Structure of Trapped Degenerate Fermi Gases

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CATS Workshop

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Overview

- **The World of Trapped Atomic Fermi Gases**
- **Description of Trapped Degenerate Fermi Gases**
  - The Many-Body Problem
  - Correlations & Effective Interaction
  - Mean-Field & Thomas-Fermi Approximation
  - Energy Functional
- **Structure of Single- and Two-Component Fermi Gases**
  - Energy Landscapes & Density Profiles
  - Mean-Field Induced Collapse
  - Component Separation
  - Phase Diagram

Trapped Degenerate Fermi Gas

Science 285 (1999) 1703

Onset of Fermi Degeneracy in a Trapped Atomic Gas

B. DeMarco and D. S. Jin*†

An evaporative cooling strategy that uses a two-component Fermi gas was employed to cool a magnetically trapped gas of 7 × 10^5 ^{40}K atoms to 0.5 of the Fermi temperature T_F. In this temperature regime, where the state occu- … the lowest energies has increased from essentially zero … nearly 60 percent, quantum degeneracy was … tive cooling and as a modification of the t… the m… the tota… gas di… ics.

cooling a cloud of neutral ^{40}K atoms kept in a magnetic trap

^{40}K has fractional total spin: **fermion**

$$F = \underset{I}{4} \pm \underset{S}{1/2} = \tfrac{9}{2}, \tfrac{7}{2}$$

two-component mixture

$$\left|F = \tfrac{9}{2}, m_F = \tfrac{9}{2}\right\rangle$$
$$\left|F = \tfrac{9}{2}, m_F = \tfrac{7}{2}\right\rangle$$

$N \approx 10^5 \ldots 10^6$

$\ell \approx 1\,\mu\mathrm{m}$

$T \approx 300\,\mathrm{nK} \approx 0.5\,\varepsilon_F$

$\tau \approx 300\,\mathrm{s}$

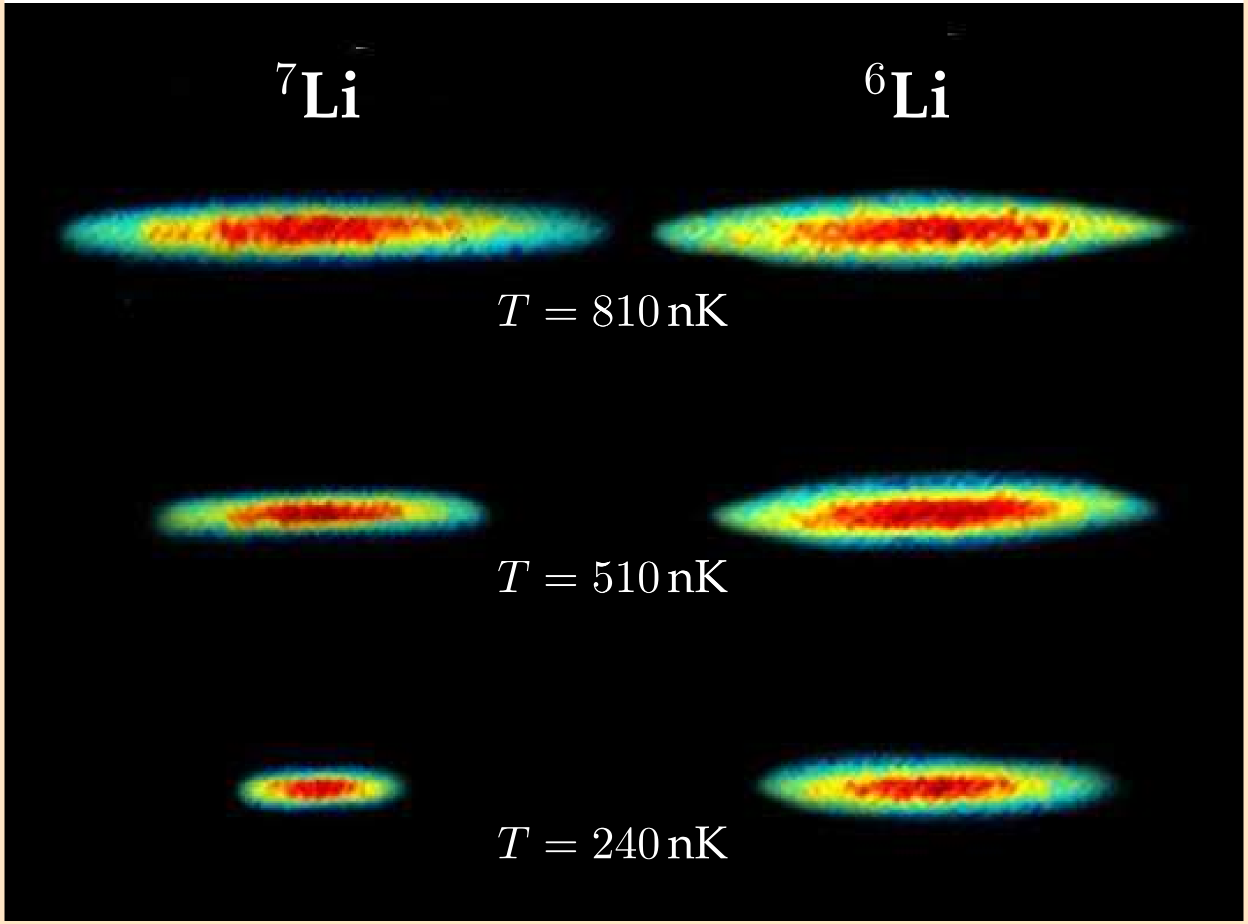
$\rho \approx 10\,\mu\mathrm{m}^{-3}$

Degenerate Boson-Fermion Mixtures

Science 291 (2001) 2570

Observation of Fermi Pressure in a Gas of Trapped Atoms

Andrew G. Truscott, Kevin E. Strecker, William I. McAlexander,*
Guthrie B. Partridge, Randall G. Hulet†



simultaneous trapping of

$^7\mathrm{Li} \;\rightarrow\; F = 2 \;\rightarrow\;$ **boson**

$^6\mathrm{Li} \;\rightarrow\; F = \frac{3}{2} \;\rightarrow\;$ **fermion**

evaporative cooling of the bosons $\rightarrow$ sympathetic cooling of the fermions

$N_\mathrm{B} \approx N_\mathrm{F} \approx 10^5 ... 10^6$

$T \approx 240\,\mathrm{nK}$
$\approx 0.25\,\varepsilon_F$

Fermion Experiments — Today

Two-Component Fermi Gases

09/1999	$^{40}\mathbf{K}$	$T = 0.5\varepsilon_F$	$N_F \sim 10^6$	JILA, Boulder/Colorado, B. DeMarco, D.S. Jin
11/2001	$^{6}\mathbf{Li}$	$T = 0.5\varepsilon_F$	$N_F \sim 10^5$	Duke Univ., Durham/North Carolina, S.R. Granade,..., J.E. Thomas

Binary Boson-Fermion Mixtures

03/2001	$^{7}\mathbf{Li}/^{6}\mathbf{Li}$	$T = 0.25\varepsilon_F$	$N_F \sim 10^5$	Rice Univ., Houston/Texas, A.G. Truscott,..., R.G. Hulet
07/2001	$^{7}\mathbf{Li}/^{6}\mathbf{Li}$	$T = 0.2\varepsilon_F$	$N_F \sim 10^4$	ENS, Paris F. Schreck,..., C. Salomon
08/2001	$^{87}\mathbf{Rb}/^{40}\mathbf{K}$	—	$N_F \sim 10^7$	JILA, Boulder/Colorado J. Goldwin,..., D.S. Jin
12/2001	$^{23}\mathbf{Na}/^{6}\mathbf{Li}$	$T = 0.5\,\varepsilon_F$	$N_F \sim 10^6$	MIT, Cambridge/Massachusetts Z. Hadzibabic,..., W. Ketterle

Theoretical Description of Trapped Degenerate (Fermi) Gases

- The Many-Body Problem
- Correlations & Effective Interaction
- Mean-Field & Thomas-Fermi Approximation
- Energy Functional

Route Through the Many-Body Problem

Hamiltonian

$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_i U(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i) + \frac{1}{2m}\sum_i \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^{\,2} + \sum_{i<j} \mathbf{V}_{ij}$$

Model Space

mean-field states: antisym. product of single-particle states

Energy Functional

energy expectation value as functional of the density

Thomas-Fermi Approx.

neglect all gradients of the density in the energy functional

Functional Variation

ground state density is obtained by energy minimization

The Problem

Short-Range Correlations

Interaction

many realistic two-body interactions show a strong short-range repulsion

(e.g. atom-atom or nucleon-nucleon interactions)

Correlations

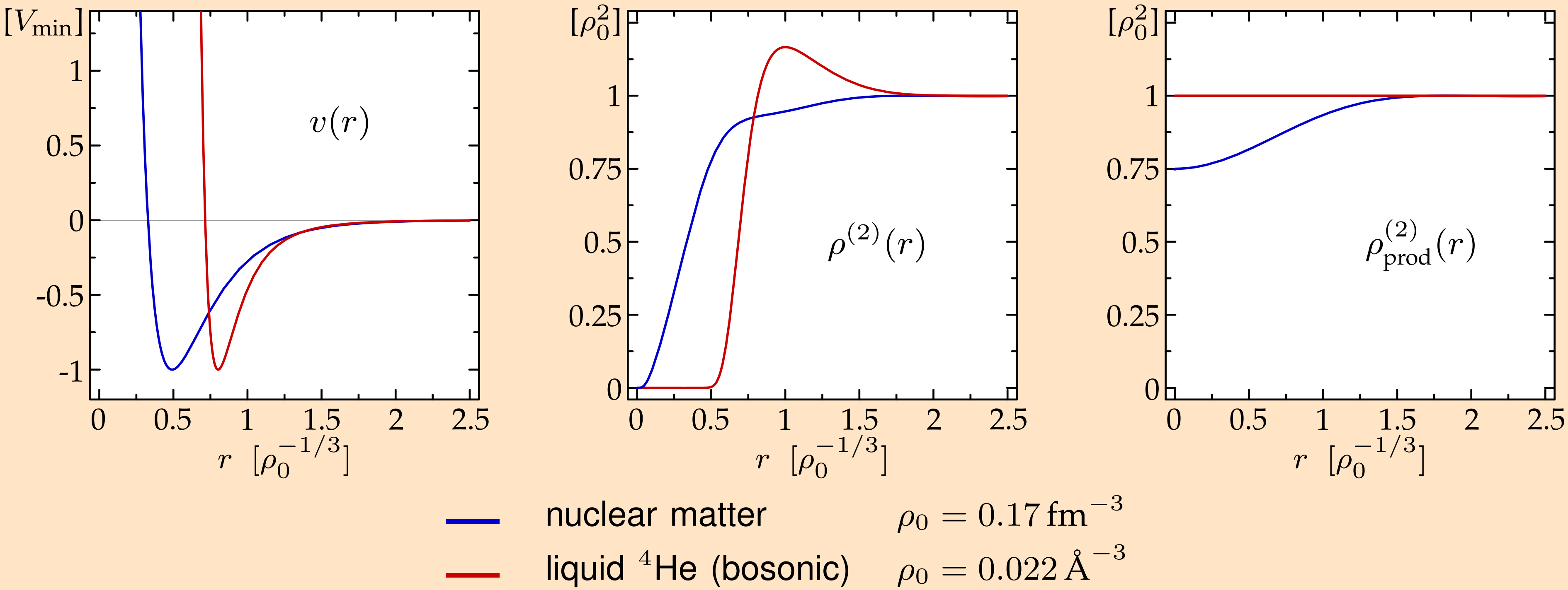
core induces strong short-range correlations in many-body state

(e.g. correlation hole in two-body density)

Product States

short-range correlations cannot be described by product-type states

(e.g. mean-field, superposition of few product states,...)



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Effective Interaction

replace the full potential by a tamed effective interaction

Correlated States

include correlations in many-body model-space

Effective Contact Interaction

A Suitable Effective Interaction...

system is very **dilute** and **cold**

$\rho^{-1/3} \gg$ range of interaction

$q^{-1} \gg$ range of interaction

treat the many-body problem in a restricted **model-space** that does not contain correlations

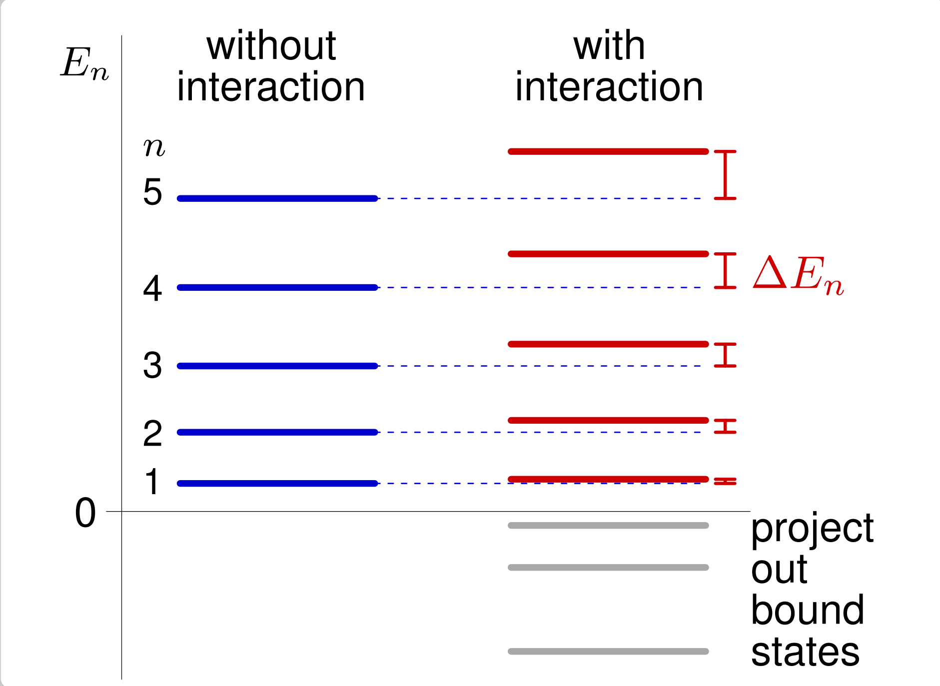
looking for the structure of **non-selfbound states** in an external potential

hermitean interaction operator that obeys standard symmetries (translation, rotation,...)

Effective Contact Interaction (ECI)

- zero-range potential (for each partial wave)
- expectation value in two-body model-states equals the energy shift induced by the full interaction

$$\left\langle \phi_n^{\text{mod}} \middle| \mathbf{v}^{\text{ECI}} \middle| \phi_n^{\text{mod}} \right\rangle \stackrel{!}{=} \Delta E_n$$



Construction of an
Effective Contact Interaction

Energy Shift

- relative two-body wave function w/o and with interaction (outside the range of $v(r)$)

$$\phi_{nlm}(\vec{r}) = R_{nl}(r) Y_{lm}(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

$$R_{nl}(r) \propto j_l(q_{nl} r)$$

$$\bar{R}_{nl}(r) \propto j_l(\bar{q}_{nl} r) - \tan\eta_l(\bar{q}_{nl})\, n_l(\bar{q}_{nl} r)$$

- auxiliary boundary condition $R_{nl}(\Lambda) = 0$ to obtain discrete momentum spectrum

$$q_{nl}\Lambda = \pi(n + \tfrac{l}{2})$$

$$\bar{q}_{nl}\Lambda = \pi(n + \tfrac{l}{2}) - [\eta_l(\bar{q}_{nl}) - \pi\, n_l^{\text{bound}}]$$

- momentum shift

$$\Delta q_{nl}\Lambda = (\bar{q}_{nl} - q_{nl})\Lambda$$

$$= -[\eta_l(q_{nl}) - \pi\, n_l^{\text{bound}}] =: -\hat{\eta}_l(q_{nl})$$

- relative energy shift

$$\frac{\Delta E_{nl}}{E_{nl}} = -\frac{2}{q_{nl}\Lambda}\, \hat{\eta}_l(q_{nl})$$

Interaction Operator

- ansatz for a nonlocal contact interaction for the lth partial wave

$$\mathbf{v}_l^{\text{ECI}} = (\vec{\mathbf{q}} \cdot \tfrac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{\mathbf{r}})^l\, g_l\, \delta^{(3)}(\vec{\mathbf{r}})\ (\tfrac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}}{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{q}})^l$$

$$= \int \mathrm{d}^3 r\, |\vec{r}\rangle \frac{\overleftarrow{\partial}^l}{\partial r^l}\ g_l\, \delta^{(3)}(\vec{r})\ \frac{\overrightarrow{\partial}^l}{\partial r^l} \langle \vec{r}|$$

- expectation value in non-interacting two-body states

$$\langle \phi_{nlm} |\, \mathbf{v}_l^{\text{ECI}}\, | \phi_{nlm} \rangle \overset{!}{=} \Delta E_{nl}$$

- interaction strengths g_l determined by $\hat{\eta}_l(q)$

$$g_l = -\frac{4\pi}{2m_{\text{red}}} \left[\frac{(2l+1)!!}{l!}\right]^2 \frac{\hat{\eta}_l(q)}{q^{2l+1}}$$

- parametrization of $\hat{\eta}_l(q)$ in terms of the scattering lengths a_l for $|q\, a_l| \ll 1$

$$g_l = \frac{4\pi}{2m_{\text{red}}} \frac{(2l+1)}{(l!)^2}\, a_l^{2l+1} + \mathcal{O}(q^2)$$

A Model for a

Trapped Degenerate Fermi Gas

- trapped gas of Ξ distinguishable fermionic species ($\xi = 1, ..., \Xi$) interacting via the s- and p-wave contact interaction

- for simplicity: equal trapping potentials and s- and p-wave scattering lengths, a_0 and a_1, for all components

Hamiltonian

$$\mathbf{H} = \underbrace{\sum_i U(\vec{\mathbf{x}}_i)}_{\text{trap}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2m}\sum_i \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^2}_{\text{kinetic}} + \underbrace{\frac{4\pi a_0}{m}\sum_{i<j}\delta^{(3)}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}_{ij})}_{\text{s-wave}} + \underbrace{\frac{12\pi a_1^3}{m}\sum_{i<j}\left(\vec{\mathbf{q}}_{ij}\cdot\frac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}_{ij}}{\mathbf{r}_{ij}}\right)\delta^{(3)}(\vec{\mathbf{r}}_{ij})\left(\frac{\vec{\mathbf{r}}_{ij}}{\mathbf{r}_{ij}}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{q}}_{ij}\right)}_{\text{p-wave}}$$

Mean-Field States (homogeneous)

- N-body state $|\Psi\rangle$ is an antisymmetrized product of single-particle momentum eigenstates $|\vec{k}_i, \xi_i\rangle$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \mathcal{A}\left(|\vec{k}_1, \xi_1\rangle \otimes \cdots \otimes |\vec{k}_N, \xi_N\rangle\right)$$

- for each component ξ all momenta $|\vec{k}|$ up to the **Fermi momentum** κ_ξ appear

Thomas-Fermi Approximation

- energy density of the trapped gas is locally given by the energy density of the homogeneous system

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{hom}}(\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi) = \frac{1}{V}\langle\Psi|\,\mathbf{H}_{\text{hom}}\,|\Psi\rangle$$

- i.e. the Fermi momenta κ_ξ are replaced by **local Fermi momenta** $\kappa_\xi(\vec{x})$

Energy-Density for Trapped Fermions

Single-Component System

$$\mathcal{E}_1[\kappa](\vec{x}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} U(\vec{x})\, \kappa^3(\vec{x})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{20\pi^2 m} \kappa^5(\vec{x})$$

✗

$$+ \frac{a_1^3}{30\pi^3 m} \kappa^8(\vec{x})$$

— trap —

— kinetic —

— s-wave —

— p-wave —

Two-Component System

$$\mathcal{E}_2[\kappa_1, \kappa_2](\vec{x}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} U(\vec{x}) \left[\kappa_1^3(\vec{x}) + \kappa_2^3(\vec{x})\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{20\pi^2 m} \left[\kappa_1^5(\vec{x}) + \kappa_2^5(\vec{x})\right]$$

$$+ \frac{a_0}{9\pi^3 m} \kappa_1^3(\vec{x})\, \kappa_2^3(\vec{x})$$

$$+ \frac{a_1^3}{30\pi^3 m} \Big[\kappa_1^8(\vec{x}) + \kappa_2^8(\vec{x}) +$$

$$+ \tfrac{1}{2}\kappa_1^3(\vec{x})\, \kappa_2^5(\vec{x}) + \tfrac{1}{2}\kappa_1^5(\vec{x})\, \kappa_2^3(\vec{x})\Big]$$

- energy expectation value

$$E_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi] = \int \mathrm{d}^3x\; \mathcal{E}_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi](\vec{x})$$

- density

$$\rho_\xi(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \kappa_\xi^3(\vec{x})$$

- particle number

$$N[\kappa_\xi] = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \int \mathrm{d}^3x\; \kappa_\xi^3(\vec{x})$$

Ground State — Variationally

Functional Variation

minimization of the energy $E_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi]$ for fixed numbers of particles $N_1, ..., N_\Xi$ gives the ground state density profile

- **chemical potentials**: implement constraints on the particle numbers via a set of Lagrange multipliers $\mu_1, ..., \mu_\Xi$
- unconstraint minimization of the transformed energy functional

$$F_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi] = E_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi] - \sum_{\xi=1}^{\Xi} \mu_\xi N[\kappa_\xi]$$
$$= \int \mathrm{d}^3x \; \mathcal{F}_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi](\vec{x})$$

- stationary points of the energy density are solutions of the Euler-Lagrange equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \kappa_\xi(\vec{x})} \mathcal{F}_\Xi[\kappa_1, ..., \kappa_\Xi](\vec{x}) = 0 \;, \quad \forall \xi$$

- since $\mathcal{F}_\Xi$ is local (does not depend on gradients) the ground state has to minimize $\mathcal{F}_\Xi$ for each $\vec{x}$

Recipe

ground-state densities at some $\vec{x}$ are given by the minimum of the transformed energy density $\mathcal{F}_\Xi[\kappa_1, ...\kappa_\Xi](\vec{x})$ for this $\vec{x}$

Structure of a Trapped Degenerate Two-Component Fermi Gas

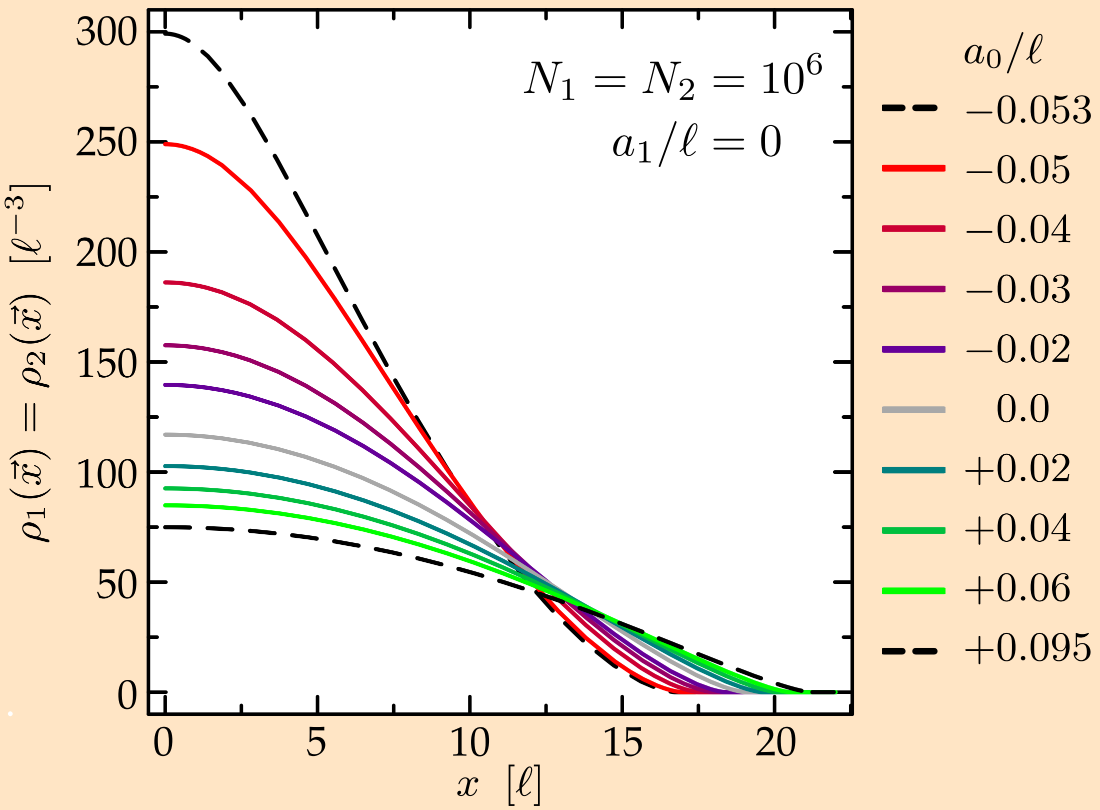
- **Energy Landscapes & Density Profiles**
- **Mean-Field Induced Collapse**
- **Component Separation**
- **Phase Diagram**

Density Profiles

- assume a spherical symmetric parabolic trapping potential

$$U(\vec{x}) = \frac{m\omega^2}{2}\, x^2 = \frac{1}{2m\ell^4}\, x^2$$

- determine the densities for μ_1, μ_2 chosen such that the desired particle numbers are reproduced



- $a_0 > 0$: repulsive interactions flatten the density profile
- $a_0 < 0$: attractive interactions enhance the central density
- outside a certain range of scattering lengths a_0 no solutions of this type exist anymore

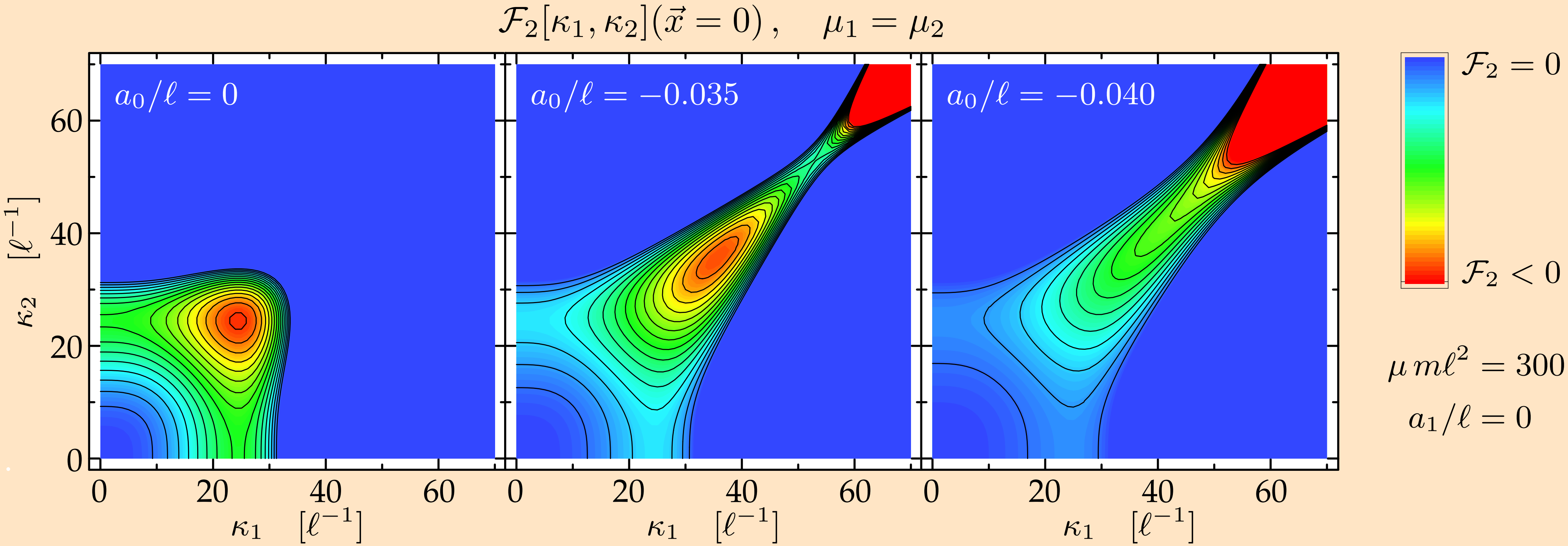
for a typical trap with $\ell = 1\,\mu\mathrm{m}$:

$$a_0 = 200\, a_{\text{Bohr}} \quad\rightarrow\quad a_0/\ell = 0.01$$

$$a_0 = 2000\, a_{\text{Bohr}} \quad\rightarrow\quad a_0/\ell = 0.1$$

Two-Component Fermi Gas

Energy-Density Landscape: $a_0 < 0$



- minimum of $\mathcal{F}_2$ is only local for attractive interactions ($a_0 < 0$ or $a_1 < 0$)
- NB: physically the state is metastable for all signs of the scattering lengths
- local minimum vanishes if the attractive s-wave interaction exceeds a critical strength

attractive interactions can induce a **collapse** of the Fermi gas towards high densities

Two-Component Fermi Gas

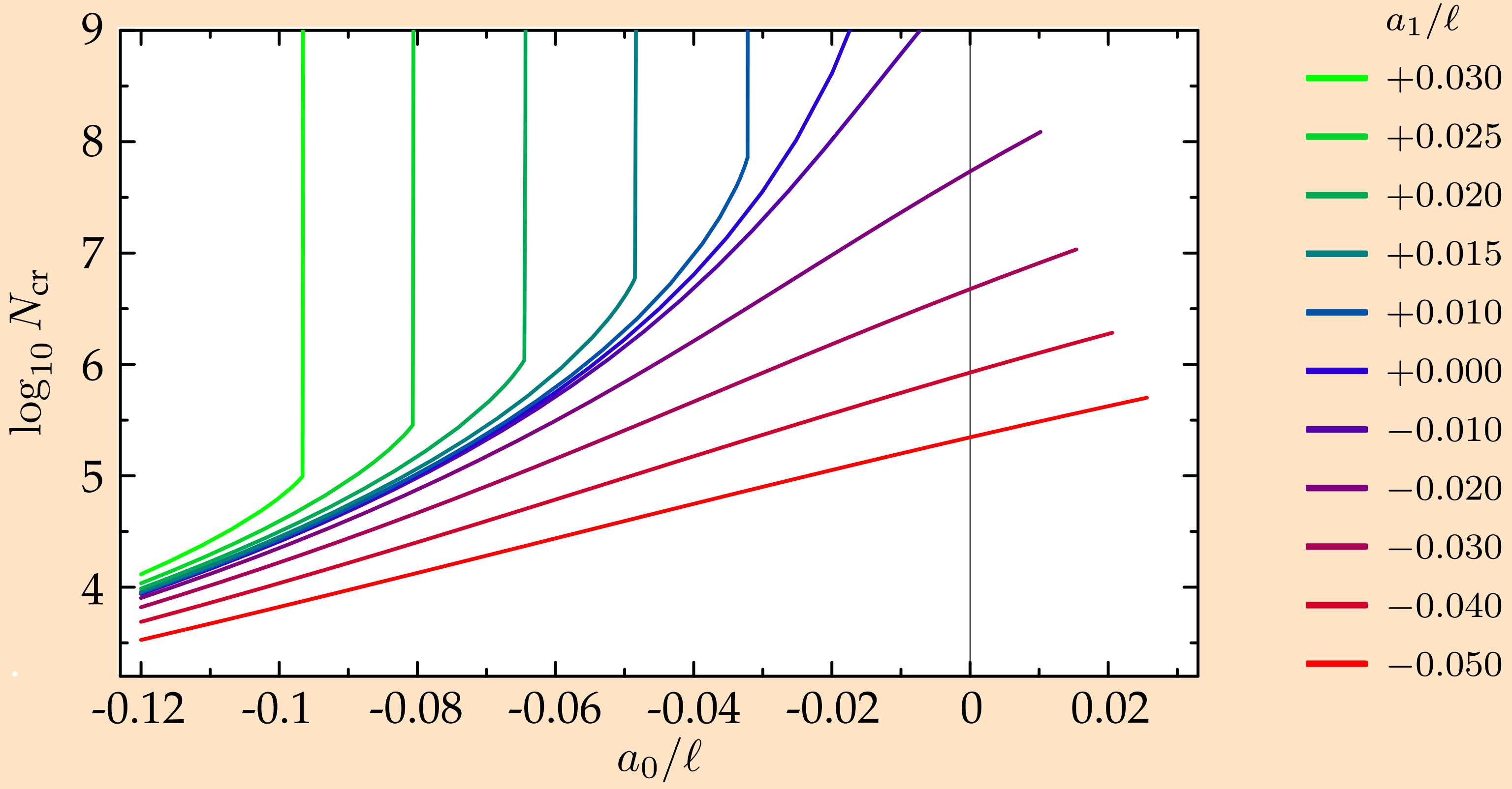
Collapse — Critical Particle Number

- assume parabolic trapping potential with mean oscillator length ℓ
- obtain the density profile for the critical chemical potential μ_{cr} and calculate N_{cr}

abs. stabilization due to p-wave repulsion $a_1/|a_0| > 2/(3\pi^{2/3})$

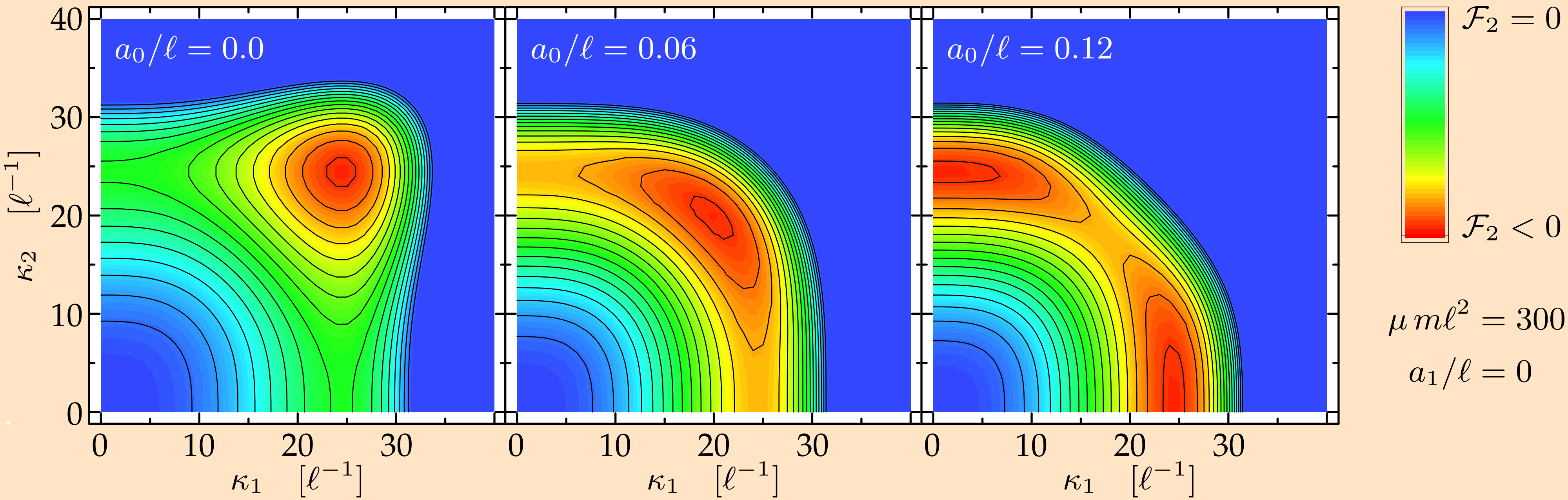
p-wave attraction lowers critical particle number substantially

p-wave induced collapse and interference with separation



Energy-Density Landscape: $a_0 > 0$

$\mathcal{F}_2[\kappa_1, \kappa_2](\vec{x} = 0)\ , \quad \mu_1 = \mu_2$



$\mu\, m \ell^2 = 300$

$a_1/\ell = 0$

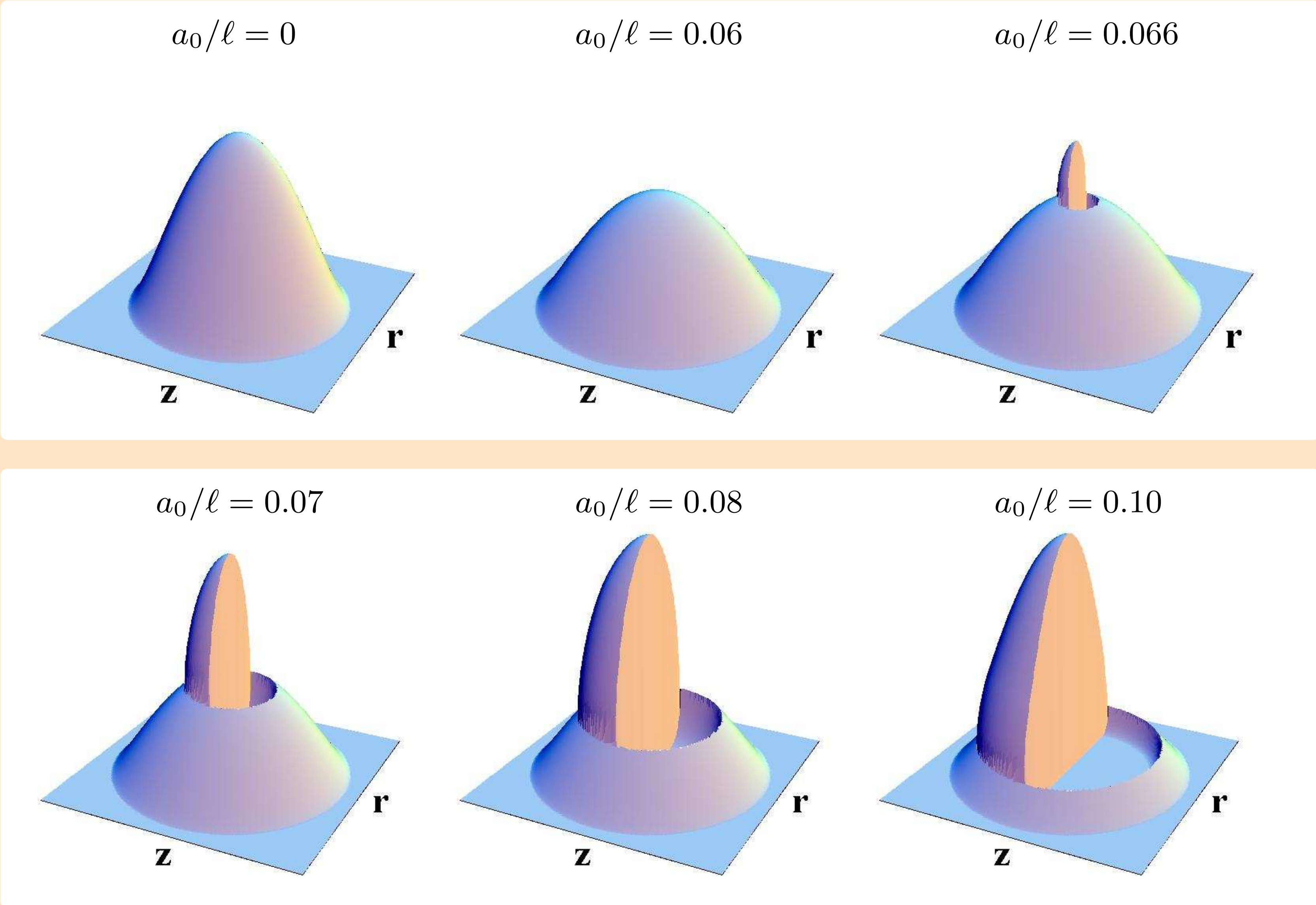
- **overlapping configuration**: for moderate repulsive s-wave interactions a unique minimum exists at $\kappa_1 = \kappa_2$
- **separation**: beyond a critical interaction strength two separate minima emerge at

$$\kappa_1 = 0,\ \kappa_2 > 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \kappa_1 > 0,\ \kappa_2 = 0$$

repulsive interactions can induce a spatial **separation** of the two components

Separation — Density Distributions

$$\rho_1(r,z) = \rho_2(r,-z)$$



$N_1 = N_2 = 10^7$

$a_1/\ell = 0$

Two-Component Fermi Gas

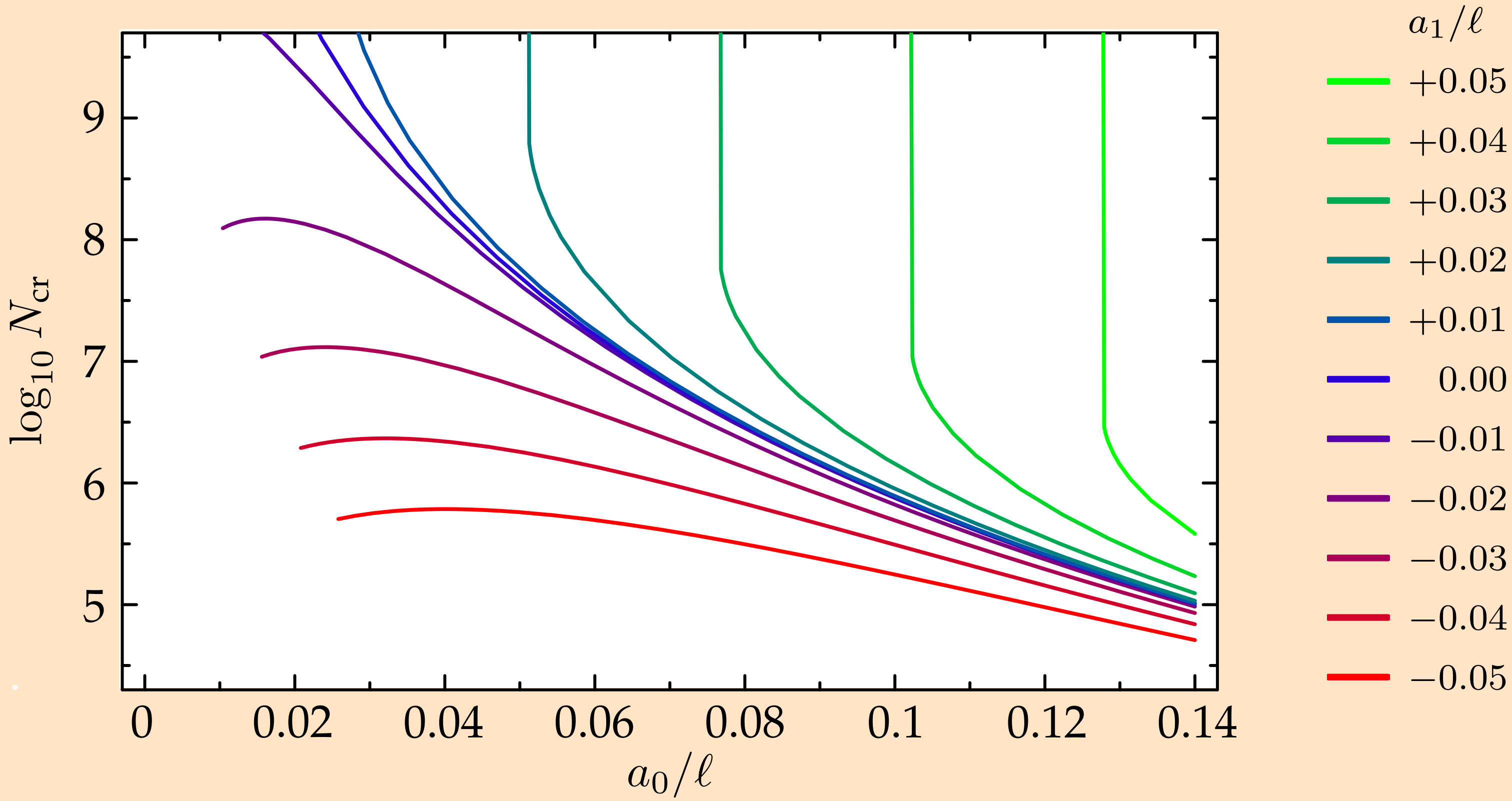
Separation — Critical Particle Number

- assume parabolic trapping potential with mean oscillator length ℓ
- obtain the density profile for the critical chemical potential μ_{cr} and calculate N_{cr}

interference with collapse induced by p-wave attraction

p-wave attraction lowers critical particle number substantially

abs. stabilization due to p-wave repulsion $a_1/a_0 > 2^{4/3}/(3\pi^{2/3})$

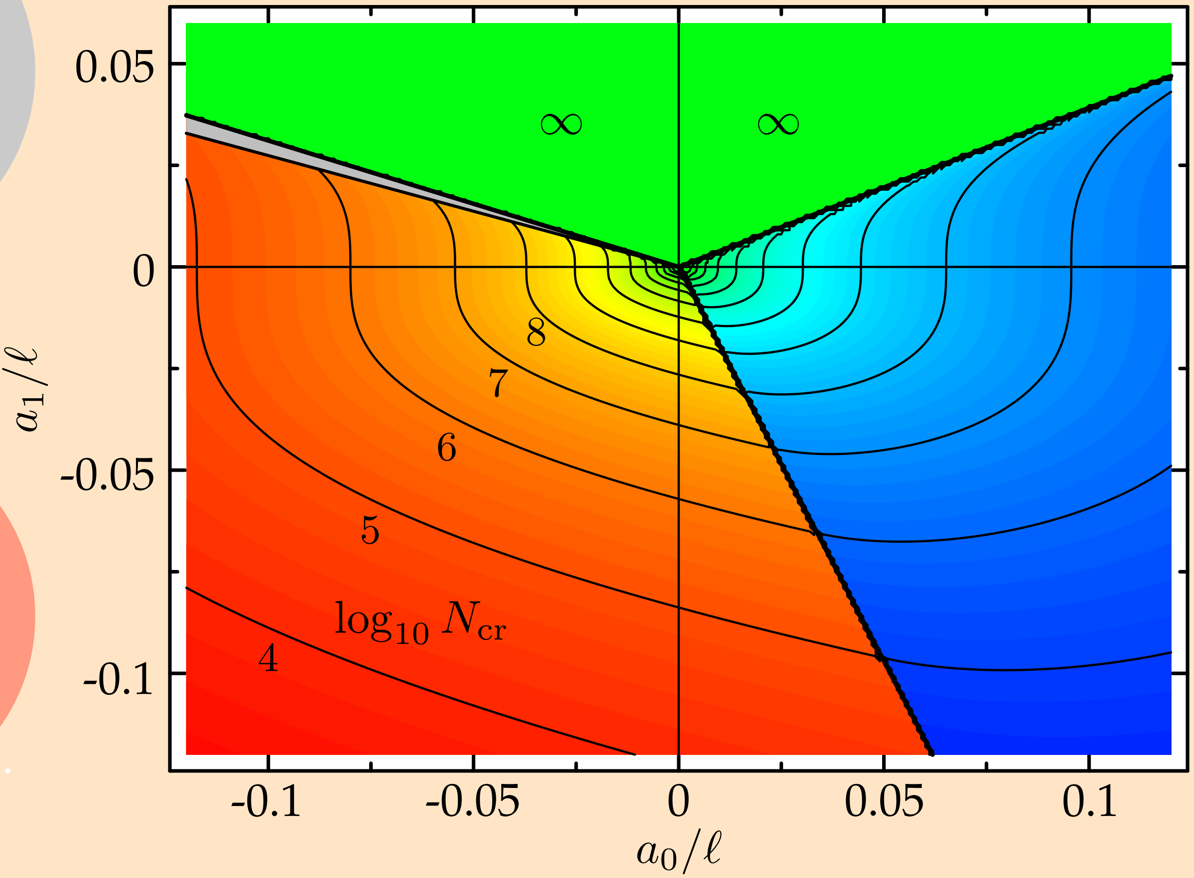


Two-Component Fermi Gas

Stability Map

overlapping conf. is stable for all particle numbers

p-wave stabilized high-density phase above N_{cr}



components separate above critical particle number

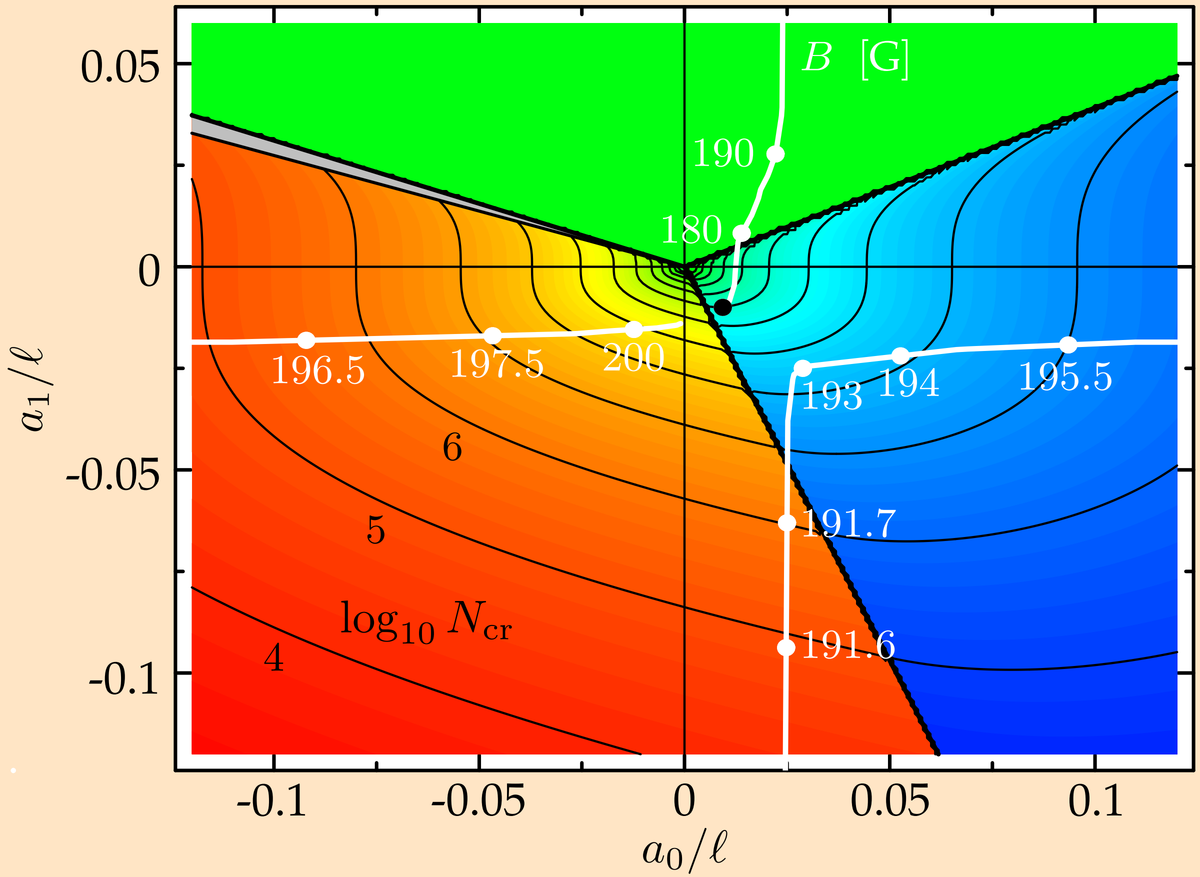
mean-field collapse above critical particle number

Stability Map & Feshbach Resonances

- **Feshbach resonances** allow to tune the strength of the atom-atom interaction (scattering lengths) via an external magnetic field

- simultaneous s- and p-wave Feshbach resonance predicted for a two-component ^{40}K system with $F = \frac{9}{2}$, $m_F = -\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{7}{2}$

  [J. Bohn, Phys. Rev. A61 (2000) 053409]



Summary

Strategy

- developed a simple framework to describe interacting degenerate quantum gases
- effective contact interaction + mean-field states + Thomas-Fermi approximation $\rightarrow$ energy functional
- investigated the influence of s- and p-wave interactions on structure and stability of degenerate Fermi gases

Results

- s- and p-wave interactions have strong influence on the density profiles and the stability of the gas
- **collapse**: attractive interactions can induce a collapse of the dilute gas towards high densities
- **separation**: repulsive interactions can cause a spatial separation of the different components
- in all cases a complex interplay between s- and p-wave interactions is observed

...have a look at
http://theory.gsi.de/~trap