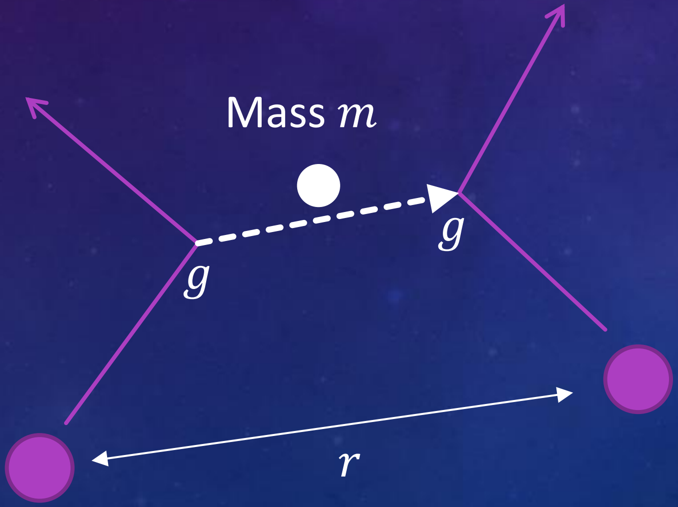
INTERACTING BOSE POLARONS

FROM THE YUKAWA TO THE EFIMOV ATTRACTION

Pascal Naidon, RIKEN

THE YUKAWA POTENTIAL

- In the 1930s, Hideki Yukawa showed that the exchange of a massive boson field between two particles induces a Coulomb potential exponentially screened by the boson mass.



Mediated potential

$$V(r) = -g^2 \frac{e^{-kmr}}{r}$$

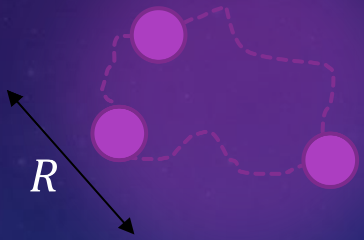
THE YUKAWA POTENTIAL

- Coulomb potential of electromagnetism: exchange of photon ($m = 0$) between charged particles
- Tail of the nuclear force: exchange of mesons ($m \geq 135$ MeV) between nucleons

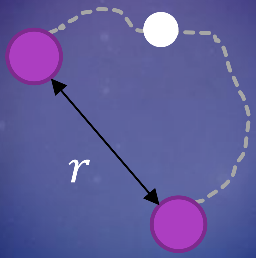
THE EFIMOV POTENTIAL

- In the 1970s, Vitaly Efimov showed that a universal three-body force arises between three resonantly-interacting particles.

3 particles of mass M



2 particles of mass M and a boson of mass m



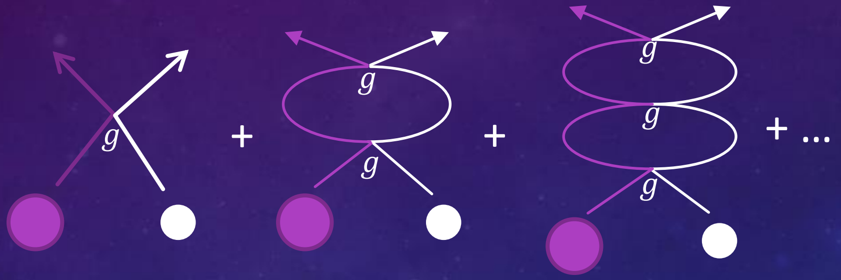
$$V(R) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M}\frac{1.006^2}{R^2}$$

$$V(r) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{0.414^2}{r^2}$$

May also be viewed as a two-body mediated potential

RESONANT INTERACTION

Diagrammatic point of view



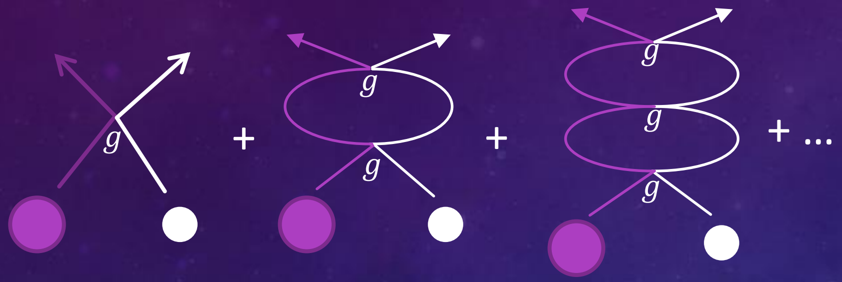
$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{g}}_{<0}+\underbrace{\sum_{\boldsymbol{k}}^{\Lambda}\frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2k^2}{2\mu}}}_{>0}=\frac{2\mu}{4\pi\hbar^2}\frac{1}{a}$$

Scattering length a

Reduced mass $\mu=\left(\frac{1}{m}+\frac{1}{M}\right)^{-1}$

RESONANT INTERACTION

Diagrammatic point of view

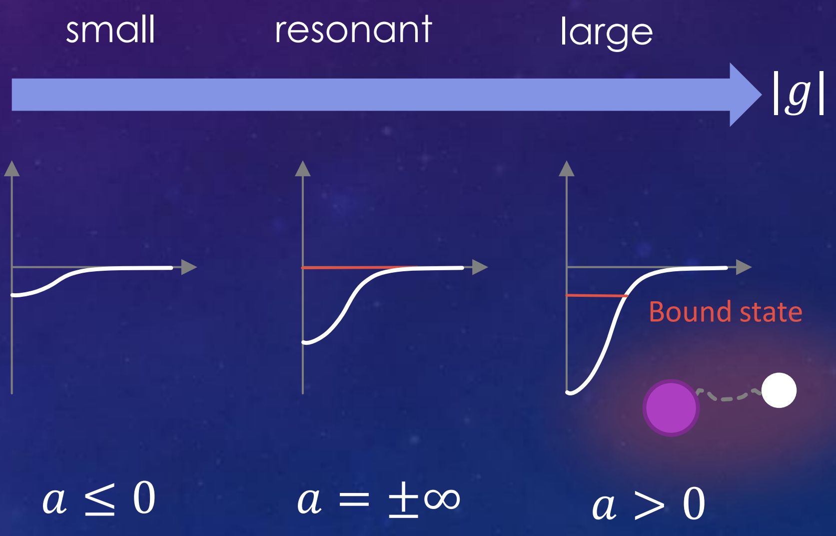


$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{g}}_{<0} + \underbrace{\sum_{\boldsymbol{k}}^{\Lambda} \frac{1}{\frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu}}}_{>0} = \frac{2\mu}{4\pi\hbar^2}\frac{1}{a}$$

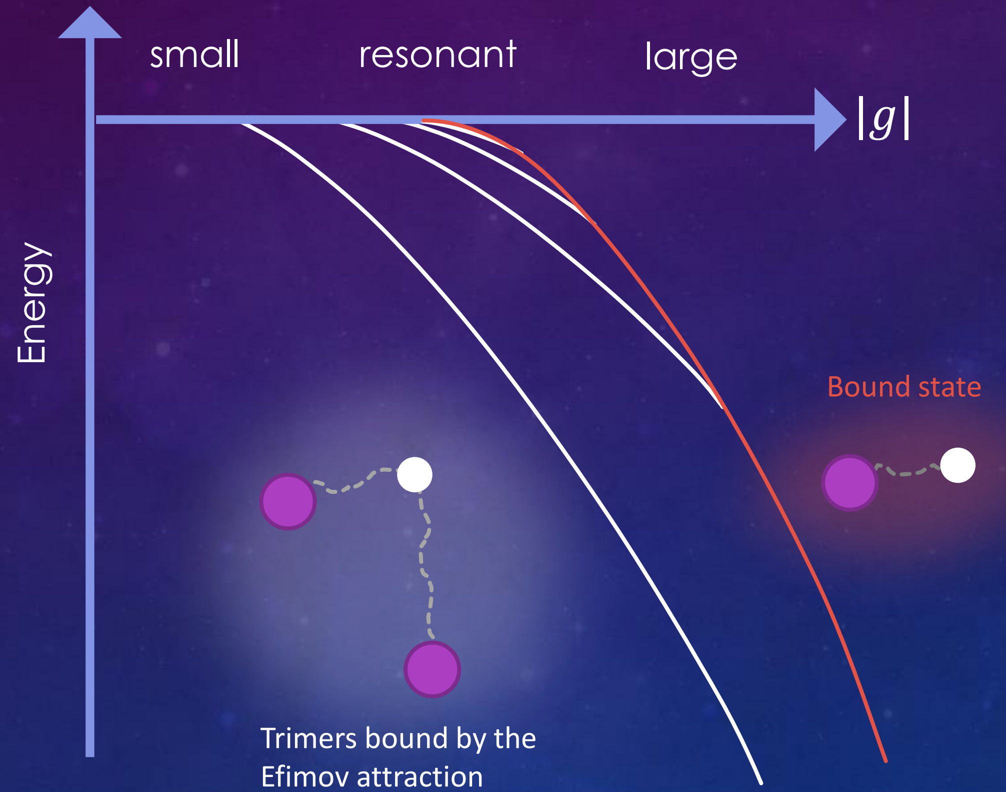
Scattering length a

Reduced mass $\mu = \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{M}\right)^{-1}$

“Potential” point of view



RESONANT INTERACTION



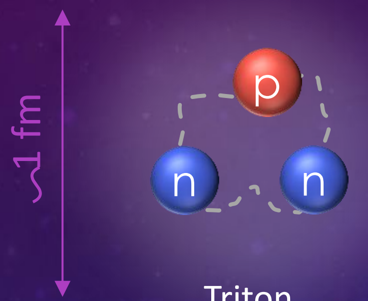
Bound state

Trimers bound by the Efimov attraction

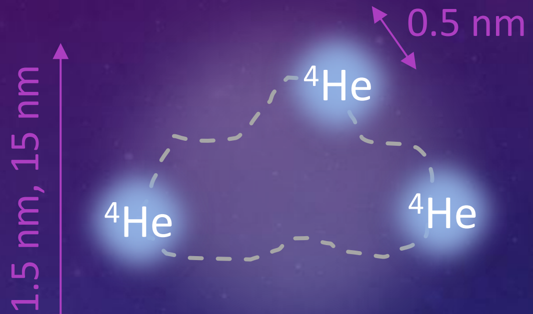
$a \leq 0$ $a = \pm\infty$ $a > 0$

SYSTEMS EXHIBITING THE EFIMOV ATTRACTION

- In Nature : The value of g happens to be close to resonance



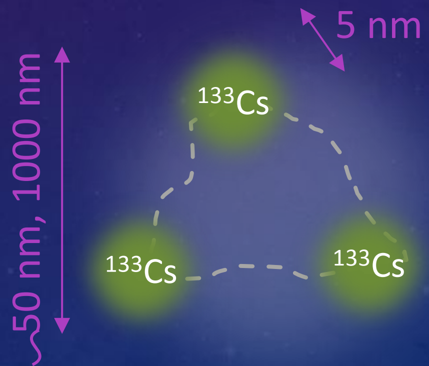
Triton
(1 state)



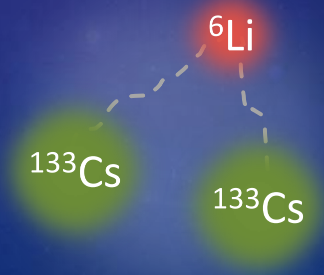
Trimer of Helium-4 atoms
(2 states)

Recently observed
Science, 348, 551 (2015)

- Ultra-cold atoms : The value of g can be adjusted by applying a magnetic field



Cesium trimer
(2 states observed)

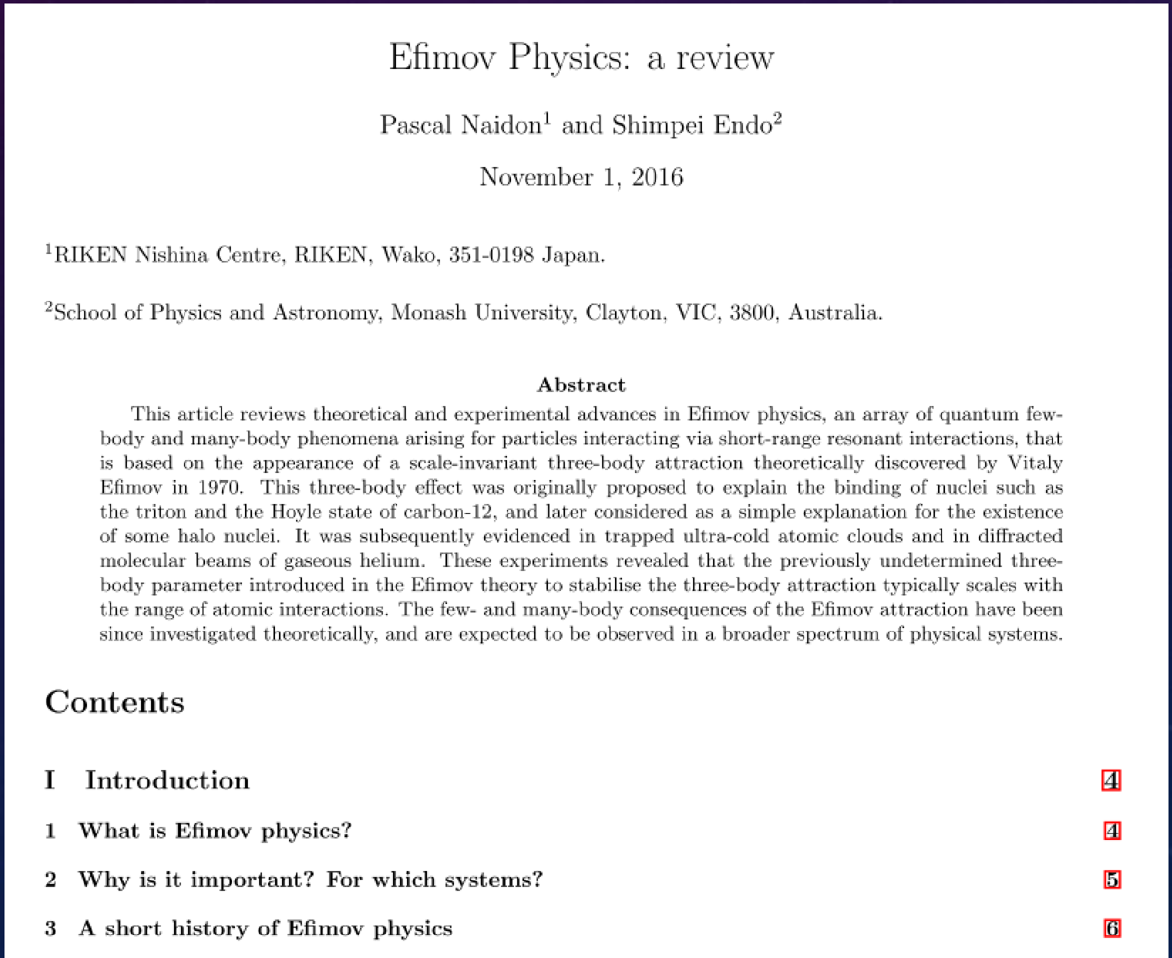


Cs_2Li trimer
(3 states observed)

Recently observed
PRL 112, 250404 (2014)
PRL 113, 240402 (2014)

SYSTEMS EXHIBITING THE EFIMOV ATTRACTION

arXiv:1610.09805



Efimov Physics: a review

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November 1, 2016

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Abstract

This article reviews theoretical and experimental advances in Efimov physics, an array of quantum few-body and many-body phenomena arising for particles interacting via short-range resonant interactions, that is based on the appearance of a scale-invariant three-body attraction theoretically discovered by Vitaly Efimov in 1970. This three-body effect was originally proposed to explain the binding of nuclei such as the triton and the Hoyle state of carbon-12, and later considered as a simple explanation for the existence of some halo nuclei. It was subsequently evidenced in trapped ultra-cold atomic clouds and in diffracted molecular beams of gaseous helium. These experiments revealed that the previously undetermined three-body parameter introduced in the Efimov theory to stabilise the three-body attraction typically scales with the range of atomic interactions. The few- and many-body consequences of the Efimov attraction have been since investigated theoretically, and are expected to be observed in a broader spectrum of physical systems.

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1 What is Efimov physics? 4

2 Why is it important? For which systems? 5

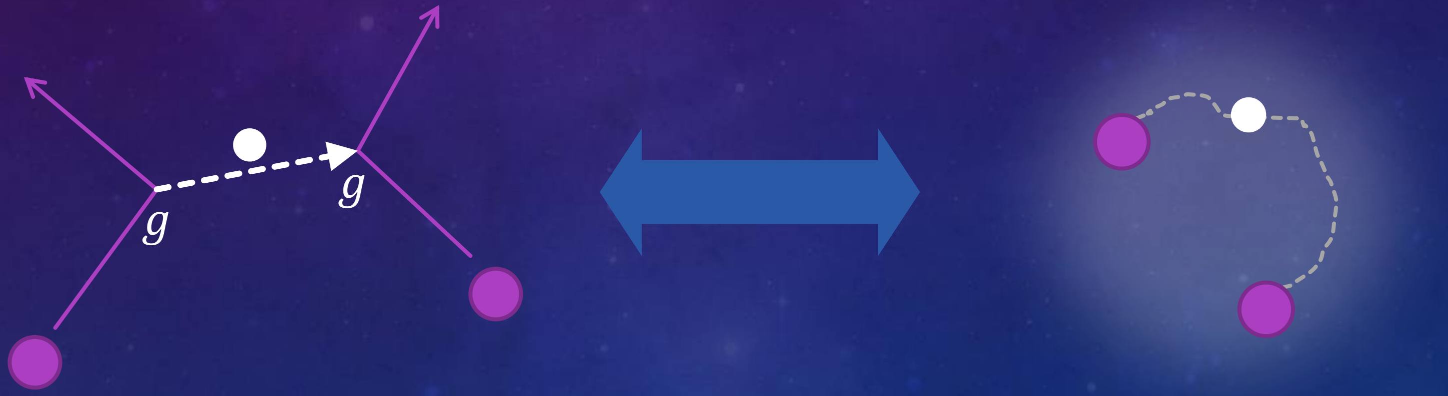
3 A short history of Efimov physics 6

MOTIVATION

Connection between Yukawa and Efimov mediated potentials?

Yukawa

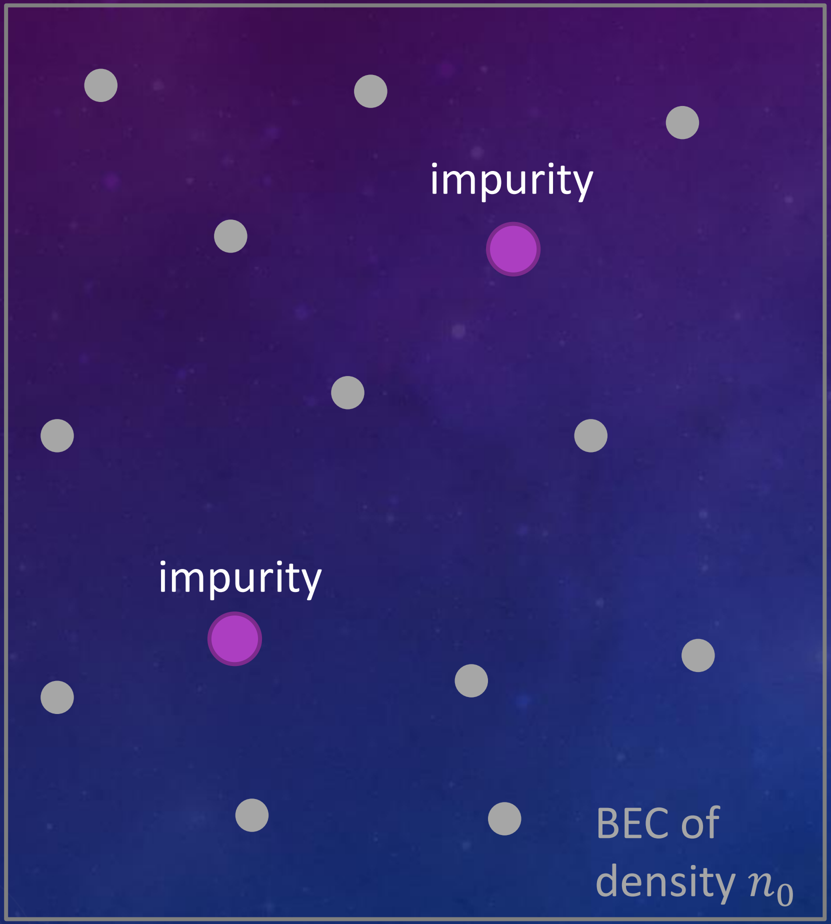
Efimov



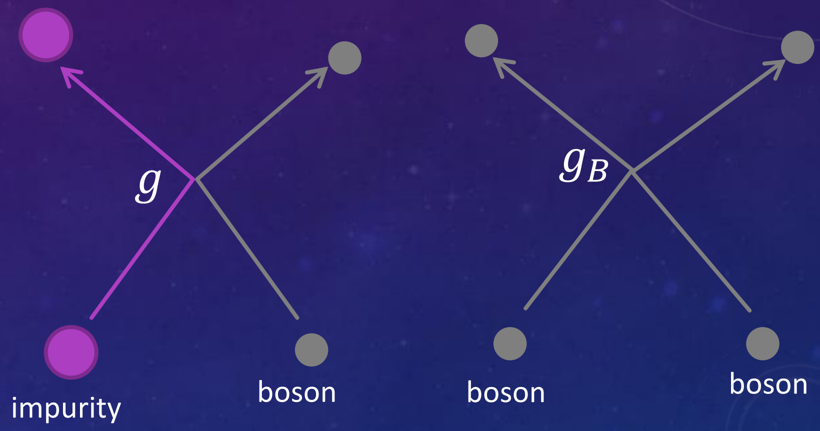
Many-body
Bosons are created/absorbed

Three-body
Boson always there

IMPURITIES IN A BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATE



Interactions



$g < 0$ can be large

(attraction)

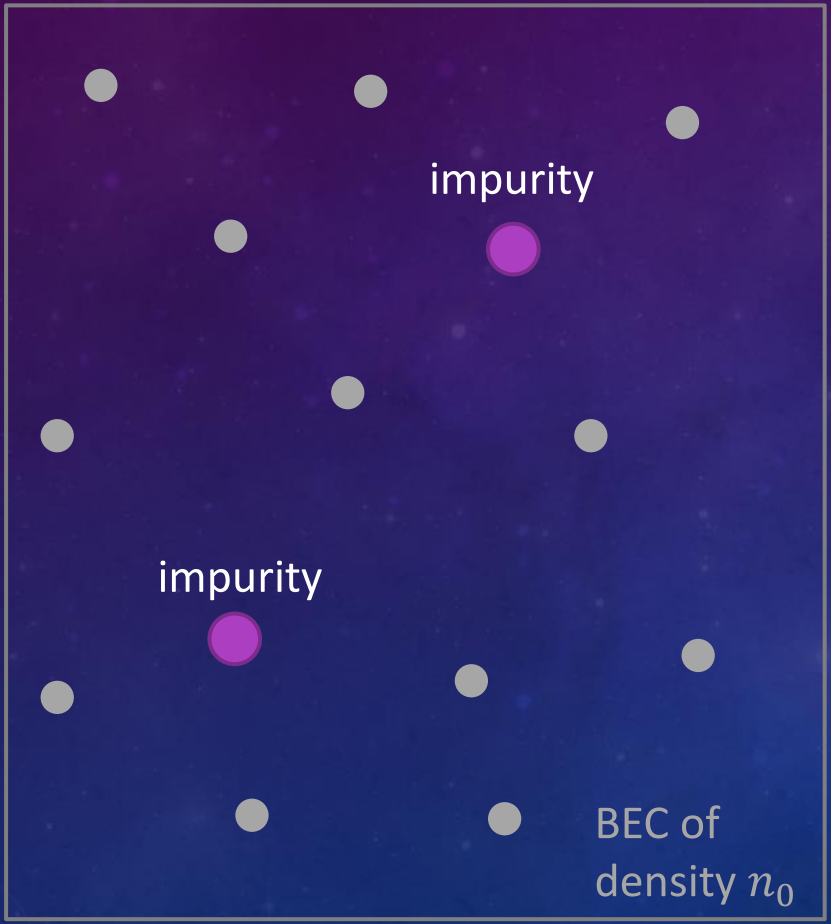
$g_B > 0$ is small

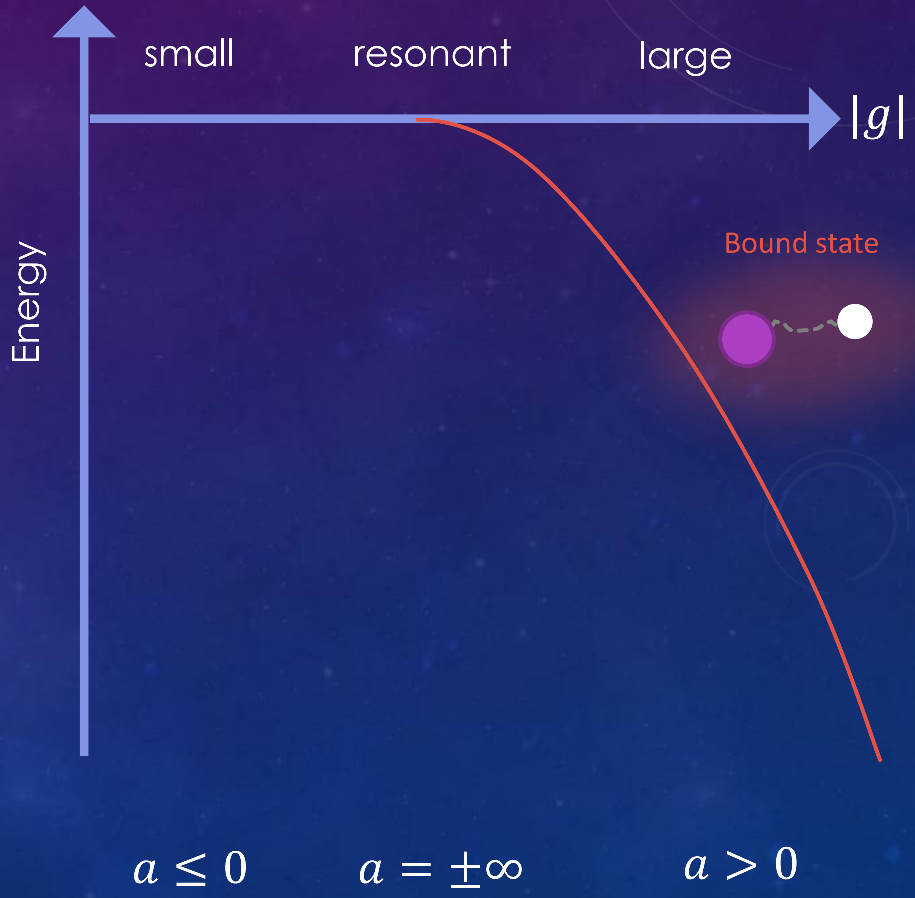
(weak repulsion)

$$\boxed{n_0 a_B^3 \ll 1}$$

Neglect direct interactions between impurities

IMPURITIES IN A BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATE





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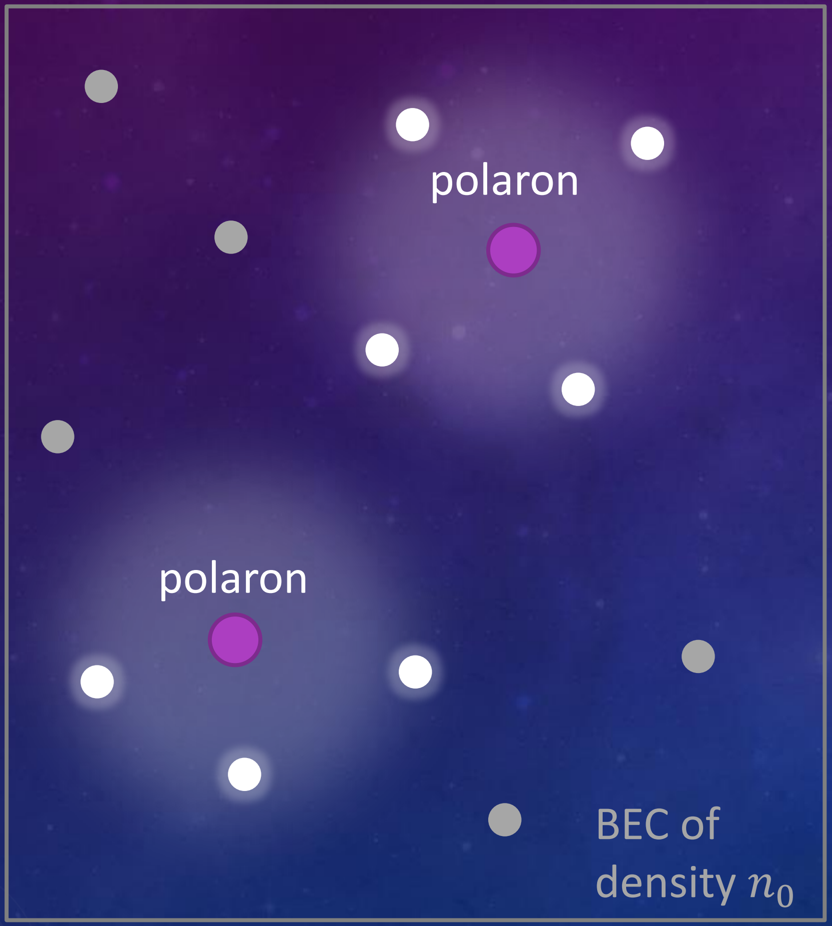

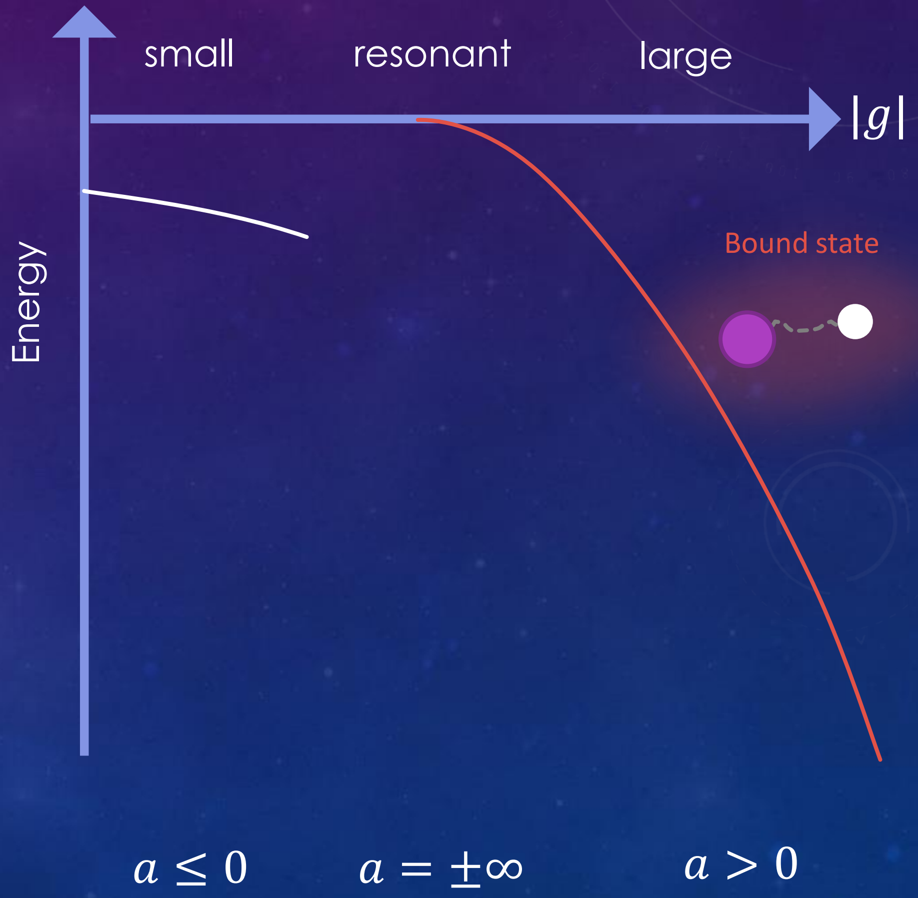

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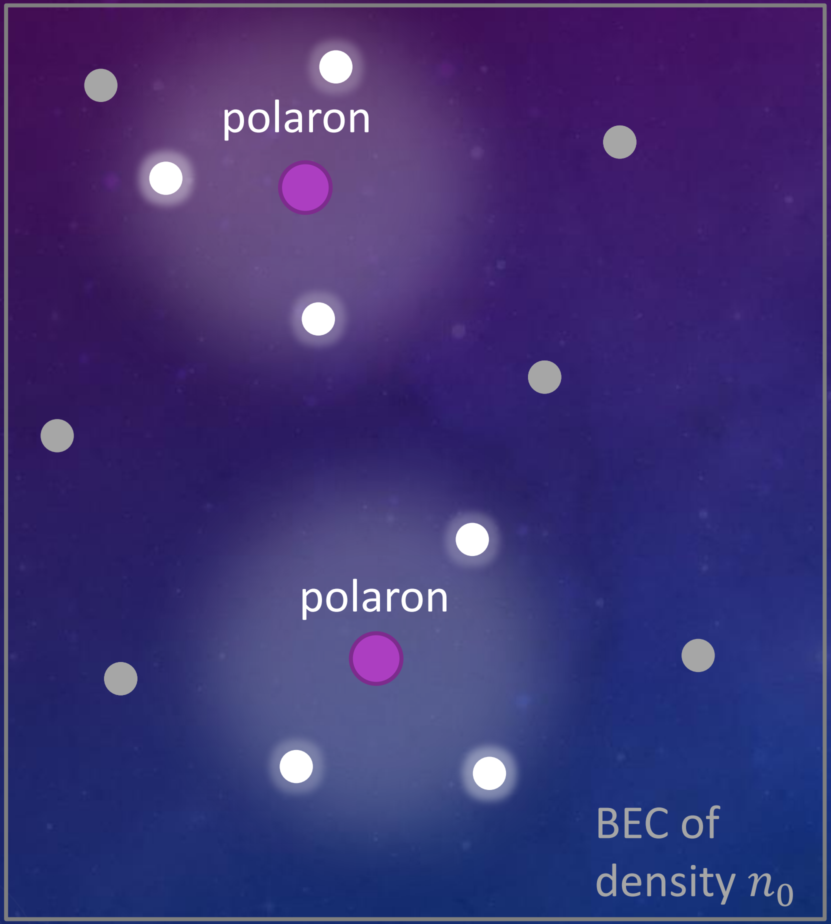

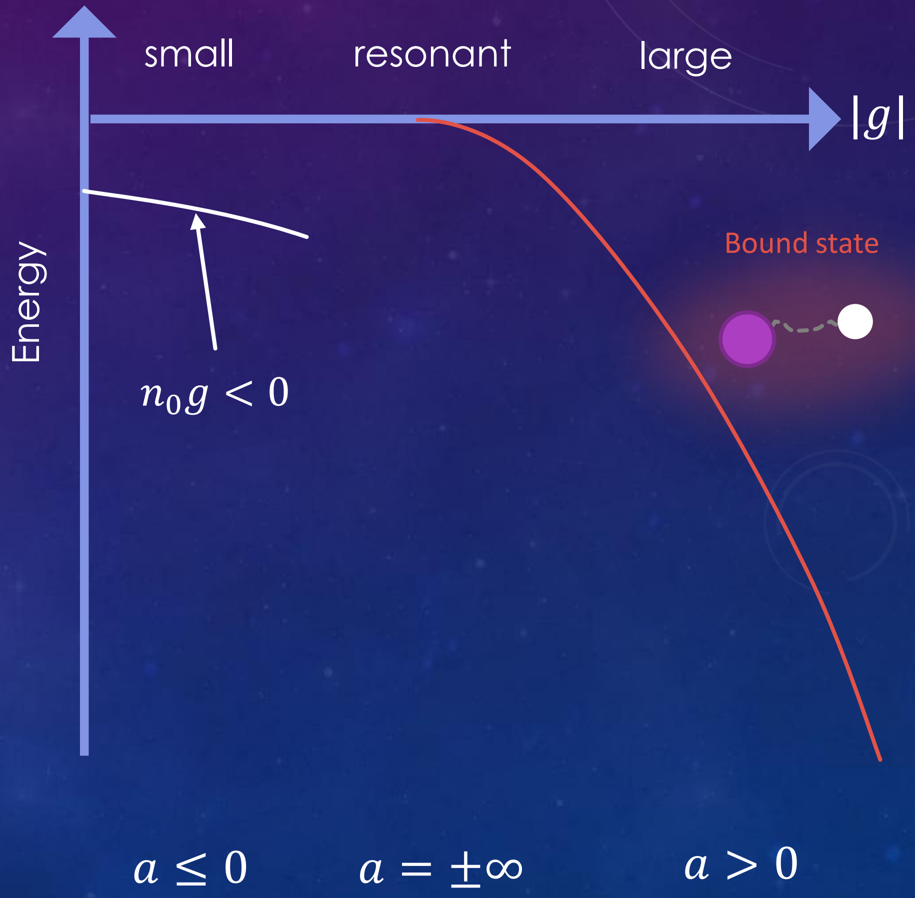

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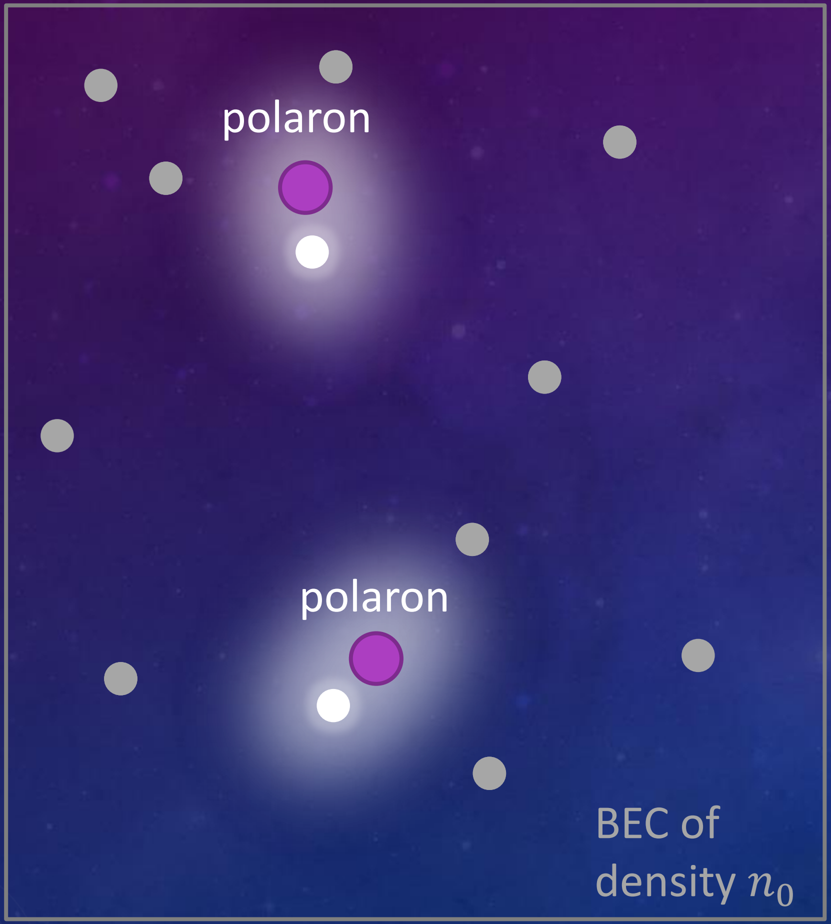
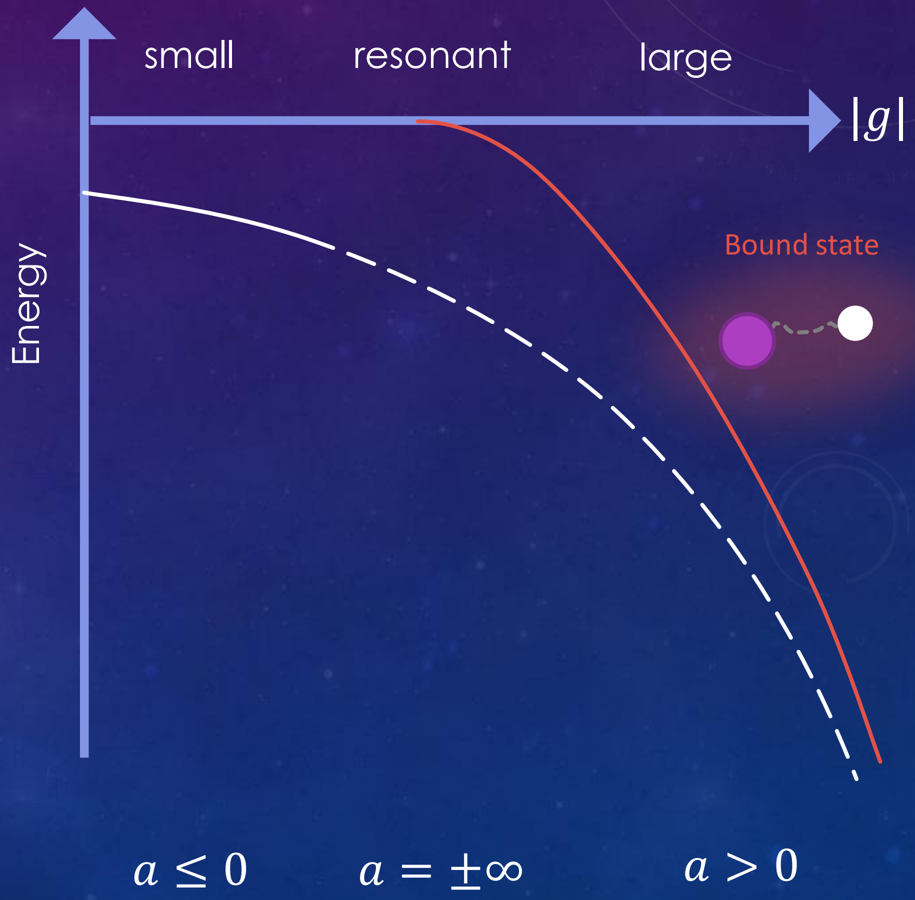
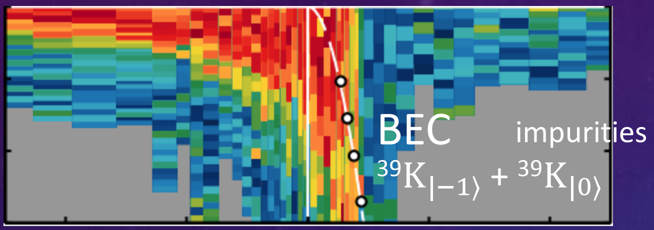


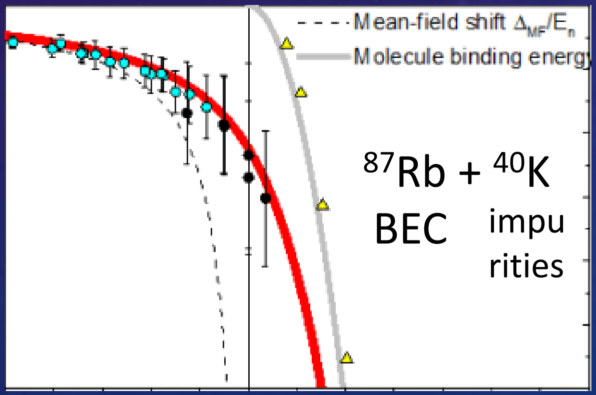


IMPURITIES IN A BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATE

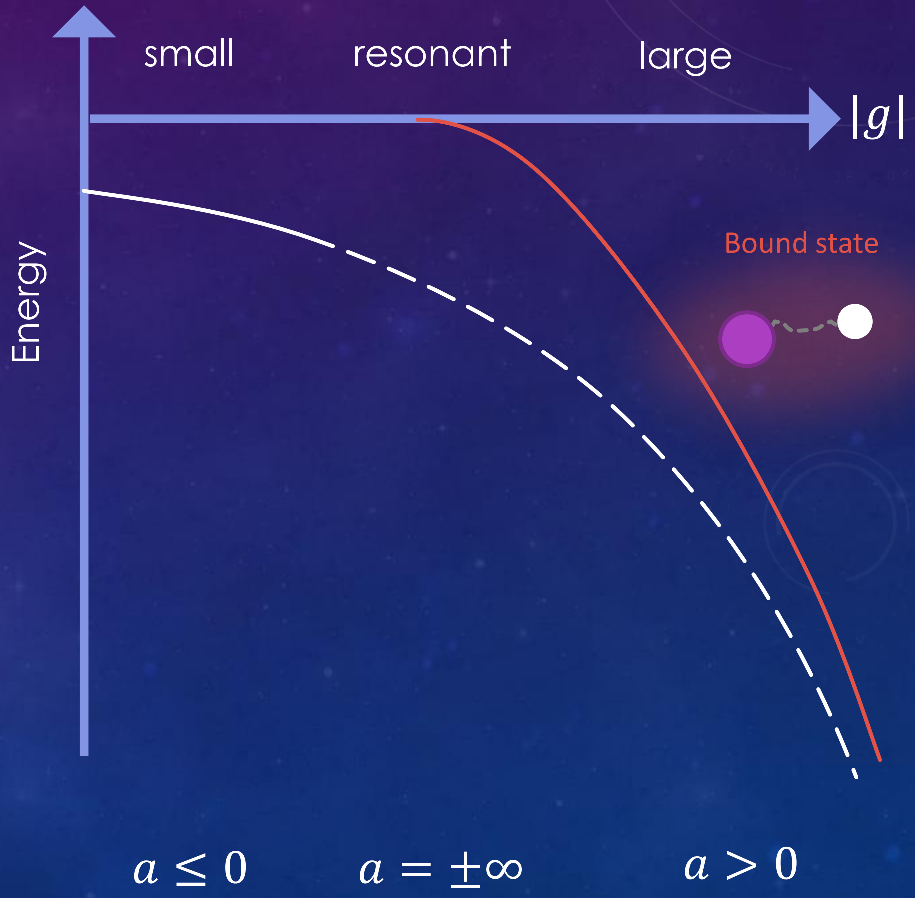
Bose polaron recently observed



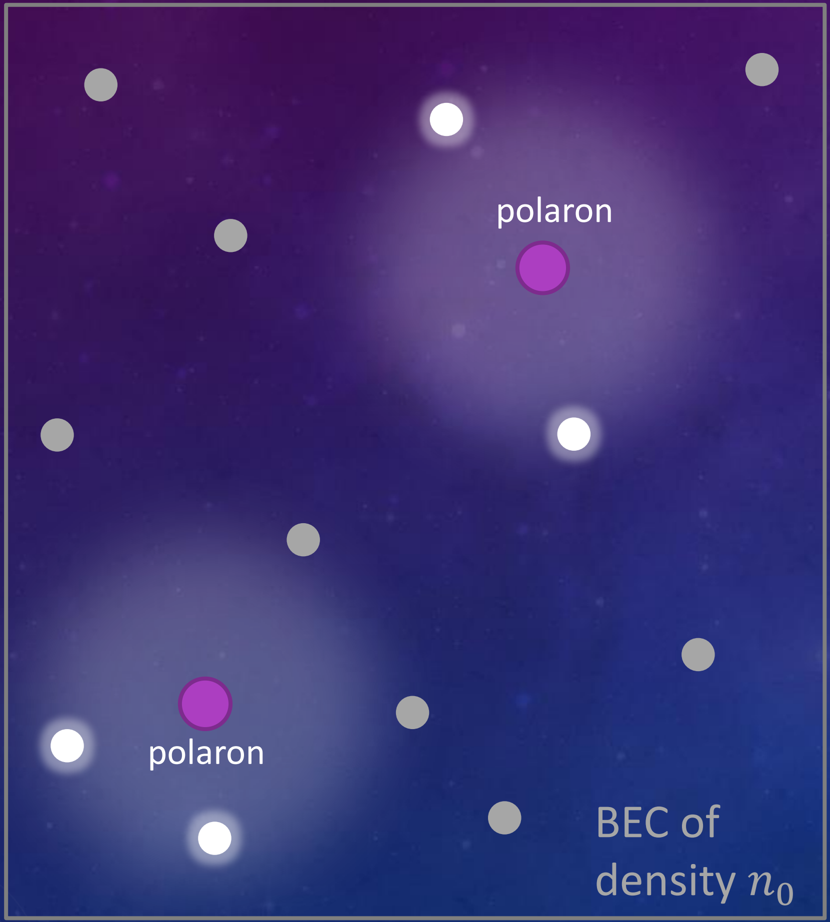
Jørgensen et al, PRL 117, 055302 (2016)



Ming-Guang Hu et al, PRL 117, 055301 (2016)



POLARONIC INTERACTION



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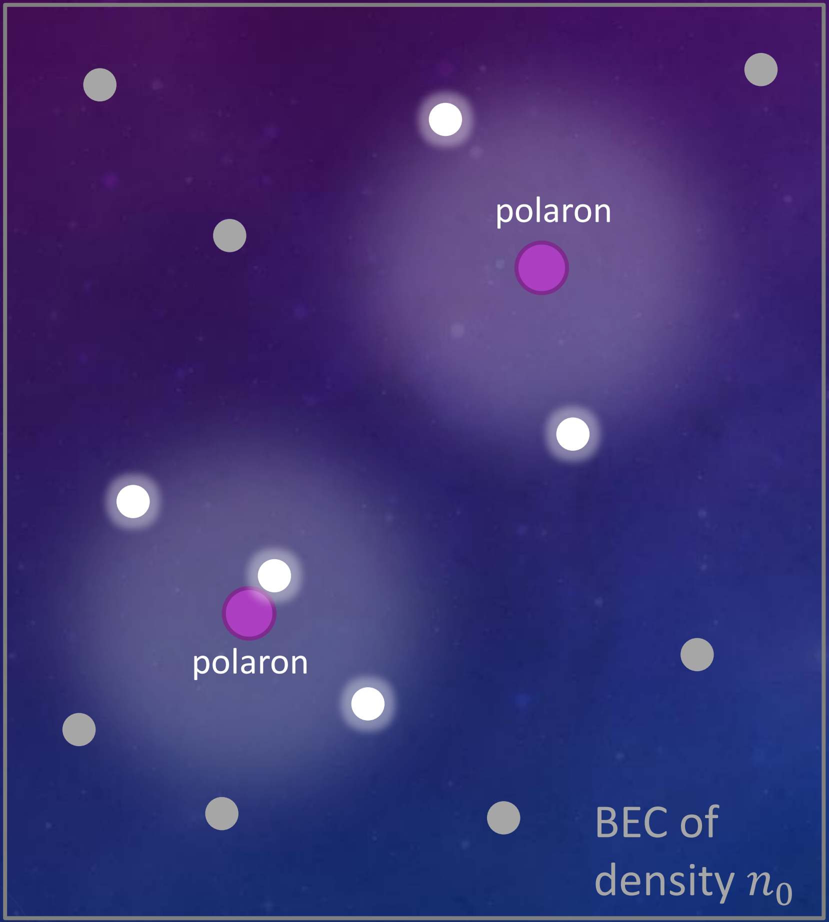
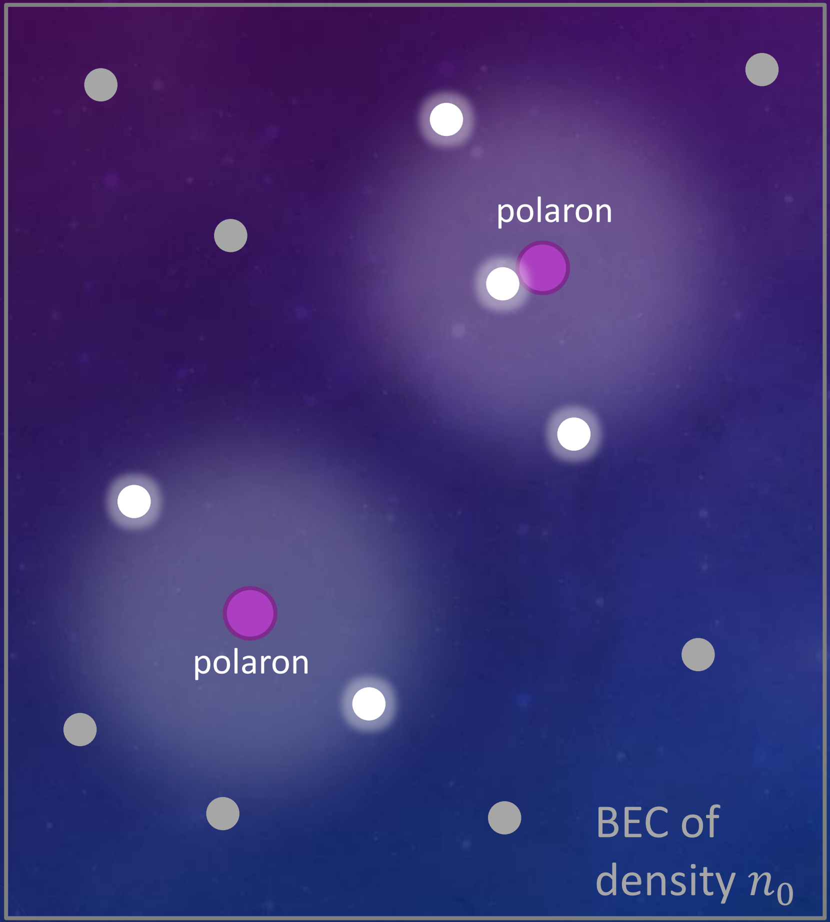


POLARONIC INTERACTION



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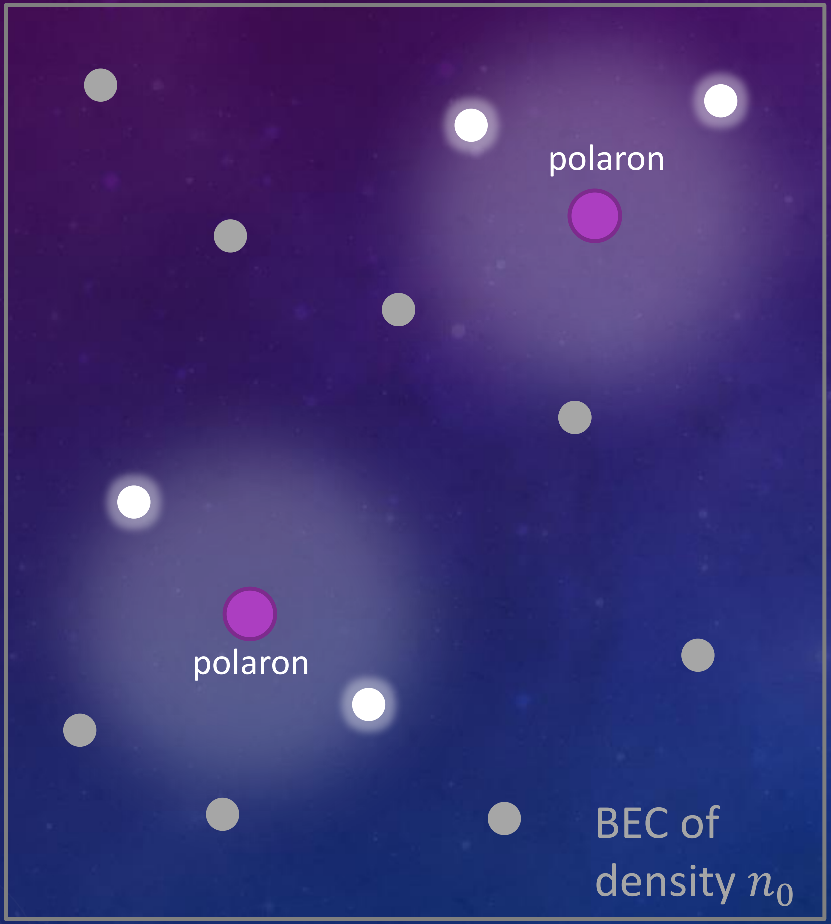
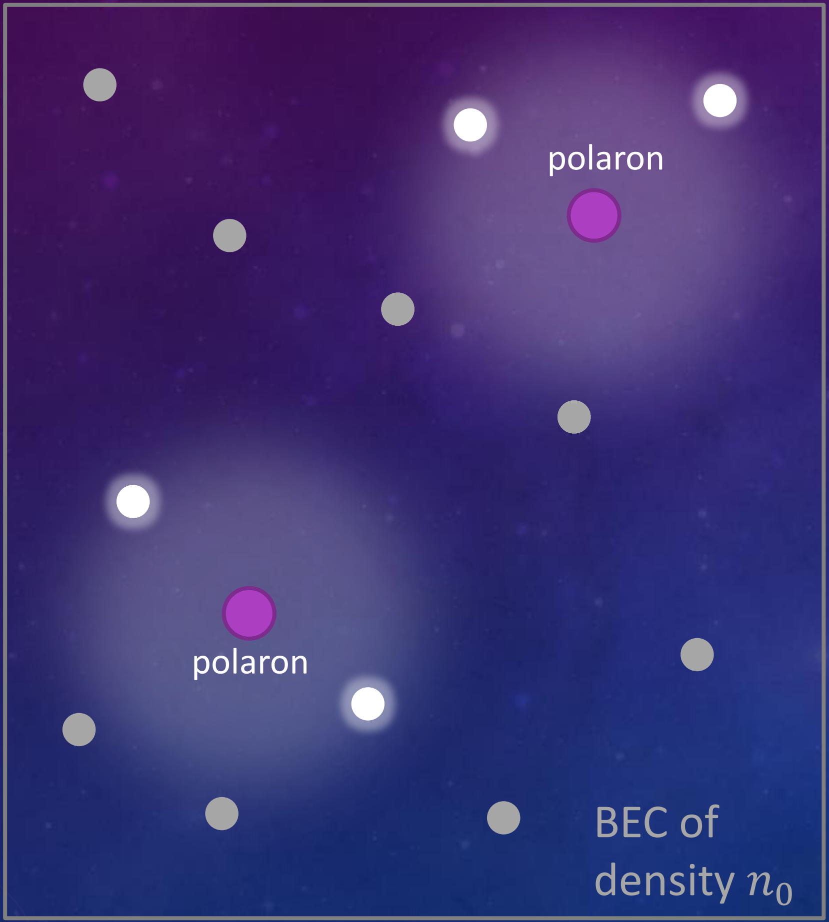
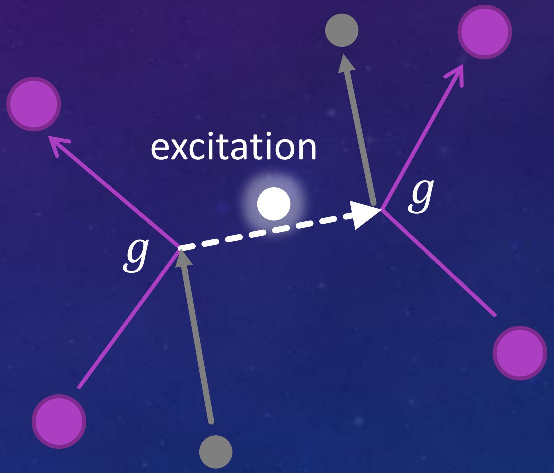


POLARONIC INTERACTION



The (Bogoliubov) quasi-particles excitations of the BEC can mediate a Yukawa interaction



To second-order in perturbation theory:

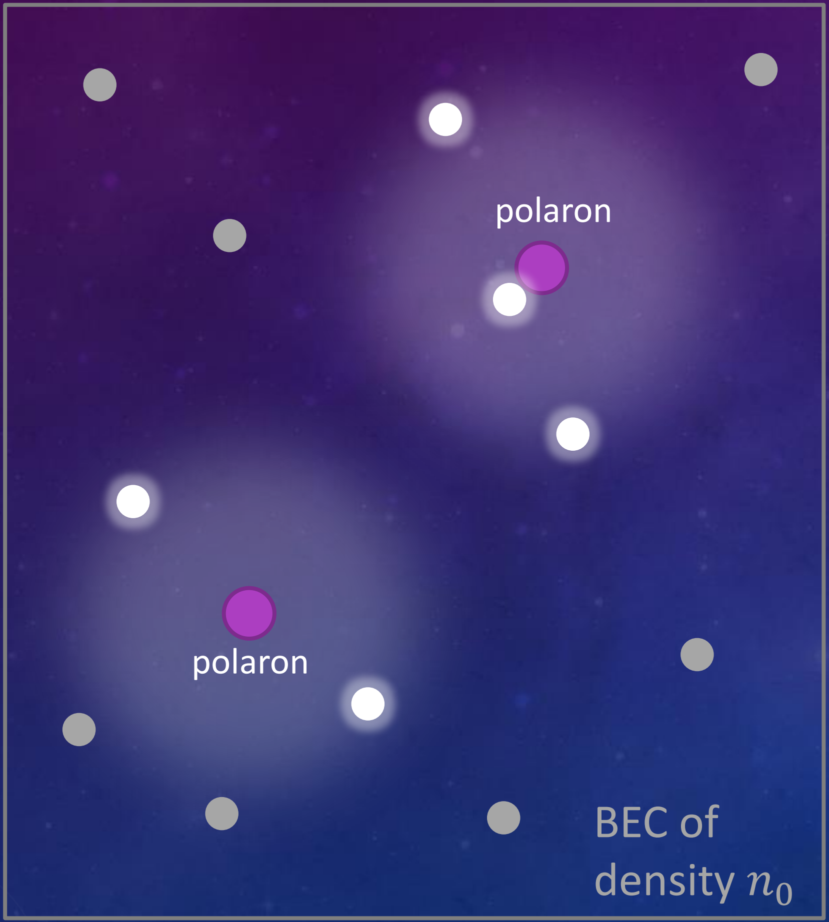
$$V(r) \propto -g^2 n_0 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{2}r/\xi}}{r}$$

BEC coherence length

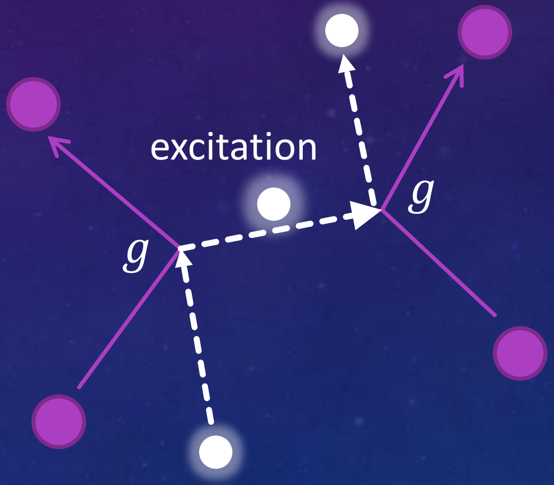
$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi n_0 a_B}}$$

Ex: Helium-3 impurities in Helium-4
Phys Rev 156, 207 (1967)

POLARONIC INTERACTION



The (Bogoliubov) quasi-particles excitations of the BEC can also mediate an Efimov interaction



Non-perturbative

NON-PERTURBATIVE METHOD: TRUNCATED BASIS

$$H = \boxed{\begin{array}{c}\text{Bosons}\\ \sum_k \epsilon_k b_k^\dagger b_k + \frac{g_B}{2V}\sum_{k,k',p} b^\dagger_{k'-p} b^\dagger_{k+p} b_k b_{k'}\end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{c}\text{Impurities}\\ \sum_k \varepsilon_k c_k^\dagger c_k\end{array}} + \boxed{\begin{array}{c}\text{Impurity-boson}\\ \frac{g}{V}\sum_{k,k',p} b^\dagger_{k'-p} c^\dagger_{k+p} c_k b_{k'}\end{array}}$$

$$\epsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m} \qquad \varepsilon_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2M}$$

Bogoliubov appproximation

$b_0 = \sqrt{N_0}$ condensate

$b_k = u_k \beta_k - v_k \beta_k^\dagger$ Bogoliubov excitation

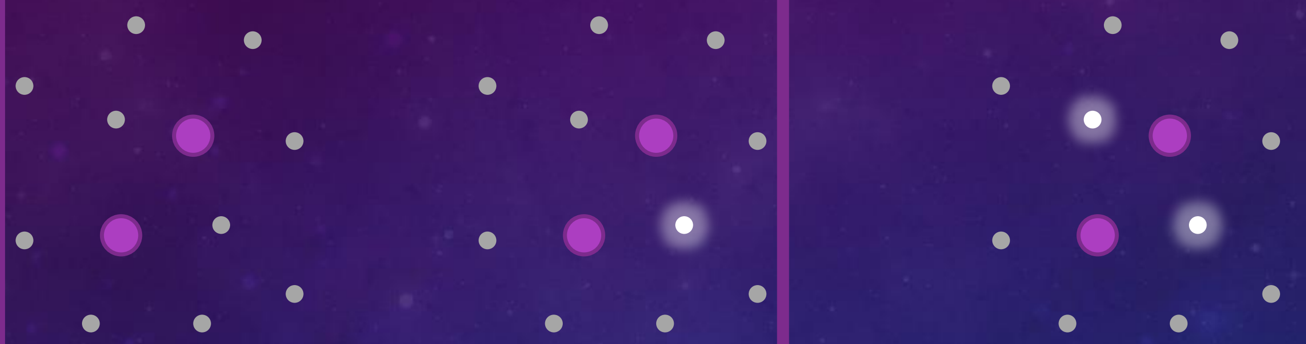
$$H = \boxed{E_0 + \sum_k E_k \beta_k^\dagger \beta_k} + \boxed{\sum_k (\varepsilon_k + g n_0) c_k^\dagger c_k} + \boxed{\begin{array}{r}\sqrt{N_0}\frac{g}{V}\sum_{k,p}(u_p \beta^\dagger_{-p} - v_p \beta_p) c^\dagger_{k+p} c_k + h.c.\\ \text{Fröhlich}\end{array}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{r} + \frac{g}{V}\sum_{k,k',p}(u_{k'-p}u_{k'}\beta^\dagger_{k'-p}\beta_{k'} + v_{k'-p}v_{k'}\beta_{p-k'}\beta^\dagger_{-k'})c^\dagger_{k+p}c_k\\ + \frac{g}{V}\sum_{k,k',p}(u_{k'-p}v_{k'}\beta^\dagger_{k'-p}\beta^\dagger_{-k'} + v_{k'-p}u_{k'}\beta_{p-k'}\beta_{k'})c^\dagger_{k+p}c_k\\ \text{Scattering}\end{array}}$$

Bogoliubov excitation energy

$$E_k = \sqrt{\epsilon_k(\epsilon_k + 2 g_B n_0)}$$

NON-PERTURBATIVE METHOD: TRUNCATED BASIS



$$|\Psi\rangle = \left(\sum_{q} \alpha_q c_q^\dagger c_{-q}^\dagger + \sum_{q,q'} \alpha_{q,q'} c_q^\dagger c_{q'}^\dagger \beta_{-q-q'}^\dagger + \sum_{q,q',q''} \alpha_{q,q',q''} c_q^\dagger c_{q'}^\dagger \beta_{q''}^\dagger \beta_{-q-q'-q''}^\dagger + \cdots\right)|\Phi\rangle$$

Impurity
creation
operator

Excitation
creation
operator

BEC
ground
state

EQUATIONS

Coupled equations for α_q and to $\alpha_{q,q'}$

Zero-range limit (cutoff $\Lambda \to \infty$)

Three-body Integral equation

$$\frac{1}{T_q(E)}F_q + \frac{1}{V}\sum_k \frac{u_k^2 F_{k-q}}{E_k + \varepsilon_{|k-q|} + \varepsilon_q - E} = \frac{2n_0}{2\varepsilon_q - E}F_q$$

$$F_q = g\frac{1}{V}\sum_k u_k \alpha_{q,k-q}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_q(E)} = \frac{2\mu}{4\pi\hbar^2}\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{V}\sum_k \left(\frac{u_k^2}{E_k + \varepsilon_{|k-q|} + \varepsilon_q - E} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_k + \varepsilon_k}\right)$$

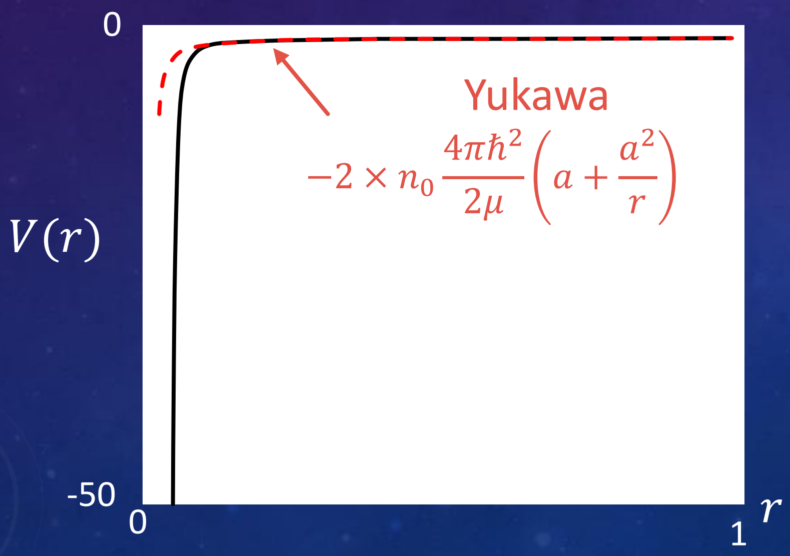
RESULT: POLARONIC POTENTIAL

Effective potential (Born-Oppenheimer) between polarons:

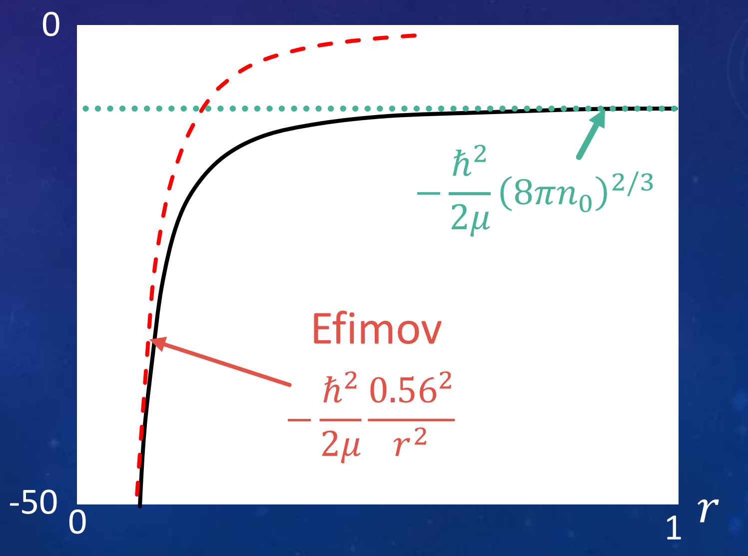
$$V(r) = \frac{\hbar^2\kappa^2}{2\mu} \qquad \frac{1}{a} - \kappa + \frac{1}{r}e^{-\kappa r} + \frac{8\pi n_0}{\kappa^2} = 0$$

$(a_B \to 0)$

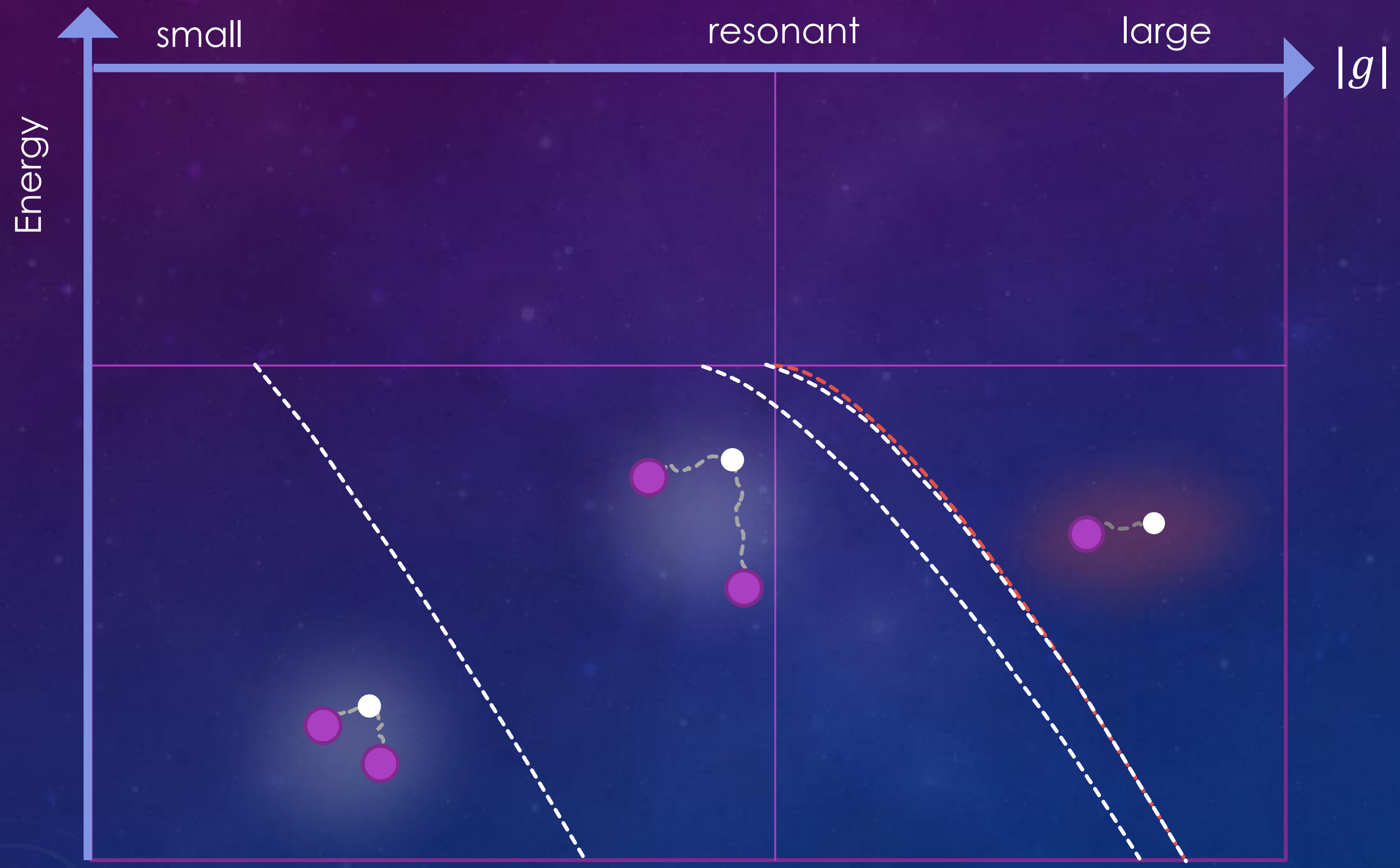
For small $a \lesssim 0$



At resonance $a = \pm\infty$



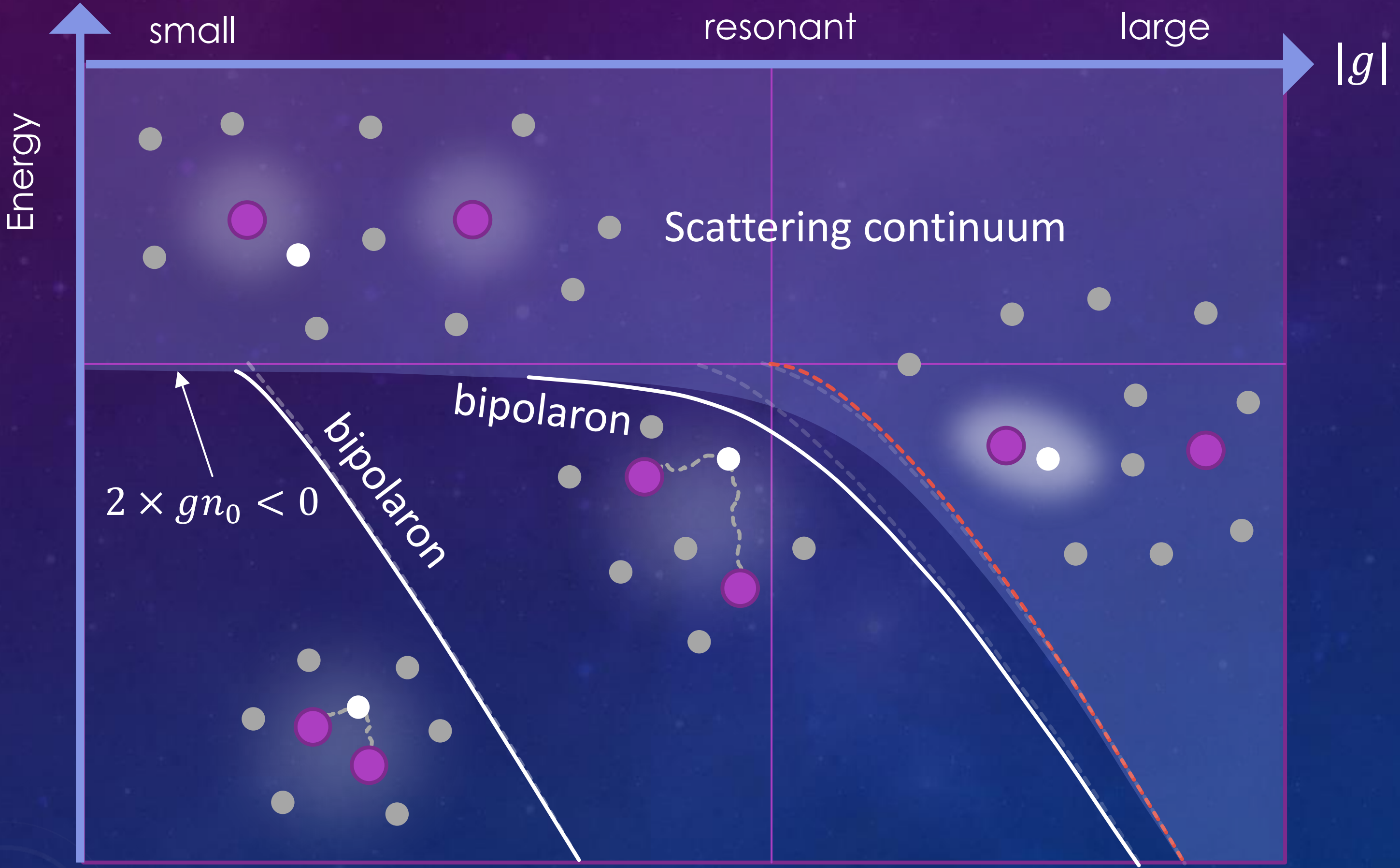
RESULT: ENERGY SPECTRUM



$$\frac{M}{m} = 30$$

$$n_0 a_B^3 = 0.0005$$

RESULT: ENERGY SPECTRUM



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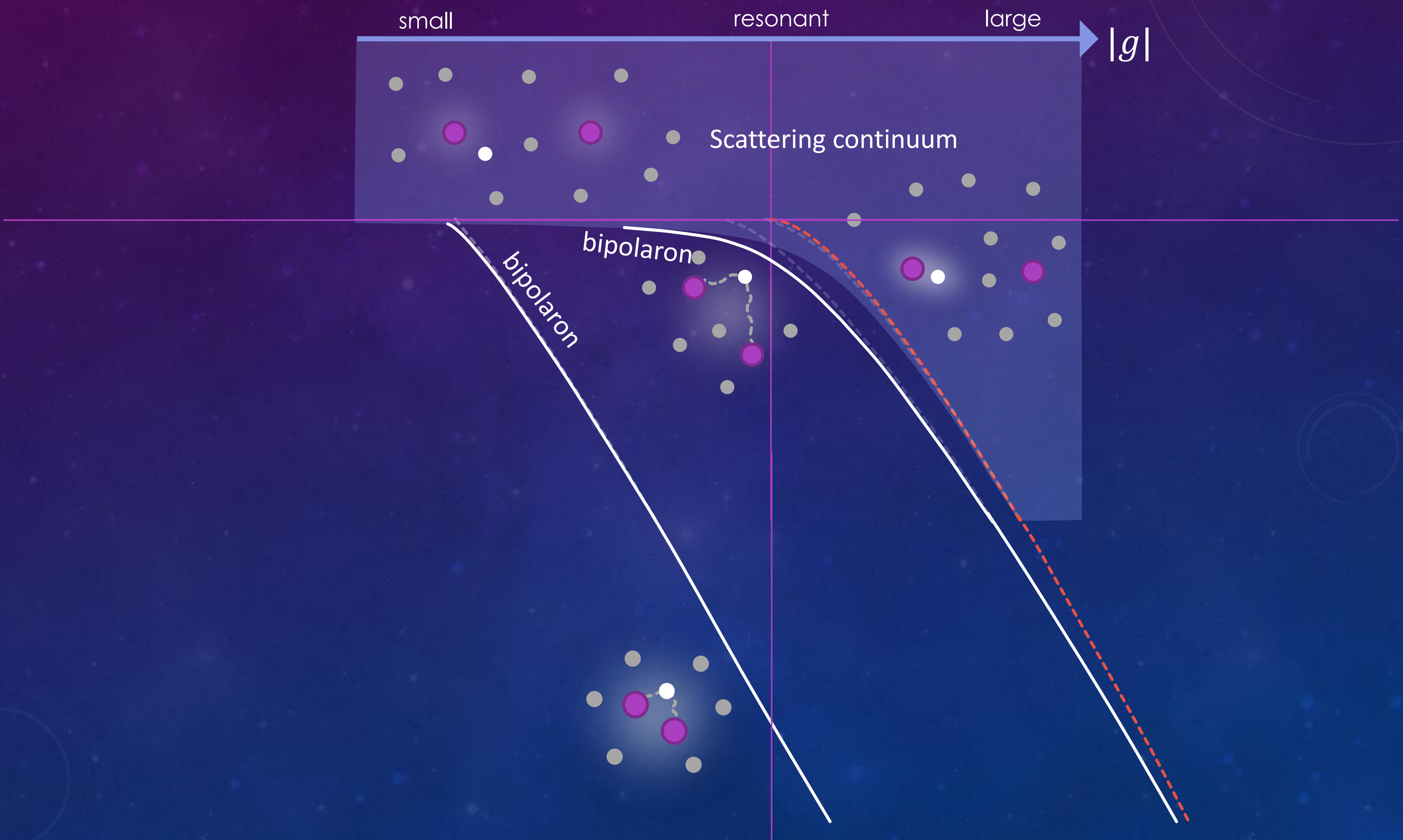

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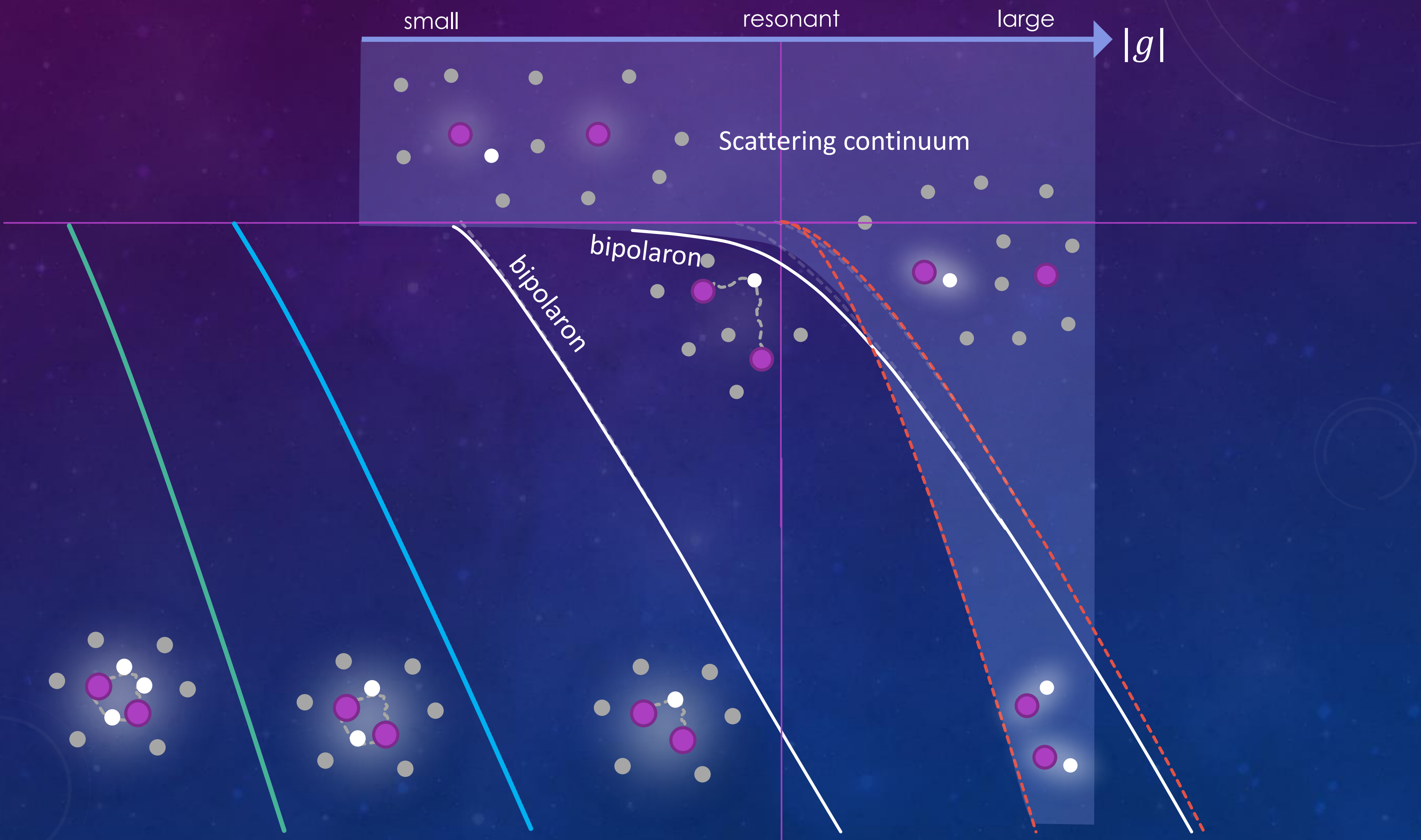

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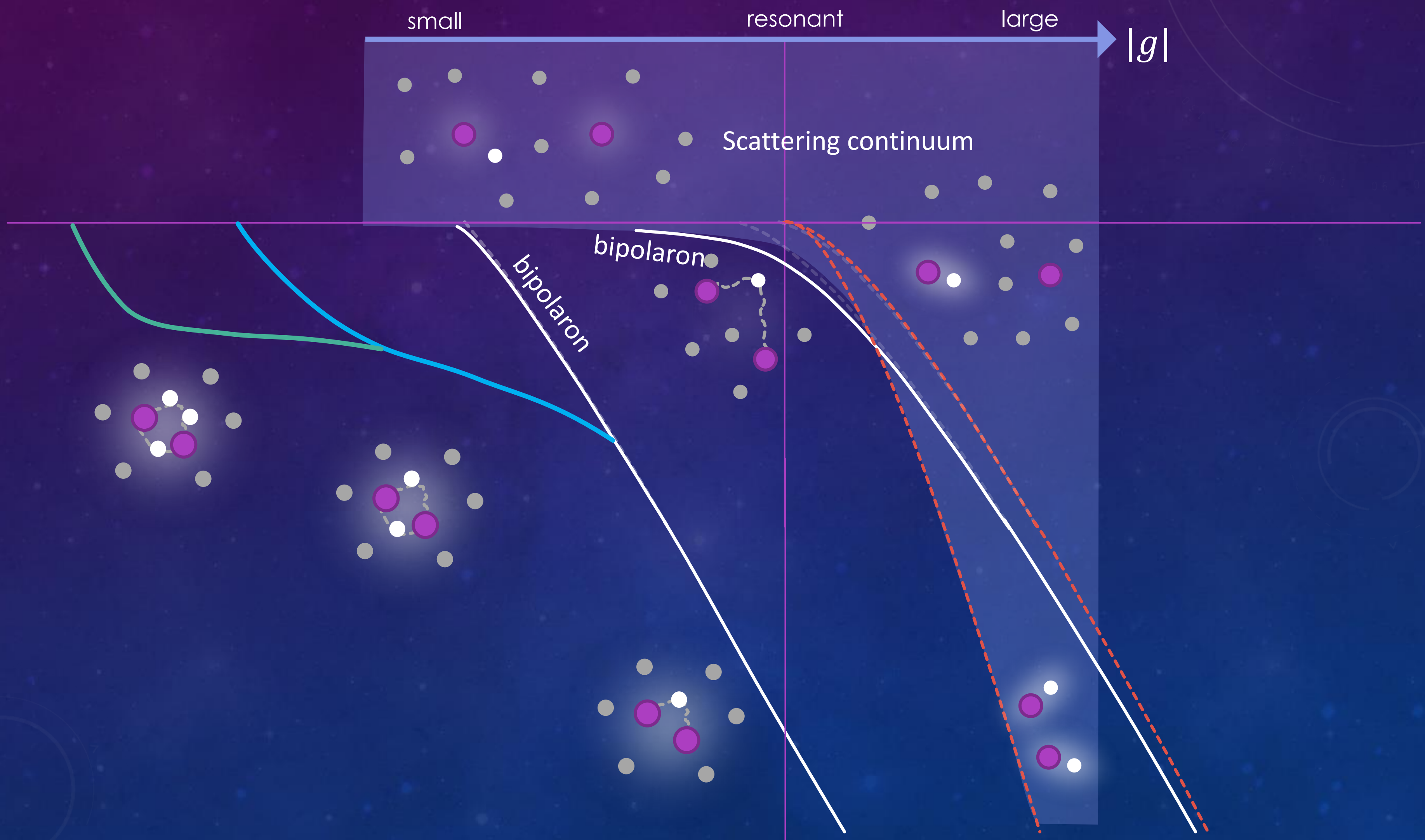

POSSIBLE EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

Heavy impurities (e.g. ^{133}Cs) in a condensate of light bosons (e.g. ^{7}Li)

- Polaron RF spectroscopy: mean-field shift due to the polaron interaction
- Loss by recombination: shift of the loss peak with the light boson density

CONCLUSIONS

- Bose polarons formed by impurities in a Bose-Einstein interact through a Yukawa attraction that turns into an **Efimov attraction** for resonant boson-impurity attraction.

- This attraction can bind the two polarons into one or several **bipolarons**, that asymptote to **Efimov trimers** of two impurities and a boson.

arXiv:1607.04507