Strong magnetic fields and contact interactions in few-fermion systems

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Technical manual detailing the implementation of a variational solution of the non-relativistic few-body problem in an external, i.e., static magnetic field.

.. The symmetric Gauge

$$oldsymbol{A}_i = rac{B_0}{2}(-y_i,x_i,0)$$

(1)

h The Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ \nabla_i^2 + i \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right) \left(\frac{q_i B_0}{\hbar} \right) L_i^z + \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right) \left(\frac{q_i B_0}{\hbar} \right)^2 \frac{1}{4} \left(x_i^2 + y_i^2 \right) - g_i \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right) \left(\frac{q_i B_0}{\hbar} \right) \sigma_{z_i} \right\}$$
(2)

$$+ \sum_{i < j}^{N} \left[C_a + C_b (\sigma_i^+ \sigma_j^- + \sigma_i^- \sigma_j^+ - \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z) \right] e^{-\frac{\Lambda^2}{4} (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)^2} + \sum_{\text{cyc. } i < j < k} D \cdot e^{-\frac{\Lambda^2}{4} \left((\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)^2 + (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_k)^2 \right)}$$
(3)

The variational basis

$$|A, \boldsymbol{\lambda}\rangle := e^{-\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{x}^T A_{\boldsymbol{x}} \boldsymbol{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{y}^T A_{\boldsymbol{y}} \boldsymbol{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{z}^T A_{\boldsymbol{z}} \boldsymbol{z}} \cdot \sum_{\alpha}^{|\lambda|} \lambda_{\alpha} \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\text{int}}} C_{\alpha}^n |s_1^n, \dots, s_N^n; t_1^n, \dots, t_N^n \rangle$$

$$(4)$$

The generic matrix element

$$I_{\mathcal{O}}(A', \lambda', A, \lambda; P) := \left\langle A', \lambda' \mid \hat{\mathcal{O}} \otimes \hat{g} \mid \hat{P}(A), \hat{P}(\lambda) \right\rangle = \left\langle A' \mid \hat{\mathcal{O}} \mid \hat{P}(A) \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \lambda' \mid \hat{g} \mid \hat{P}(\lambda) \right\rangle$$
(5)

with $P \in \mathcal{A}$, hence,

$$\hat{P}(A) = T_P^{\mathsf{T}} A T_P := A^P \quad . \tag{6}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}} \in \left\{ \mathbb{1} \; ; \; \boldsymbol{p}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbb{1}_{(3N \times 3N)} \boldsymbol{p} \; ; \; \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i L_i^z \; ; \; \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i (x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2) \; ; \; \sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i \sigma_i^z \; ; \; \sum_{i < j}^{N} e^{-\frac{\Lambda^2}{4} (\boldsymbol{r}_i - \boldsymbol{r}_j)^2} \right\}$$
(7)

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Ŷ	$\left\langle egin{array}{c c} A' & \hat{\mathcal{O}} & \hat{\mathcal{P}}(A) \end{array} ight angle$	$\left\langle egin{array}{c c} egin{array}{c c} \lambda' & \hat{g} & \hat{P}(\lambda) \end{array} ight angle$
$\mathbb{1}:=\mathbb{1}^P_r\cdot\mathbb{1}^P_s$	$\left(\frac{(2\pi)^{3N}}{\det \mathbb{A}_x \det \mathbb{A}_y \det \mathbb{A}_z}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\sum_{lpha,n}^{ \lambda ,N_{ m int}} \lambda_lpha C^n_lpha \left\{ egin{array}{c} s^n; t^n & \hat{P}(s^n); \hat{P}(t^n) \end{array} ight.$
$rac{1}{2}oldsymbol{p}^{T}\mathbb{1}_{3N}oldsymbol{p}=-rac{\hbar^2}{2}oldsymbol{ abla}^{T}\mathbb{1}_{3N}oldsymbol{ abla}$	$\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \mathbb{1}^P_{\boldsymbol{r}} \prod_{c=x,y,z} (A_c)_{im} (\mathbb{A}_c^{-1})_{mn} (A_c^P)_{ni}$	$\mathbb{1}_{S}^{P}$
$\sum_{i=1}^{N} q_i L_i^z = q_i \left(x_i \partial_{y_i} - y_i \partial_{x_i} \right)$	0	$\mathbb{Q}^P_{\boldsymbol{s}} \coloneqq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\alpha,n}^{ \lambda ,N_{\mathrm{int}}} \underbrace{(\hat{P}[\boldsymbol{t}^n])_i}_{=q_{P(i)}} \lambda_\alpha C^n_\alpha \left\langle \; \boldsymbol{s}^n; \boldsymbol{t}^n \; \middle \; \hat{P}(\boldsymbol{s}^n); \hat{P}(\boldsymbol{t}^n) \; \right\rangle$
$\sum_{i=1}^N q_i(\omega_x x_i^2 + \omega_y y_i^2 + \omega_z z_i^2)$	$\mathbb{1}_{\boldsymbol{r}}^{P} \prod_{c=x,y,z} \omega_{c} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mathbb{A}_{c}^{-1})_{ii}$	$\mathbb{Q}_{\boldsymbol{S}}^{P}$
$\sum_{i=1}^N q_i \sigma_i^z$	\mathbb{I}_{r}^{P}	$\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{lpha,n}^{ \lambda ,N_{ m int}} \widehat{\left(\hat{P}[t^n] ight)_i} \stackrel{\left(\hat{P}[s^n] ight)_j}{\left(\hat{P}[s^n] ight)_i} \lambda_lpha C_lpha^n \left\langle egin{array}{c} s^n;t^n & \hat{P}(s^n);\hat{P}(t^n) \end{array} ight)$
$\sum_{i < j}^N e^{-\frac{\Lambda^2}{4} (\boldsymbol{r}_i - \boldsymbol{r}_j)^2}$		$=q_{P(i)} = s_{P(i)}^{\epsilon}$
$\sum_{\text{cyc.}} \sum_{i < j < k} e^{-\frac{\Lambda^2}{4} ((\boldsymbol{r}_i - \boldsymbol{r}_j)^2 + (\boldsymbol{r}_i - \boldsymbol{r}_k)^2)}$		

(8)

$$\mathbb{A}_x = A_x' + A_x^P$$

(6)

with