



# Superfluidity in polarized Fermi gases through the BEC–BCS crossover

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## Why cold atom gases?

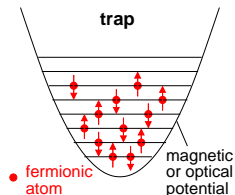
- Explore the limits of many-body theories used in nuclear physics by applying them to systems of cold atoms.
- Atomic clouds can simulate some complicated nuclear systems
- Only one parameter to describe the interaction strength:  $a$  (the scattering length in  $s$ -wave channel):

$$a = a_{bg} \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta B}{B - B_0} \right) \quad (1)$$

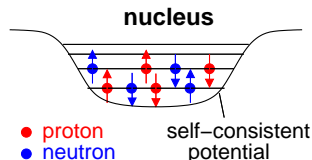
$B$  is the external magnetic field applied to the trapped atomic cloud

- Experiments on cold atoms don't require big and expensive experimental set-up

## From an atomic gas to a nucleus



$$N \sim 10^3 - 10^6 \text{ (3D)}$$
$$T_F = \varepsilon_F/k_B \sim 10^{-6} \text{ K}$$
$$k_F^{-1} \sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$
$$\text{int. range } r \sim 10^{-4} k_F^{-1}$$
$$T_{\text{exp}} \rightarrow 0.1 T_F$$



$$A \sim 10 - 10^2$$
$$T_F \sim 10^{11} \text{ K}$$
$$k_F^{-1} \sim 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$
$$r \sim k_F^{-1}$$

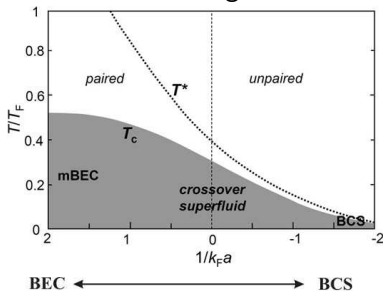
Superfluid  
phase!  
Diluteness

# Phase diagram of the BEC–BCS crossover

BOSONS

Phase diagram

FERMIONS



[R. Grimm, 2007]

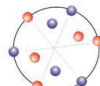
Repulsive  
 ( $a > 0$ )



diatomic molecules



strongly interacting pairs



Cooper pairs

Attractive  
 ( $a < 0$ )



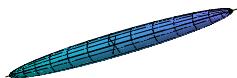
From a Bosonic to a Fermionic behaviour with the same system!

## What kind of systems can be produced?

- Preparing an atomic ( ${}^6\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^{40}\text{K}$ , ...) gas into 2 hyperfine levels (pseudospin):  $|\uparrow\rangle$  and  $|\downarrow\rangle$
- Optical trap (laser) or magneto-optical trap
- Simulating polarized matter:  $N_{\uparrow} \neq N_{\downarrow}$
- Systems of two different atom species (different masses):  
useful for quark matter

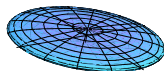
# Possibility to choose the geometry of the cloud

- Lasers + magnetic coils = trap potential with different frequencies:



$$\omega_x = \omega_y \gg \omega_z$$

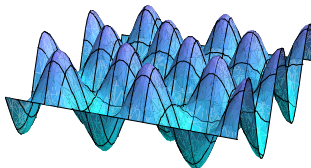
Cigar shaped



$$\omega_x = \omega_y \ll \omega_z$$

Pancake

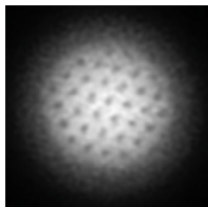
- Optical lattice: 2D, 1D gases!



# Superfluidity in atom clouds and nuclei

## Cold atoms

- Fermionic: Cooper pairs ( $((k_F a)^{-1} < -1)$ )
- Bosonic: Bose–Einstein condensates ( $((k_F a)^{-1} > 1)$ )
- Vortex lattices in rotating clouds have been observed



[MIT]

## Nuclei

- 2 kinds of fermions (isospin)
- Smaller number of interacting particles
- Rotations!

# Superfluidity in Fermionic gases

Balanced systems:  $N_{\uparrow} = N_{\downarrow}$

- BCS below a critical temperature  $\Rightarrow$  Cooper pairs:  $k_{F\uparrow} = k_{F\downarrow}$

Unbalanced systems  $N_{\uparrow} > N_{\downarrow}$

- New pairing appears: FFLO phase (1964)

Cooper pairs with non-zero total momentum

**BUT**

**Not observed yet**

- Coexistence with a fully polarized phase
- Maybe even in nuclear matter (at low densities) [Stein et al, PRC 86, 062801]



# Description of the strong interacting regime

- BCS theory:
  - OK for  $(k_F a)^{-1} < -1$
  - Near unitarity: critical temperature overestimated  
     $\leadsto$  We need an other method to describe the interaction
- T-matrix approximation (Nozières–Schmitt-Rink (1985))
  - Ladder diagram approximation (beyond mean field)
  - OK with the BEC critical temperature ( $(k_F a)^{-1} \gg 1$ )
  - OK with the BCS critical temperature ( $(k_F a)^{-1} \ll -1$ )
  - To do: generalization to polarized systems
- Critical temperature given by Thouless criteria

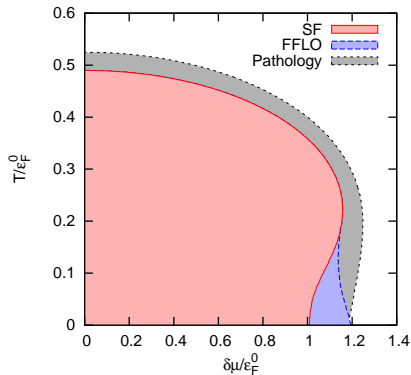
$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} \Gamma^{-1}(0, \mathbf{0}, T = T_C^{\text{BCS}}) &= 0, \\ \operatorname{Re} \Gamma^{-1}(0, \mathbf{k}, T = T_C^{\text{FFLO}}) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{NEW})$$

# Phase diagram of an imbalanced atomic Fermi gas

- FFLO found!
- Bad value of the spin susceptibility

$$\chi = \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta\mu} (\rho_{\uparrow} - \rho_{\downarrow}) < 0.$$

- Pathology even at  $\delta\mu = 0$



- Cold atoms = an easy way to get clean and controllable systems of strongly correlated Fermions
- Study physics of some particular state of the nuclear matter:
  - Pairing correlations
  - Neutron stars
  - Collective modes

Trapped atomic gases:

a laboratory for thermodynamic and non-equilibrium processes for strongly correlated particles and with a lot of available data!