

Monte Carlo simulations of the unitary Bose gas

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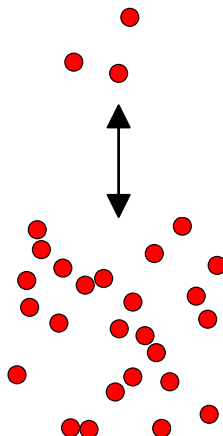
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S. Piatecki & W. Krauth, Efimov-driven phase transitions of the unitary Bose gas, *Nature Communications* **5**, 3503 (2014)

S. Piatecki, The Bose gas at large scattering lengths, PhD thesis (ENS Paris, 2014)

- 1 Unitary bosons
 - Efimov effect (three bosons)
 - Trimers in ultracold atoms
- 2 Path integral Monte Carlo study
 - Three bosons
 - Many-body phase diagram in a trap
 - Homogeneous system (in progress)



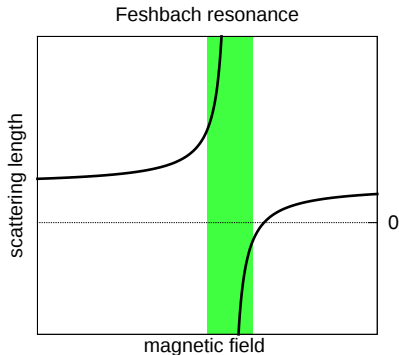
Scattering length

Scattering at low energy (temperature) \Rightarrow scattering length a

Quantum hard spheres of radius $\sigma \Rightarrow a = 2\sigma$

Attractive square well potential $\Rightarrow a$ can be both positive or negative

Feshbach resonance: tuning a to large values



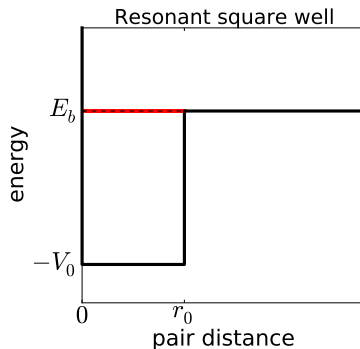
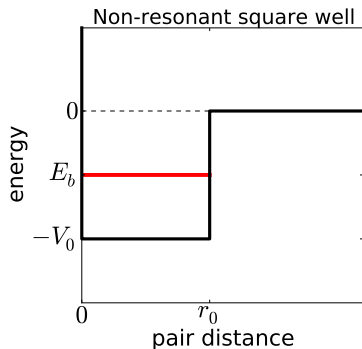
Efimov effect 1/2

Unitary limit: $|a| \rightarrow \infty$ (larger than every other length scale)

a.k.a. **resonant interaction:** pair binding is at its threshold ($E_b \rightarrow 0$)

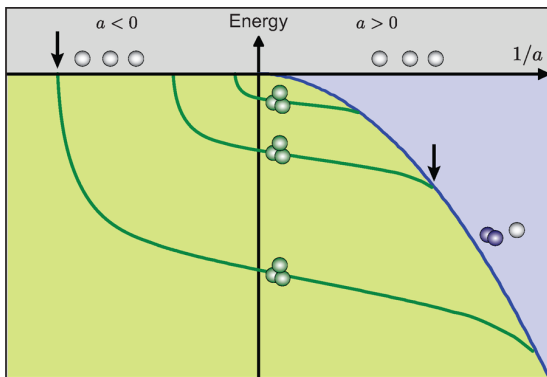
Binding energy of the dimer (if present) is universal for $a \gg r_0$:

$$E_b = -\frac{\hbar^2}{ma^2}$$



Efimov effect 2/2

Three identical bosons at unitarity \Rightarrow **Efimov effect**: infinite number of **trimers** (three-body bound states) even without dimers.



Geometric scaling of trimers
(asymptotically universal for $a \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\text{size}_{n+1} = \lambda \times \text{size}_n$$

$$\text{energy}_{n+1} = \frac{\text{energy}_n}{\lambda^2}$$

$$(\lambda \simeq 22.7)$$

[Ferlino & Grimm, 2010]

Trimers in ultracold atoms

Strongly interacting fermions: many experiments, BEC-BCS crossover.
Strongly interacting bosons: **three-body losses**.

On the good side..

losses provide the indirect observation of the existence of trimers and geometrical scaling:

- identical bosons: first/second resonances (Kraemer 2006, Huang 2014)
- mixtures: up to three resonances (e.g. Tung 2014, with Li-Cs)

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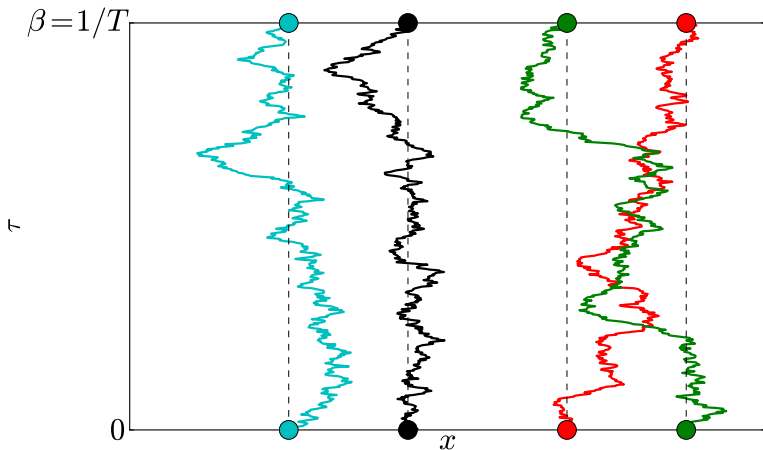
On the not-so-good side..

they lead to a **stability problem**, is it feasible to study unitary bosons?
Experiments at JILA: three-body losses are slow enough, at least to measure the momentum distribution (Makotyn 2014).

Path integral Monte Carlo for the unitary Bose gas

Path integral Monte Carlo

Quantum-classical mapping: one atom \leftrightarrow one path along $\tau \in [0, \beta]$,



Many-body model

Model:

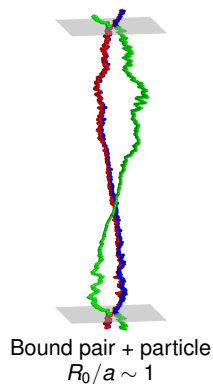
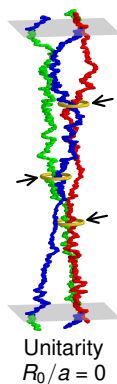
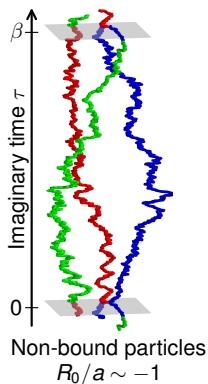
- N bosons at inverse temperature $\beta = 1/T$;
- only thermodynamics, no observation of single states;
- ground state properties for $T \rightarrow 0$;
- resonant two-body interaction (solved exactly, in the zero-range limit);
- three-body cut-off on the hyperradius R :

$$R^2 \equiv \frac{r_{12}^2 + r_{23}^2 + r_{31}^2}{3} \geq R_0^2$$

Checks:

- at high T : 3rd order expansion of the virial equation of state,
- three particles at low T : universal trimer.

Trimer in path integral



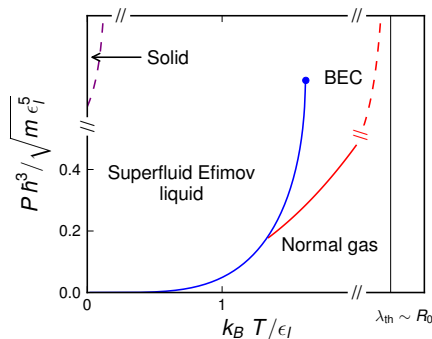
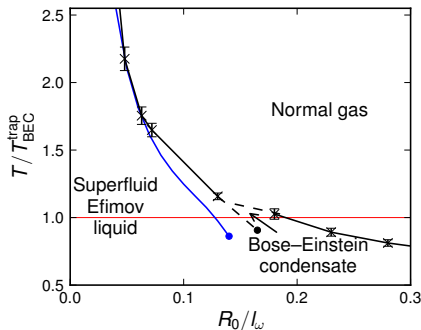
[Piatecki & Krauth, 2014]

(same effect predicted for three DNA strands: Maji, NJP 2010)

Many-body phase diagram

Simulations of trapped system \Rightarrow numerical phase diagram

Simple theoretical model for the liquid-gas transition (incompressible liquid + virial normal gas) matches with MC.



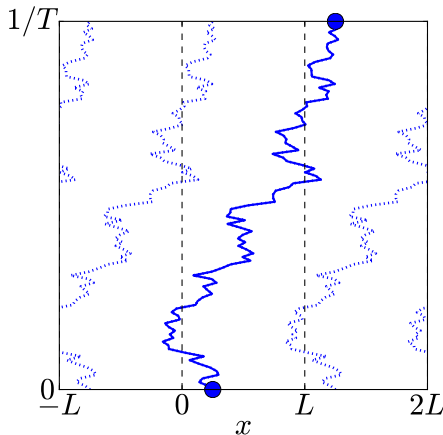
[Piatecki & Krauth, 2014]

Homogeneous system (in progress)

Work in progress: homogeneous periodic box, possible **winding** around the box.

Why making it harder?

- measure superfluid fraction,
- measure momentum distribution,
- precise study of transitions, finite-size scaling, ...



References

- Trimers and universal scaling:
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Kramer *et al.*, *Nature* **440** 315 (2006);
Huang *et al.*, *PRL* **112**, 190401 (2014);
Tung *et al.*, arXiv:1402.5943 (2014);
- Unitary Bose gas:
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Maji *et al.*, *New J. of Phys.* **12**, 083057 (2010);
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