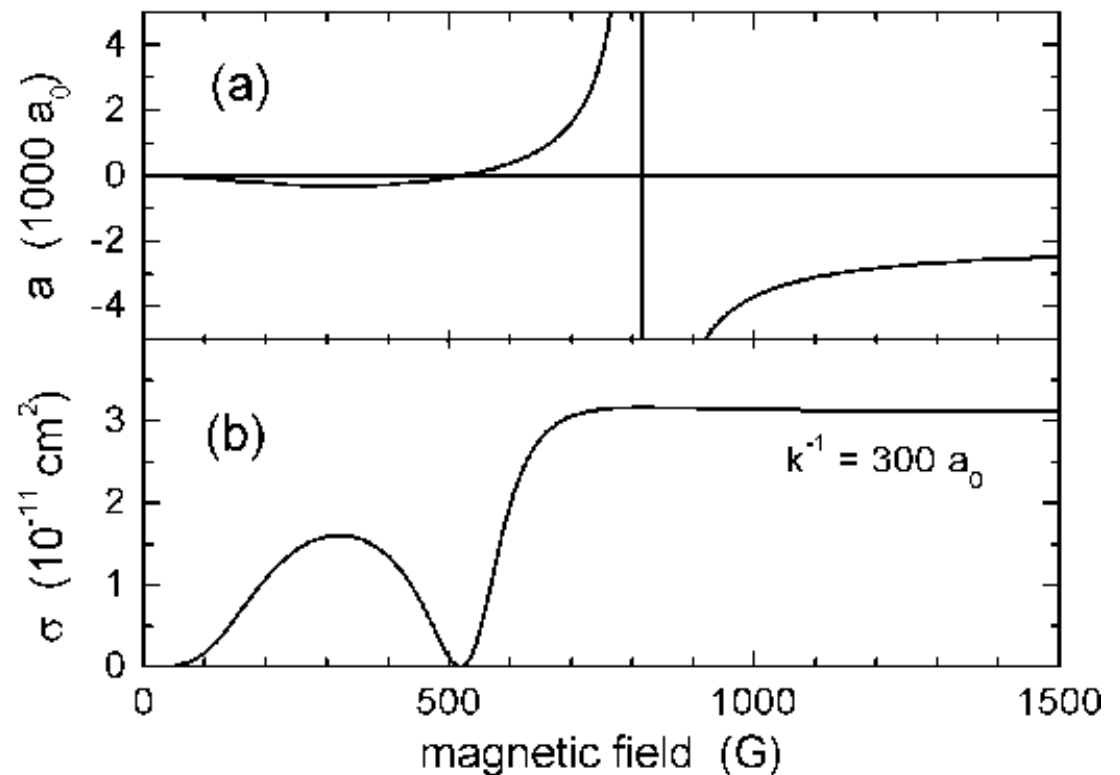
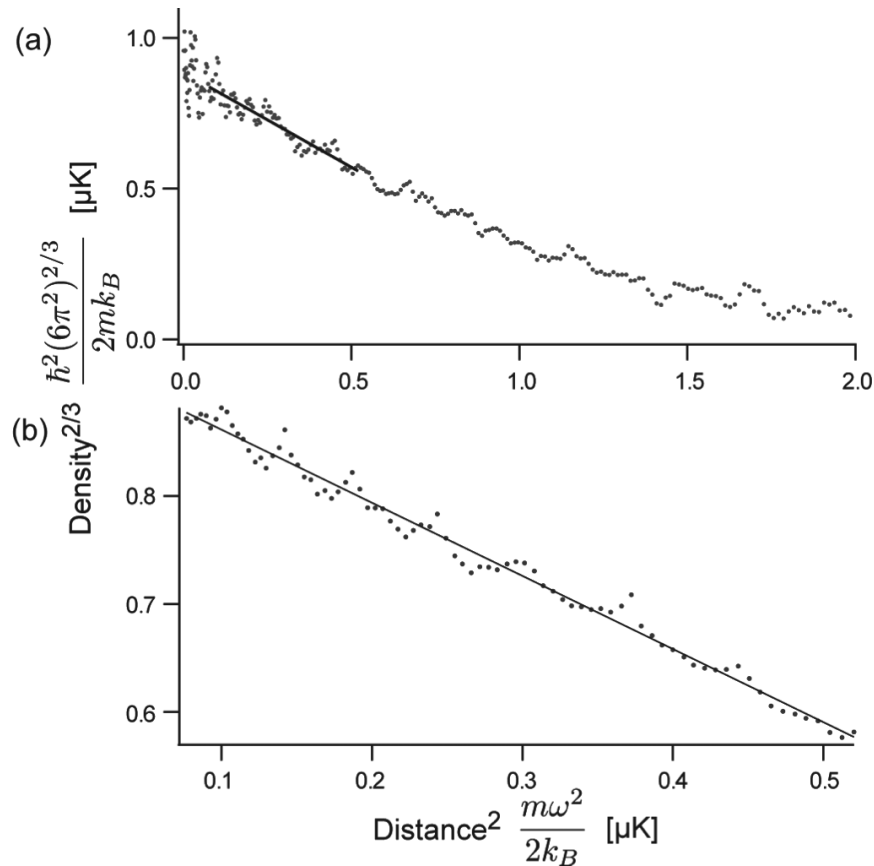


FIG. 1. (a) Model curve approximating the results of [13–15] for the  $s$ -wave scattering length of  ${}^6\text{Li}$  atoms in the two lowest spin states versus magnetic field. (b) Corresponding behavior of the scattering cross section at a finite collision energy with a relative wave number of  $k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

*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 ( ${}^6\text{Li}$ )



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

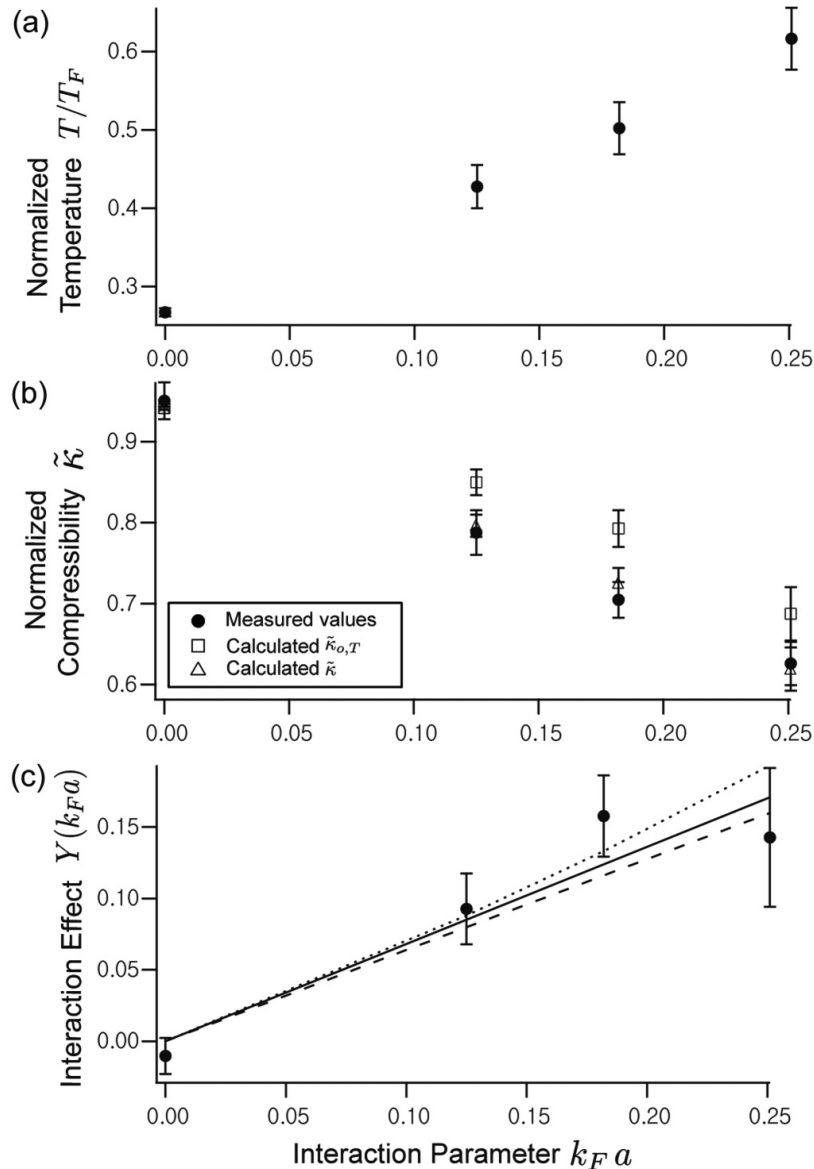
$$\kappa_0 = \frac{n^{1/3}}{n^2} \frac{3m}{\hbar^2(6\pi^2)^{2/3}}$$

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

Local density approximation

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

# Measured compressibility ( ${}^6\text{Li}$ )



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

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

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

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