

We present the first comprehensive study of few identical bosons and bosonic-fermionic mixture in function of the two body scattering length a_0 , effective range r_0 and thre-bosons binding energy B_3 . Employing a spin-independent interaction among all the particles, we show the existence of a minimum effective range \bar{r}_0 required to support bound states in 2-fermions n-bosons systems ($F(2)B(n)$ and $F_1(2)F_2(2)B(n)$). \bar{r}_0 results to be always finite and dependent both from the number of bosons in S-shell and the ratio between two and three-body Efimov scales ($a_0 B_3$).

This study has several implications not only in atomic physics, where the interaction between He atoms is fined tuned close to unitarity, but also in nuclear physics where it proofs that a contact interaction can not effectively describe a P-wave bound systems (E.g. 6He).

PACS numbers:

INTRODUCTION

The stability of a mixture of ${}^{40}K$ fermions and ${}^{87}Rb$ bosons¹ is known to depend on the number of atoms in the system (experiment: [?] and theoretical analysis: [?]). An analogous nuclear behavior is suggestive, as the atomic scattering lengths, $a_{BB} \sim -20$ nm and $a_{BF} \sim 5.2$ nm, have the ration as the singlet and triplet nucleon-nucleon counterparts, respectively.

The contact theory and examples All systems whose constituent's de Broglie wavelength λ is

Known limitations of this EFT cluster theory for 3/2 resonance needs eff range, bosonic atoms, ${}^{16}O$, nuclear spectrum,

The universal system A momentum-independent zero-range theory does not predict key features of these exemplary systems. These features, *e.g.*, stable bound states, are related to wave functions of mixed spatial symmetry. This is a consequence of the number of particles, which is larger than the number of internally accessible degrees of freedom for all the given examples. Therefore, the internal ((iso)spin, flavour, colour, *etc.*) state is of mixed symmetry which implies the same for the spatial component, because both must combine to a totally anti-symmetric wave function for indistinguishable particles.

description of ABCD..Z, Why we use e3=3/4 etc... how ABABCD is telated to 6Li , neutrons - nuclei - quarks - Lnnn - pnnn. State mass. (malik)
do we need r0;0 at LO? or P-wave?

THEORY AND METHODS

Pionless - regulator - effective range - fitting, cut-off behaviour, SVM,

effective range behaviour In [?] was demonstrated that the effective range of a square well is

$$r_0 = 2\left[R - \frac{R^2}{a} + \frac{R^3}{3a^2}\right] \quad (1)$$

where R is the range of the square well. We expect similar result where the range of the gaussian is $1/\lambda$:

$$\frac{r_0}{a} = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda a} + \frac{\beta}{(\lambda a)^2} + \frac{\gamma}{(\lambda a)^3}. \quad (2)$$

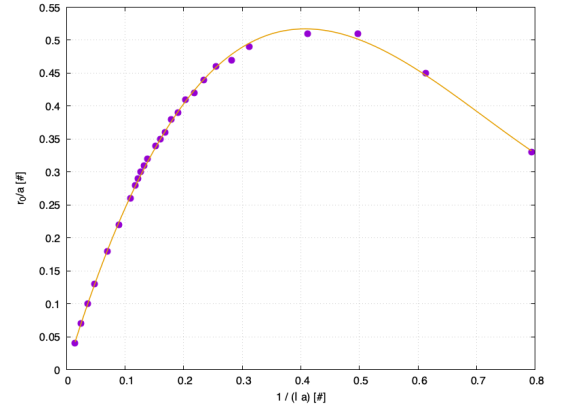


FIG. 1: Effective range behaviour with respect to the cut-off λ . The parameters α , β , and γ in equation 2 are respectively 2.9, -5.0, and 2.4. those number are of order ~ 1 as expected.

The inter-cluster potential In order to study the large- N limit, we develop a model inspired by the resonating-group formalism ([?],[?]). That entails the assumption of a frozen A -body core whose spatially symmetric wave function we parametrize with a single parameter a via

$$\phi_A := e^{-\frac{a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^A (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_A)^2}; \quad \begin{matrix} \mathbf{r}_i & : & \text{single-particle coordinates} \\ \mathbf{R}_A & : & \text{core centre of mass} \end{matrix} \quad (3)$$

¹ In the remainder, $B_{n_B} F_{n_F}$ refers to a system of n_B distinguishable bosons and n_F indistinguishable (fermi) particles.

The system is thereby reduced to only three degrees of freedom, namely the relative distance between core and the odd particle. The respective equation of motion reads in terms of the effective mass μ , the relative kinetic energy E between core and odd particle:

$$\int \left\{ \phi_A^* \left(-\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla_R^2 - E + \mathcal{V}_{A,A+1} \right) \mathcal{A} [\phi_A \psi(\mathbf{R})] \right\} d\mathbf{r}_{1\dots A} = 0 . \quad (4)$$

Antisymmetrization is required between two particles only, $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{1} - P_{A,A+1}$, and the interaction term is given

by

$$\mathcal{V}_{A,A+1} = C_0(\Lambda) \sum_{i < j}^X \delta_\Lambda^{(3)}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j) + D_1(\Lambda) \sum_{\substack{i < j < k \\ \text{cyclic}}}^X \delta_\Lambda^{(3)}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j) \delta_\Lambda^{(3)}(\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_k) . \quad (5)$$

The integration in (4) yields a three-dimensional Schrödinger equation with a non-local potential

$$\left(-\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla_R^2 - E \right) \psi(\mathbf{R}) + \sum_{n=1}^3 \eta_n e^{-\kappa_n \mathbf{R}^2} \psi(\mathbf{R}) - \sum_{n=1}^4 \zeta_n \int \left\{ \mathcal{O}_n e^{-\alpha_n \mathbf{R}^2 - \beta_n \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{R}' - \gamma_n \mathbf{R}'^2} \right\} \psi(\mathbf{R}') d\mathbf{R}' = 0 . \quad (6)$$

The coefficients α, \dots, κ are functions of the number of core particles A , the core size a , the interaction regulator Λ , and the single-particle mass m , and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_1 &= -\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} \nabla_R^2 - E \\ &\rightarrow -\frac{\hbar}{2\mu} (4\alpha_1^2 \mathbf{R}^2 + \beta_1^2 \mathbf{R}'^2 + 4\alpha_1 \beta_1 \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{R}' - 2\alpha_1) - E , \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

while $\mathcal{O}_{2,3,4} = \mathbb{1}$. The sign (+) of the first sum – the direct interaction – is that of the microscopic LEC. In contrast, the second, non-local part reverts the sign. For example, the effect of an attractive 2-body potential becomes a repulsive contribution due to antisymmetrization in this term.

A few comments are in order. Firstly, $\zeta_{1\dots 4} = 0$ if $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{1}$, *i.e.*, the inter-cluster potential is local. The first non-local term encodes the so-called exchange interaction. It is non-zero even in the absence of inter-particle forces. The two- and three-body contact forces affect the inter-cluster potential structurally in the same way. However, the respective coefficients differ significantly in their dependence on A, a and Λ . It is the combination of both, the two- and three-body terms, which results in the changing character of the interaction, the formation of attractive and repulsive regions, and thereby the possibility to bind the odd particle to the core. We postpone a detailed analysis of the sensitivity of the inter-cluster potential, for now, and continue with the discussion of the emerging spectrum of (6).

RESULTS

Graphics P-wave binding, say what is L^* and that depend on N , the analytical form will benchmark it.

Graphics L^* vs N , analytical go beyond and tell us what happens.

L^* increases with $E3/E2$, Unitary limit (is or not bound if $a2 \rightarrow 0$ inf?). why a finite L^* where it is?

not analyzed mass dependence. (can we do it in analytical bla.bla.)

Stabilization correlated with 2-body interaction details
We found the stability of the

Nuclear case

Nuclear graphics. From 6Li to 8Be, Order of states of P-wave, to oxygen, correct decay modes, $L^*(8\text{Be})$; $L^*(6\text{Li})$

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Stabilization mechanism $r0$ vs $a1$, perturbative pole motion ?

TO DO:

$a1$ vs $r0$
 $N \rightarrow 0$ inf
mass $\rightarrow 0$ inf

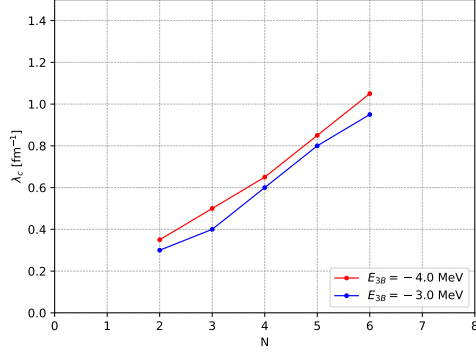


FIG. 2:

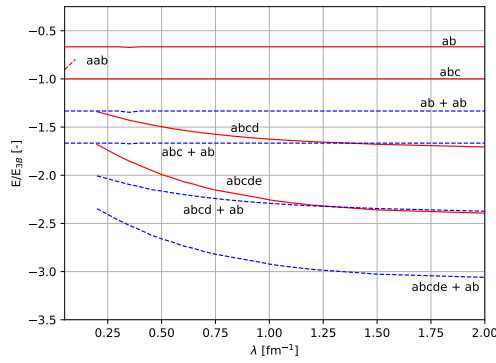


FIG. 3:

APPENDIX: INTER-CLUSTER POTENTIAL

APPENDIX: BREAKING SCALES

The breaking scale of the theory of a given p-wave system of $A+1$ particles is the smallest scale present in the system, however, the cut-off used to extrapolate results should be chosen to be at least of the order of the hardest scale, usually given by the binding of the first symmetric subsystem. The momentum scales of each system are the two-body scattering length which is unnaturally large $\aleph = 1/a$ and the many body momentum of each subsystem $M_n = \sqrt{m_N \frac{B_n}{n}}$ with $n \leq A$ the number of particle in the system. In essence, since \aleph is usually the softer scale and M_n with $n = A$ id the harder soft-scale which

fixes the minimal reasonable cut off of the theory. In table ?? are listed the breaking scales and the critical λ for different systems.

System	\aleph	λ_c^{1+1}	M_2	λ_c^{2+1}	M_3	λ_c^{3+1}	M_4	λ_c^{4+1}	M_5
$E_3 = 3, E_2 = 1$	0.15	-	0.11	0.3	0.16	0.4	0.20	0.60	0.2
$E_3 = 4, E_2 = 1$	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.3	0.18	0.50	0.23	0.65	0.2
$E_3 = 1.5, E_2 = 1$	0.15	-	0.11	-	0.09	-	0.12	-	0.1
Nuclear	0.22	-	0.16	0.55	0.26	0.75	0.34	0.95	-
$E_3 = 1, E_2 = 0$	0	-	0	0.1	0.09	0.5	0.16	0.7	0.2

TABLE I: Defining parameters of the effective potential between a Gaussian A -body core, characterized via the width a (3), and one *odd* particle (see (6)). The 2- and 3-body LECs C_0^Λ and D_1^Λ are calibrated to a 2- and 3-body symmetric bound state (see table ??). $A' = A - 1, A'' = A - 2, \dots$. The coefficients η_i, ζ_i **do** consider non-zero interacting pair and triplet contributions from $\sum_{i < A}$ and $\sum_{j < A-1}^{i < A}$ but **not** $(-1)^p$.

i	η_i	κ_i
1	$8 C_0^\Lambda \frac{A'}{\left(4 + \frac{A'}{A} \frac{\Lambda^2}{a}\right)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{A\Lambda^2}{4A + A' \frac{\Lambda^2}{a}}$
2	$\frac{32 D_1^\Lambda a^3 A'' A'}{(16a^2 A + 4a(3A-1)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{\Lambda^2(4a^2 A + 2aA\Lambda^2)}{16a^2 A + 4a(3A''+5)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4}$
3	$\frac{32 D_1^\Lambda A'' A'}{\left(\frac{(4a + \Lambda^2)(4aA + A''\Lambda^2)}{a^2 A}\right)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{2aA\Lambda^2}{4aA + A''\Lambda^2}$
n	ζ_i	α_n
1	$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\left(\frac{A'(A+1)^2}{aA^3}\right)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{a(A^3 + A)}{2A'(A+1)^2}$
2	$\frac{8C_0^\Lambda a^3 A' A^{9/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (A+1)^3 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{aA(4a(A^2+1) + (3A^2 + A+2)\Lambda^2)}{2(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$
3	$\frac{32 D_1^\Lambda A'' A' (aA)^{9/2}}{\pi^{3/2} (A+1)^3 (16a^2 A' + 4a(3A-4)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{aA(16a^2(A^2+1) + 4a(5A^2 + A+4)\Lambda^2 + (5A^2 + 2A+3)\Lambda^4)}{2(A+1)^2 (16a^2 A' + 4a(3A-4)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4)}$
4	$\frac{32 D_1^\Lambda A'' A'}{\pi^{3/2} \left(\frac{(A+1)^2 (4a + \Lambda^2)(4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}{a^3 A^3}\right)^{3/2}}$	$\frac{aA(4a(A^2+1) + (5A^2 + 2A+3)\Lambda^2)}{2(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$
n	β_n	γ_n
1	$\frac{2aA^2}{A'(A+1)^2}$	$\frac{a(A^3 + A)}{2A'(A+1)^2}$
2	$\frac{4aA^2(2a + \Lambda^2)}{(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$	$\frac{aA(4a(A^2+1) + (A^2 - A+2)\Lambda^2)}{2(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$
3	$\frac{2aA^2(16a^2 + 16a\Lambda^2 + 3\Lambda^4)}{(A+1)^2 (16a^2 A' + 4a(3A-4)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4)}$	$\frac{aA(16a^2(A^2+1) + 4a(3A^2 - A+4)\Lambda^2 + (A^2 - 2A+3)\Lambda^4)}{2(A+1)^2 (16a^2 A' + 4a(3A-4)\Lambda^2 + A''\Lambda^4)}$
4	$\frac{2aA^2(4a + 3\Lambda^2)}{(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$	$\frac{aA(4a(A^2+1) + (A^2 - 2A+3)\Lambda^2)}{2(A+1)^2 (4aA' + A''\Lambda^2)}$