Hydrodynamic Properties of the Unitary Fermi Gas

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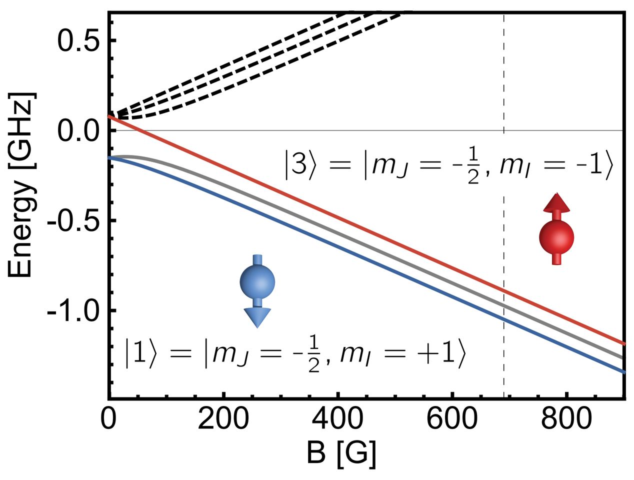
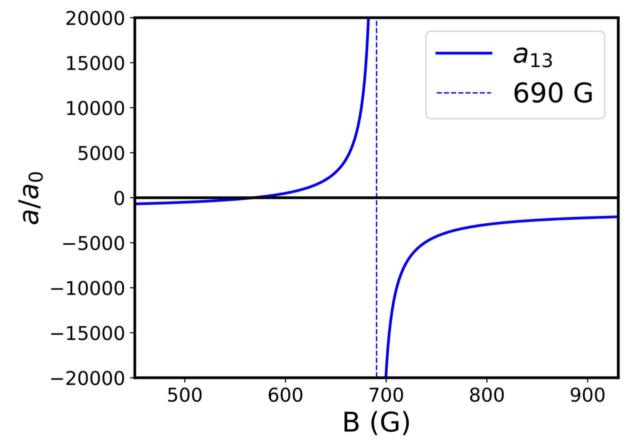
Unitary Fermi Gas in a Box Potential

Unitary Fermi Gas

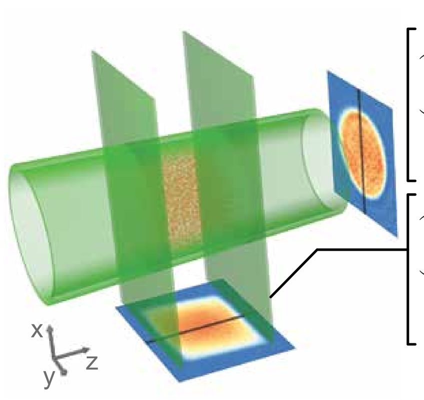
- Strongly-interacting fermion systems - difficult to analyze a priori
- Relevant to systems ranging from neutron stars to high-T_c superconductors
- Unitary Fermi gas is scale-invariant
- Realize unitary with $|1\rangle - |3\rangle$ Feshbach resonance in ^{6}Li
- Evaporatively cool spin mixture to below T_F

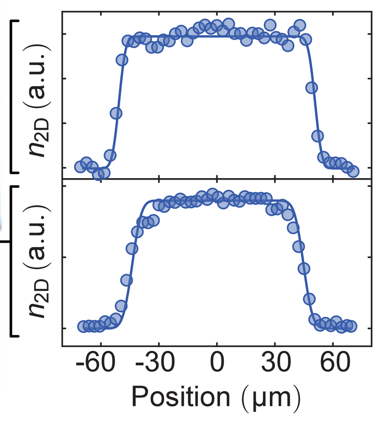




Box Potential [1]

- Hollow blue-detuned beams realize (quasi flat potential)
- Reduces influence of trap averaging & targets smaller range of densities
- Residual harmonic trap in axial dimension allows momentum-space imaging

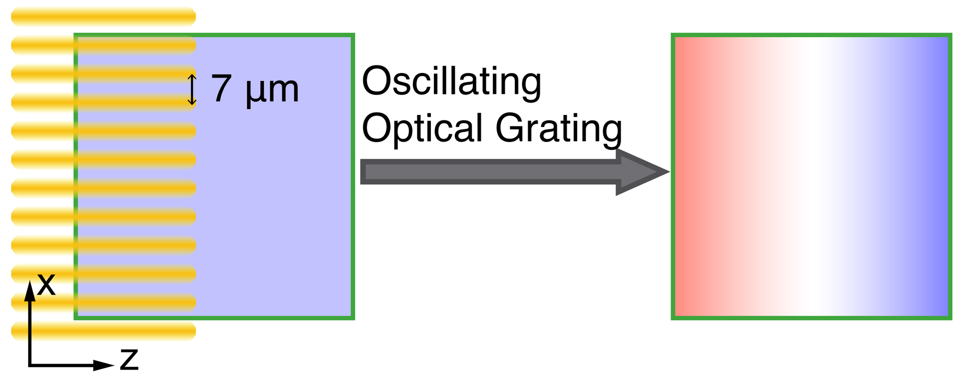


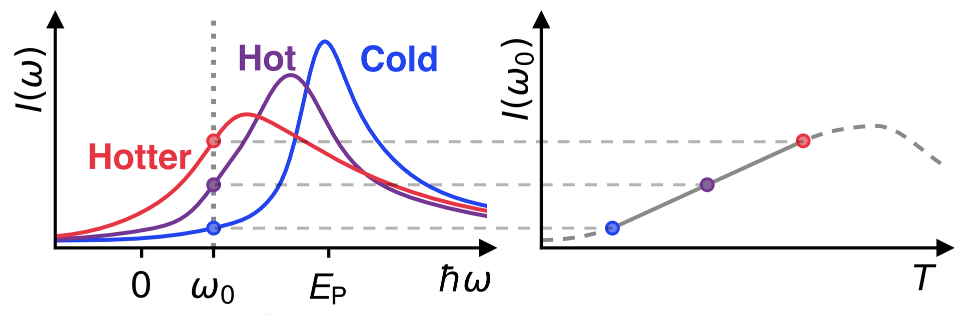


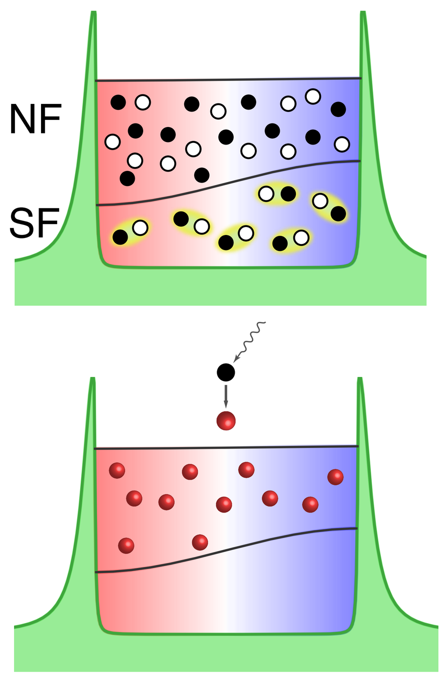
Temperature Response – Second Sound [3]

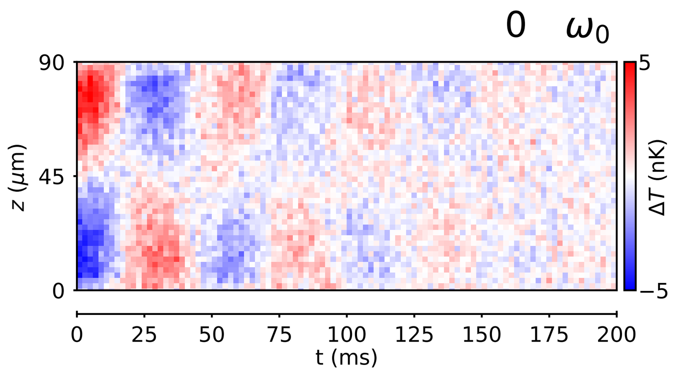
Second Sound

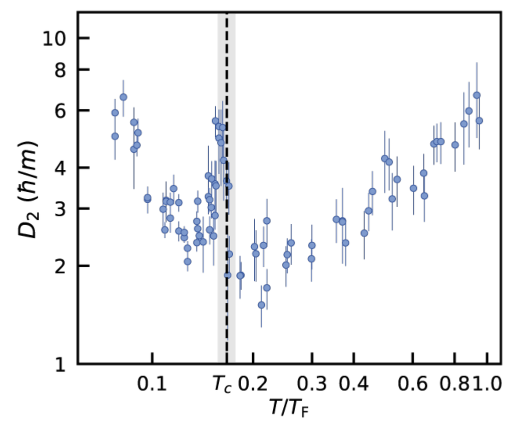
- Temperature oscillations: out-of-phase oscillations of normal and superfluid phase
- Excite oscillations by driving high-frequency sound waves to locally heat the gas
- Measure temperature locally using RF spectroscopy
- Second sound is only present below the superfluid transition temperature
- Damping rate of second sound gives thermal conductivity

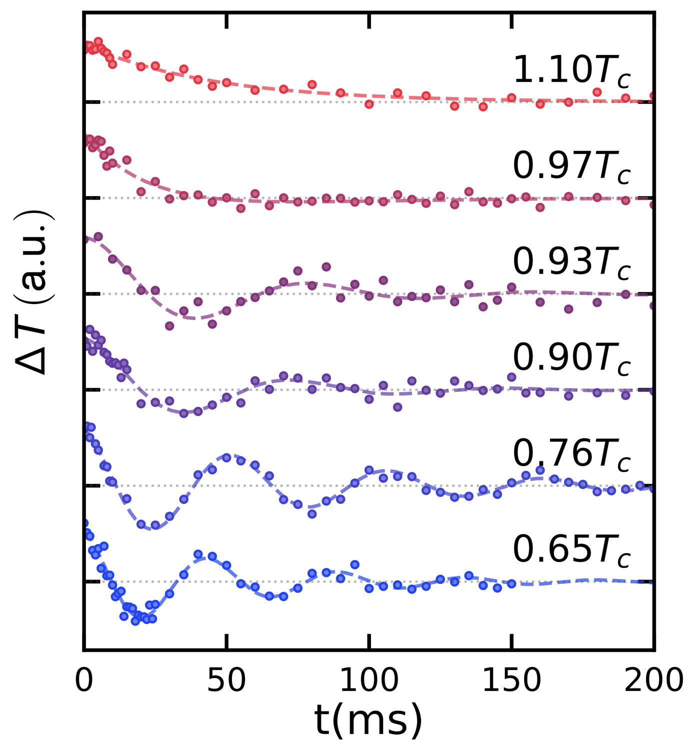












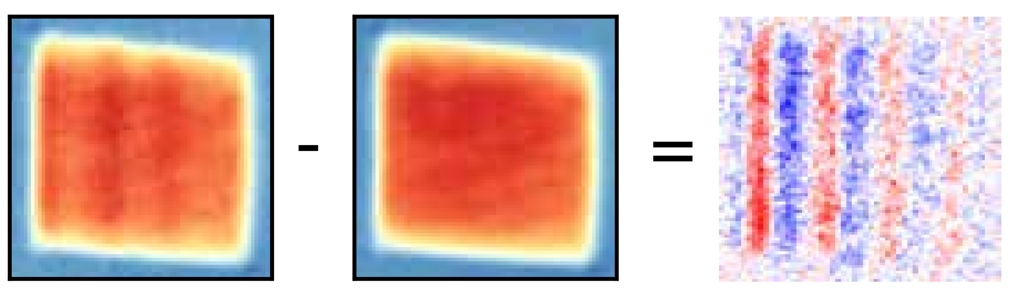
Density Response – First Sound [2]

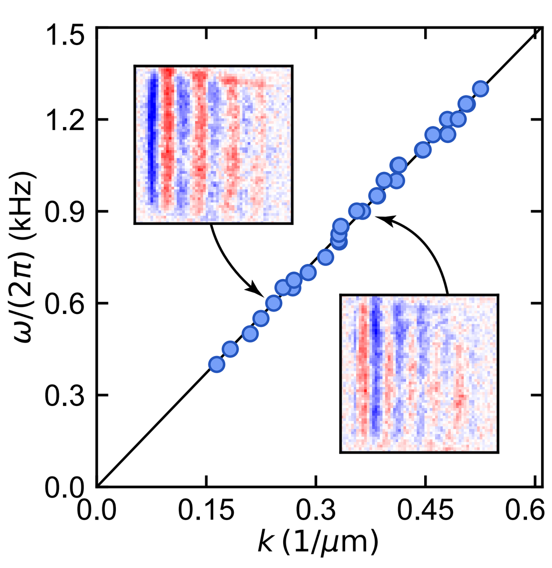
First Sound

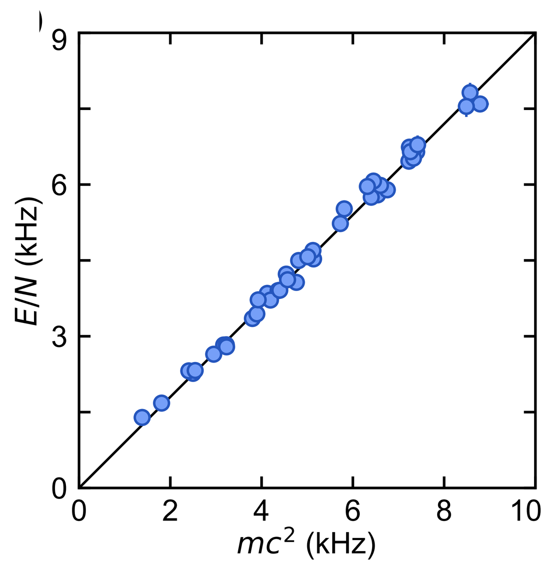
- Density oscillations: in-phase oscillation of normal and superfluid phase
- Excite by shaking box walls
- Image density waves in-situ – extract wavevector k for a given ω to get c
- Speed of sound in scale-invariant system given by system energy

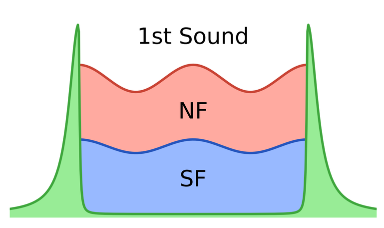
$$mc^2 = \frac{10}{9}\frac{E}{N}$$

- Agrees with experiment results

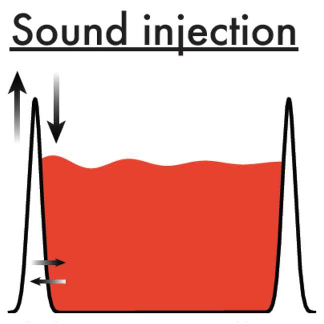






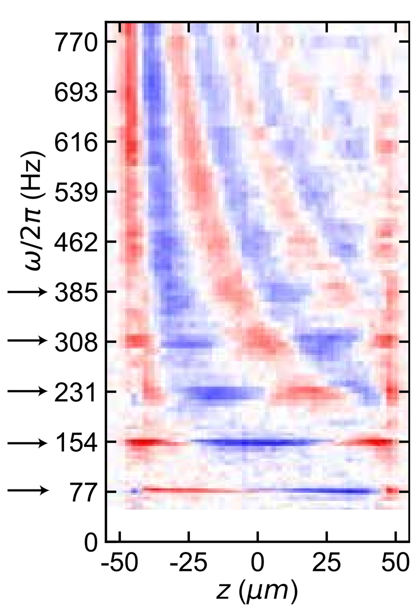


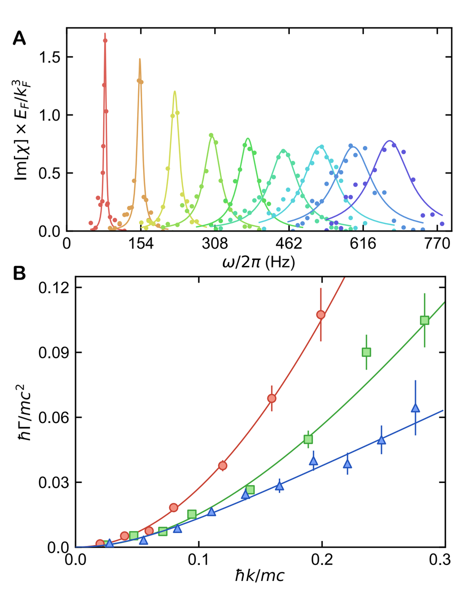
Sound injection

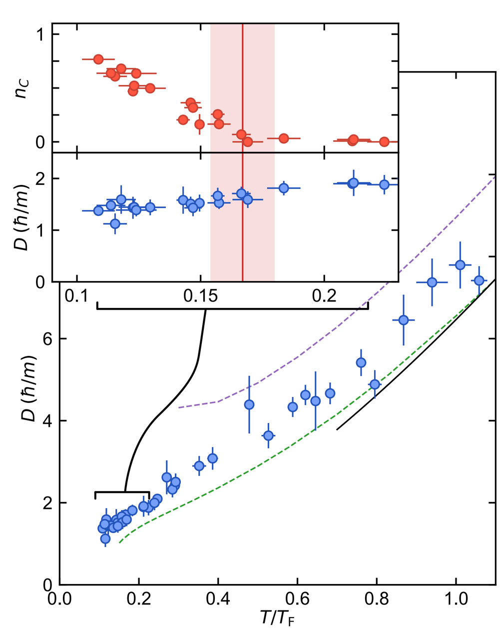


Resonant Modes and Dissipation

- Sound speed constrained by scale invariance, but dissipation is not
- Hydrodynamics predicts damping rate $\Gamma \propto k^2$, with proportionality constant D_s, the sound diffusivity
- D_s depends on shear viscosity and thermal conductivity
- Measure damping vs. k using width of resonant box modes – extract D_s



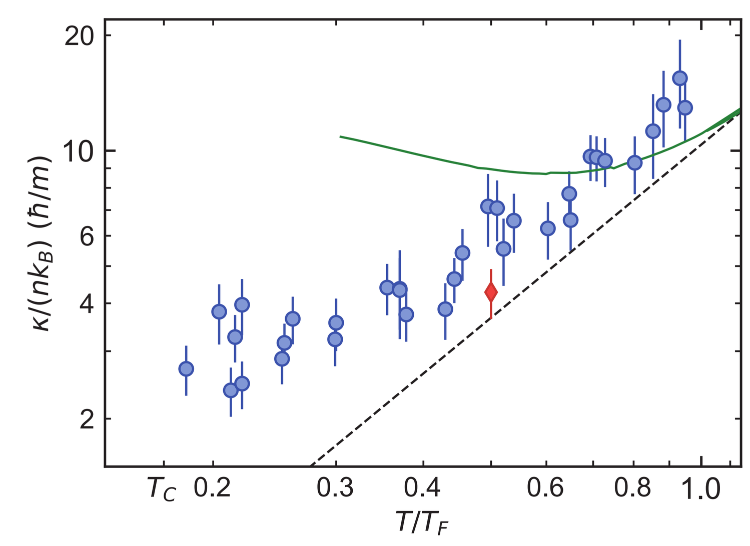


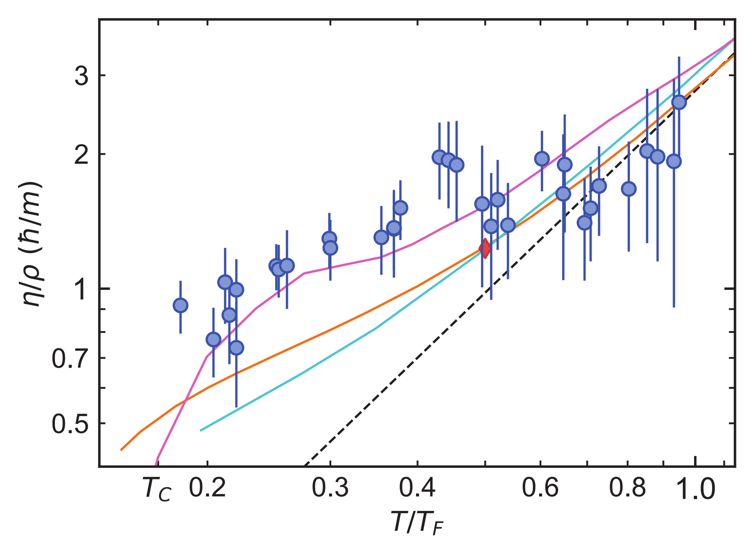


Hydrodynamics - Transport Properties

Hydrodynamic Quantities

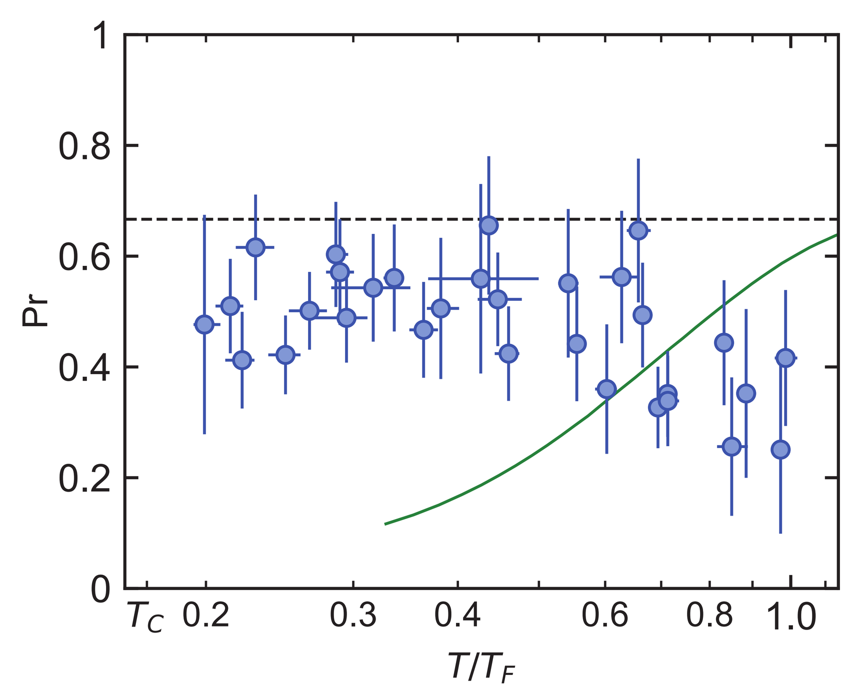
- Hydrodynamic quantities above T_c: shear viscosity η and thermal conductivity κ
- Bulk viscosity vanishes for scale-invariant systems; below T_c, superfluidity density is conserved
- First sound dissipation given by κ and η; second sound dissipation by κ and c_P
- Together with equation of state [4], first and second sound give η and ρ above T_c





Results

- Viscosity in reasonable agreement with prior results and theory
- Thermal conductivity differs strongly from theory predictions near T_c
- Prandtl number $\frac{c_P\eta}{\kappa}$, ratio of momentum to thermal diffusivity, remains close to typical $2/3$ value for gases



Red diamond [5], green line [6], pink line [7], cyan line [8], orange line [9]

References

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