

Superfluid state in the multi-component fermionic optical lattice systems

Tokyo Tech.

A. Koga

Superfluid state in the multi-component fermionic optical lattice systems

Collaborators

Tokyo Tech.

Y. Okanami

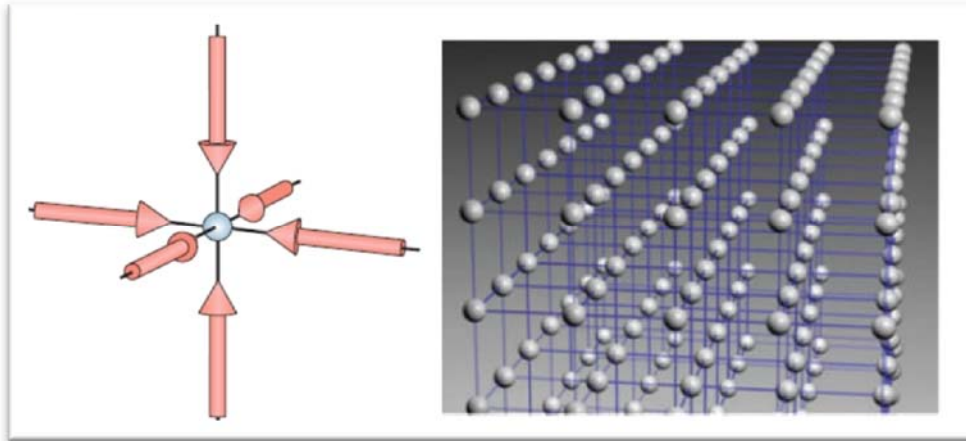
N. Takemori

Fribourg

P. Werner

Ultracold fermions

▶ Optical lattices (^{40}K , ^6Li , ^{171}Yb , ^{173}Yb)



I. Bloch, Nature Physics 1, 23 (2005)

- ✓ Number of fermions
- ✓ Confining potential
- ✓ Onsite interactions

Controllable

◆ Fermi surface

M. Köhl et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 080403 (2005)

◆ Superfluid state

J. K. Chin et al., Nature 443, 961 (2006)

◆ Mott insulating state

R. Jördens et al., Nature 455, 204 (2008)

**Quantum
Simulator**

Spin degrees of freedom

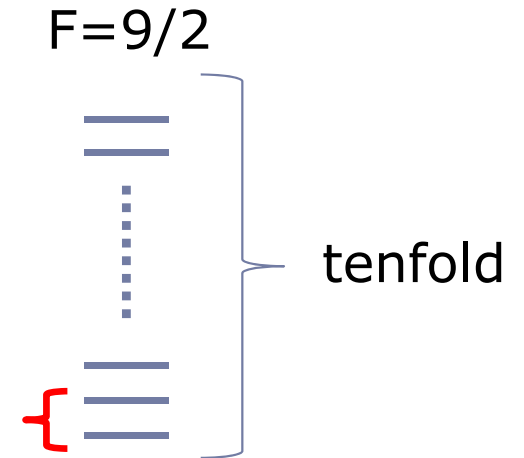
▶ Potassium ^{40}K ($F=9/2, 7/2$)

- ▶ $I=4$
- ▶ $L=0$
- ▶ $S=1/2$

$$|F, F_z\rangle : |9/2, -9/2\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$$

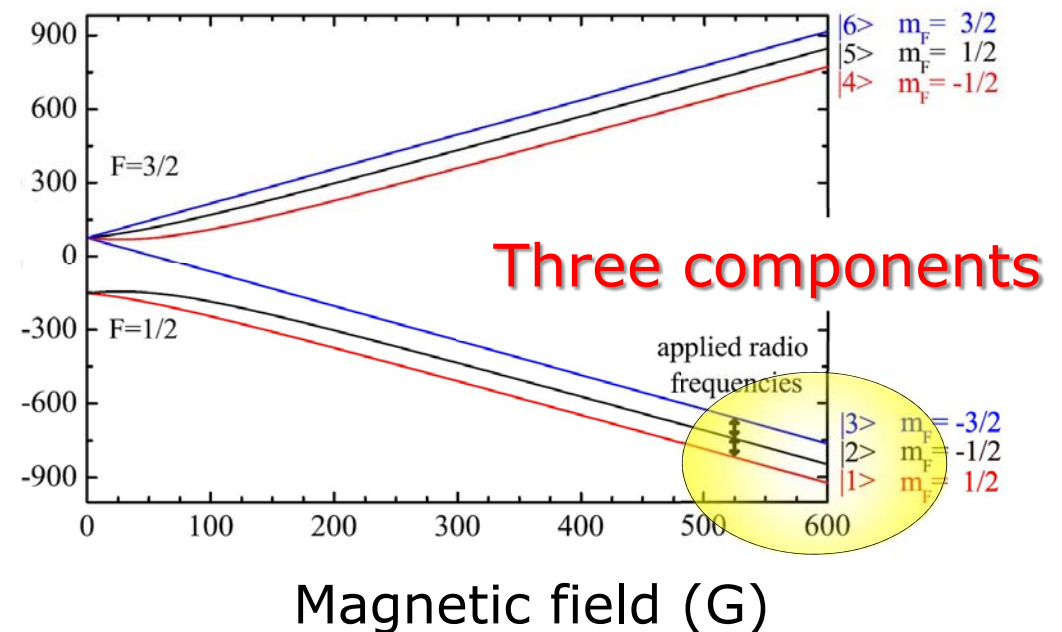
$$|9/2, -7/2\rangle = |\downarrow\rangle$$

Two-component systems



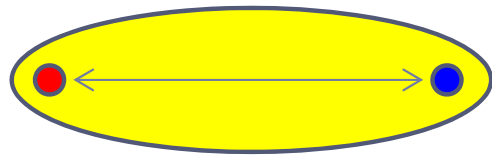
▶ Lithium ^6Li ($F=3/2, 1/2$)

- ▶ $I=1$
- ▶ $L=0$
- ▶ $S=1/2$



Superfluid state in ^{40}K ($F=9/2$)

- ▶ Two component fermions
 - ▶ BCS-BEC crossover

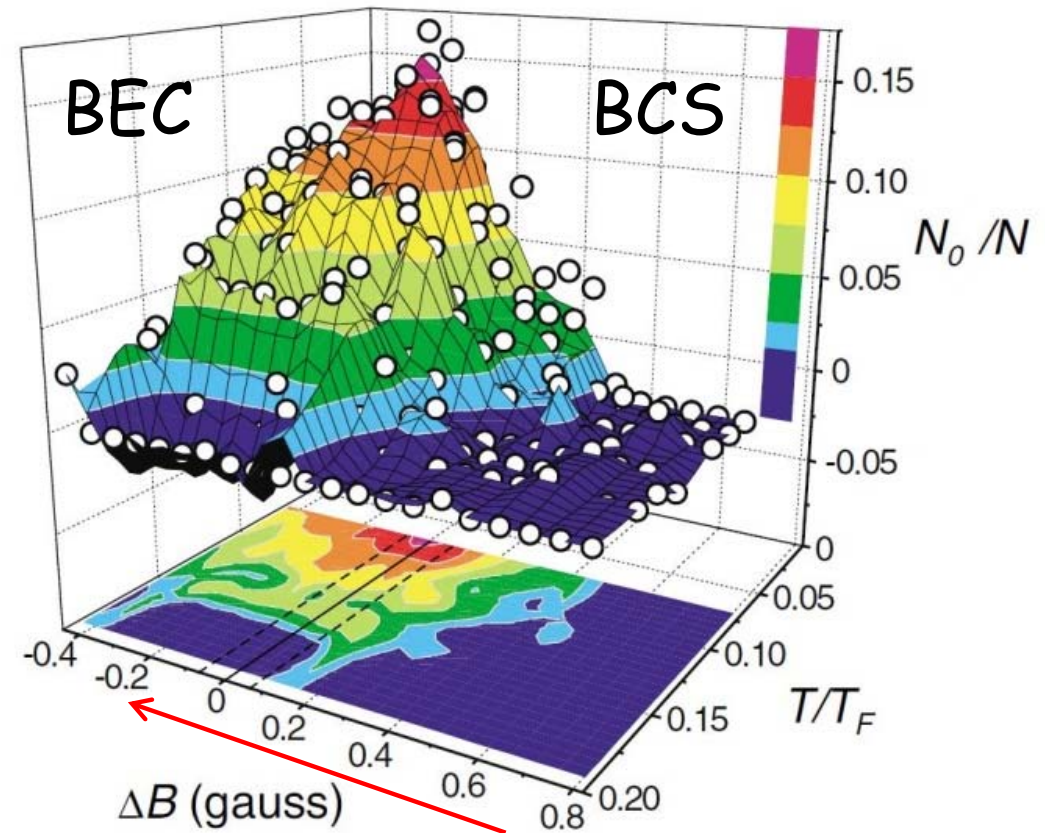


Cooper pair

$$|F, F_z \rangle: |9/2, -9/2 \rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|9/2, -7/2 \rangle = |\downarrow\rangle$$

Two-component systems



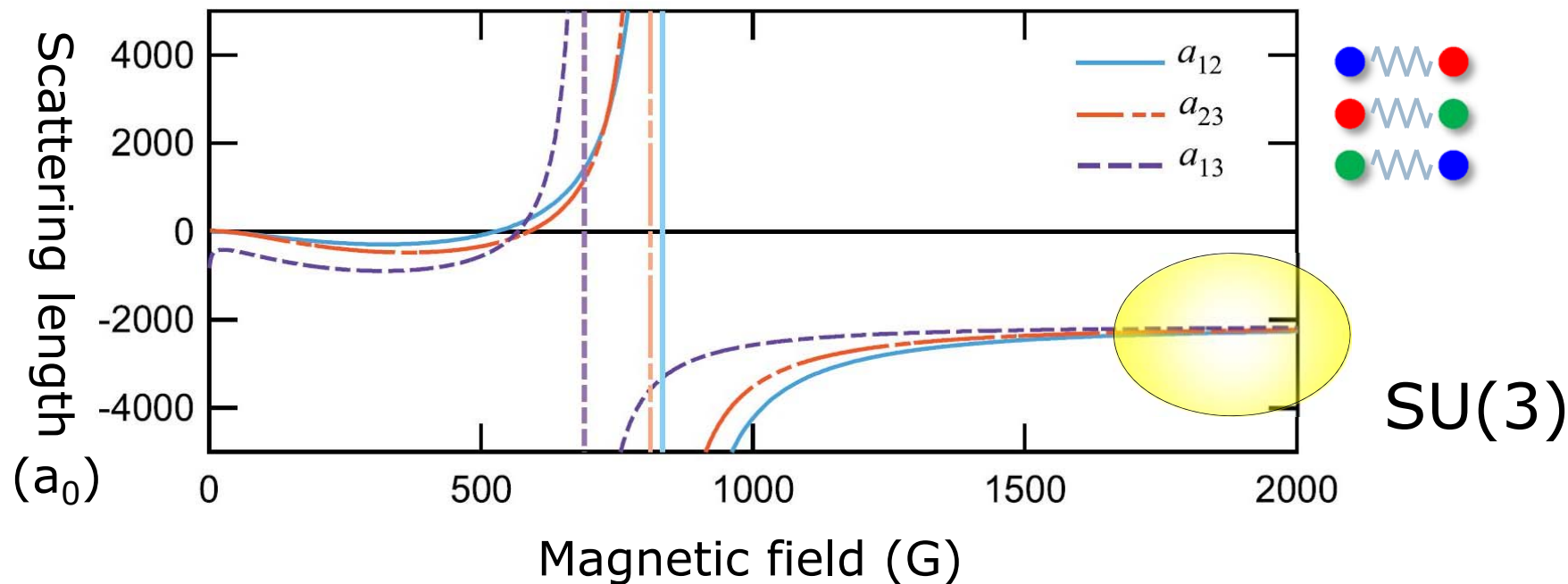
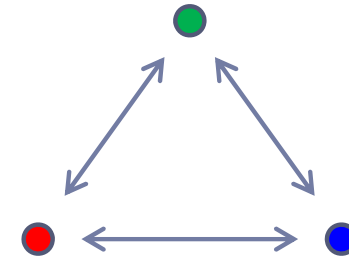
Attractive interaction

Feshbach resonance

Three-component fermions

▶ Lithium ${}^6\text{Li}$: $S=1/2, I=1$

- ▶ $|F, m_F\rangle = |1/2, 1/2\rangle, |1/2, -1/2\rangle, |3/2, -3/2\rangle$

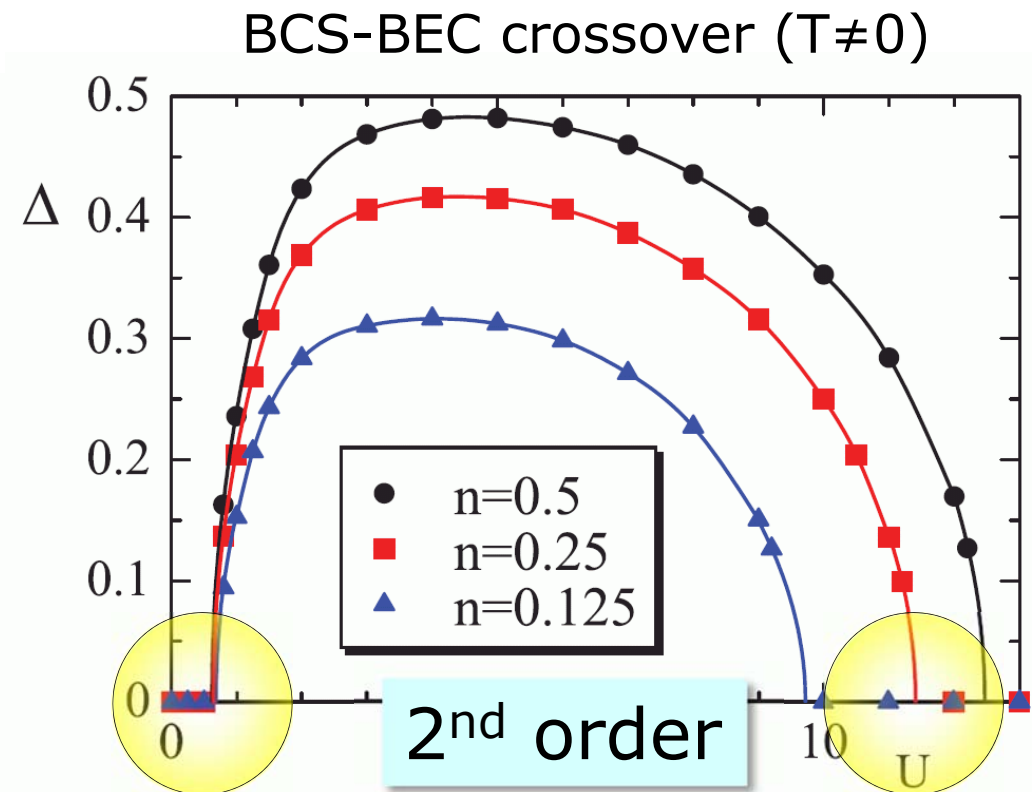
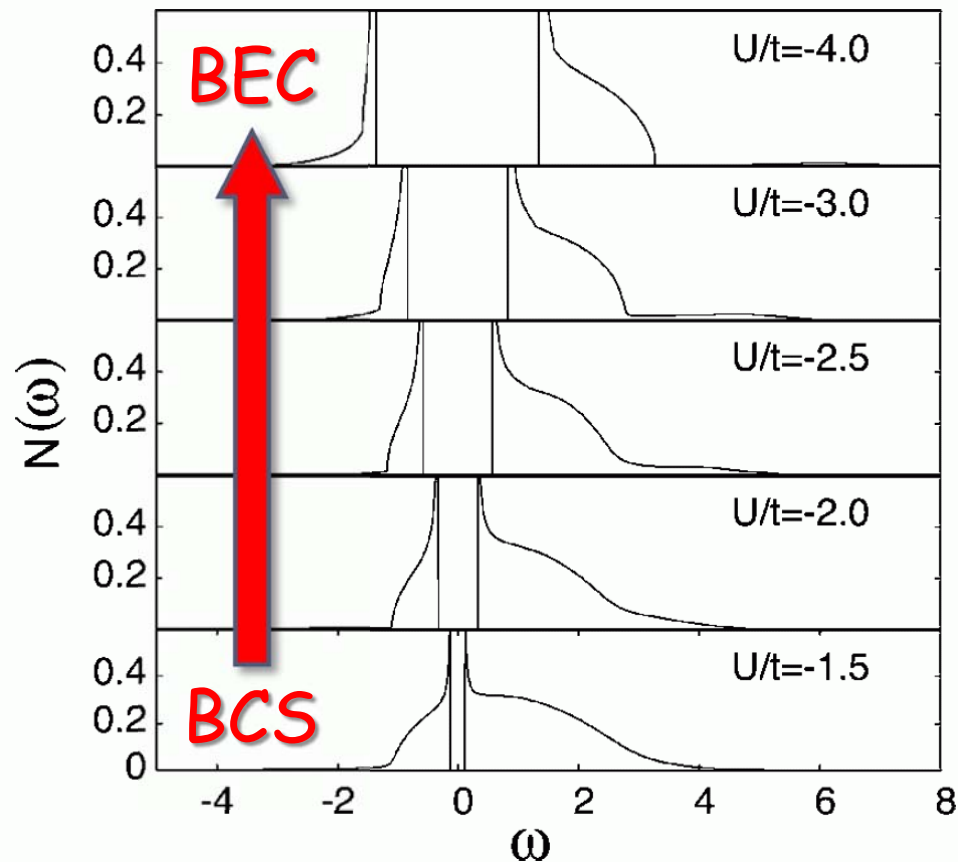
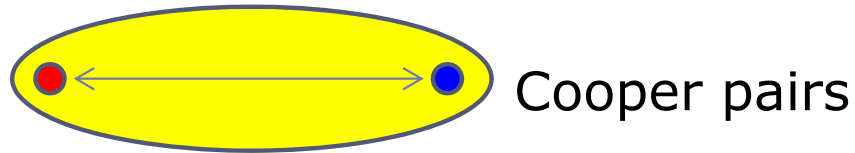


Ottenstein et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 203202 (2008)

J. H. Huckans et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 165302 (2009)

Two-component systems (DMFT)

► BCS-BEC crossover



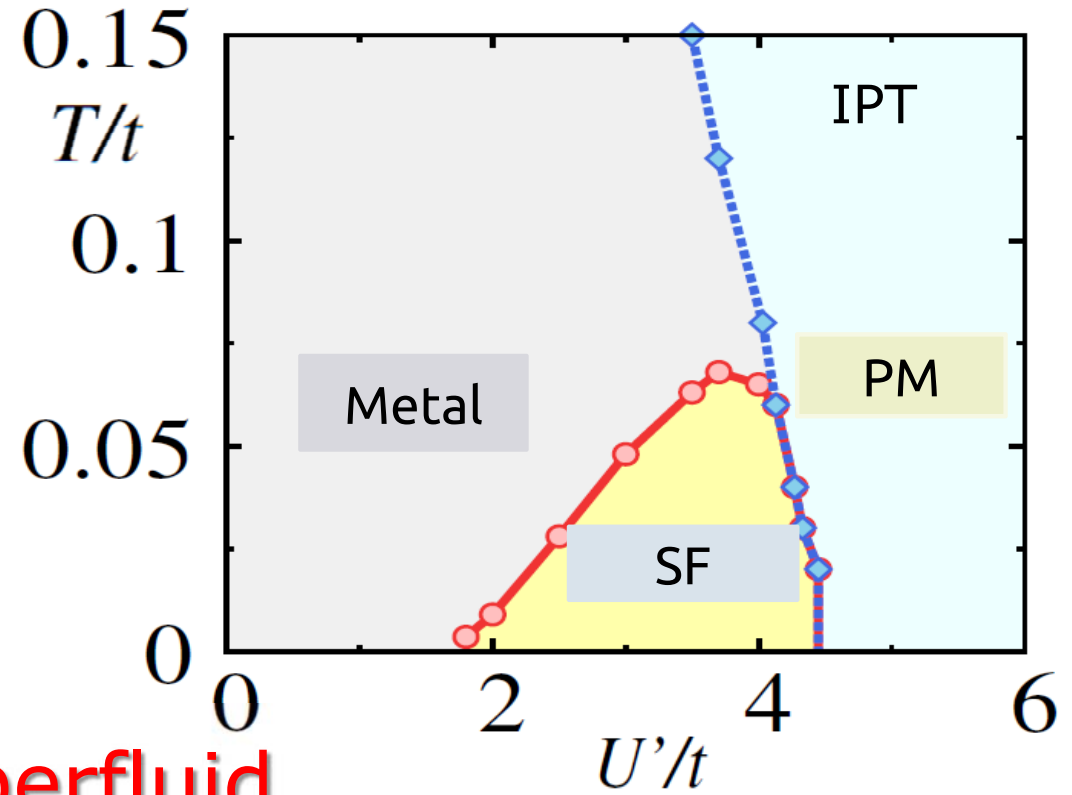
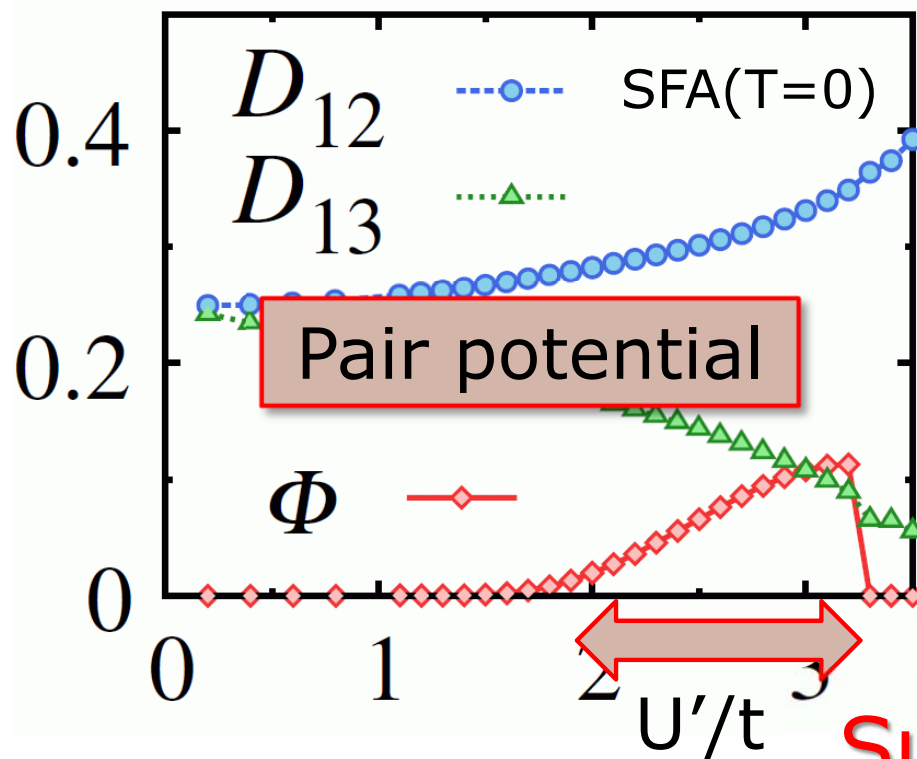
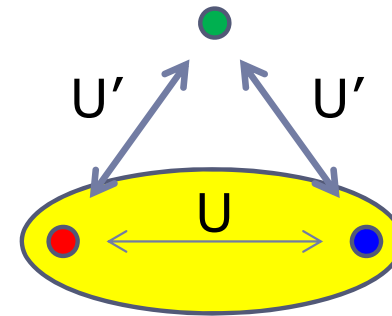
Attractive case only

A. Garg et al., PRB 72, 023517 (2005)
AK and P. Werner, PRA 84, 023638 (2011)

Three-component fermions (half filling)

▶ Color superconductivity

$$U/U' = 0.1$$



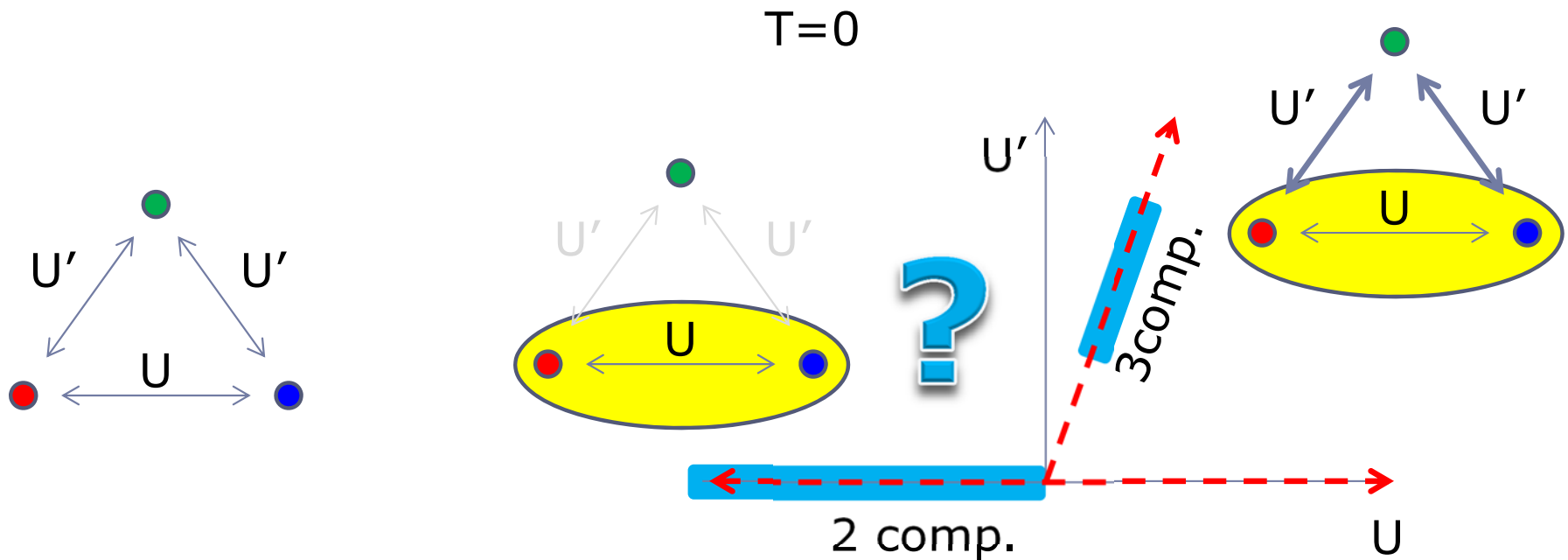
Questions

- ▶ Superfluid state

- ▶ 2 component system vs. 3 component system

Attractive

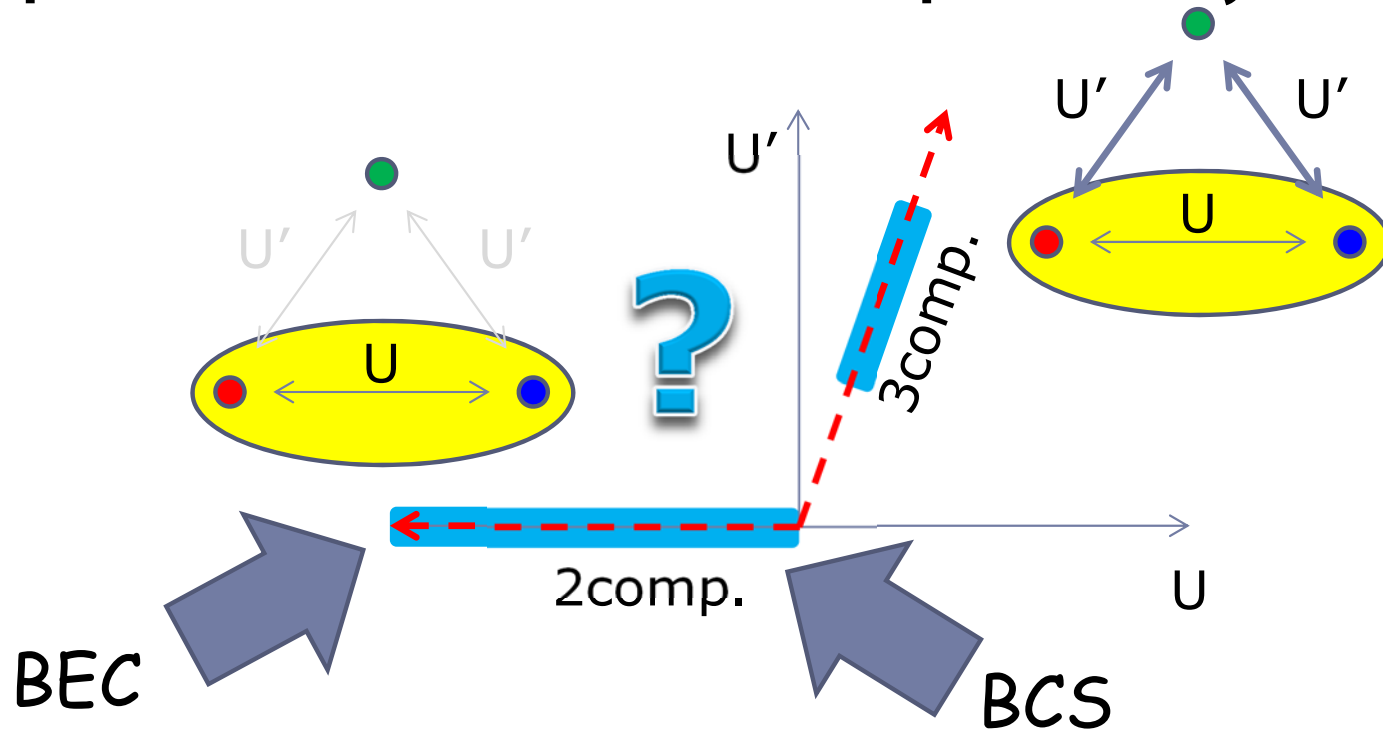
Repulsive



- ▶ 4 components ?

Contents

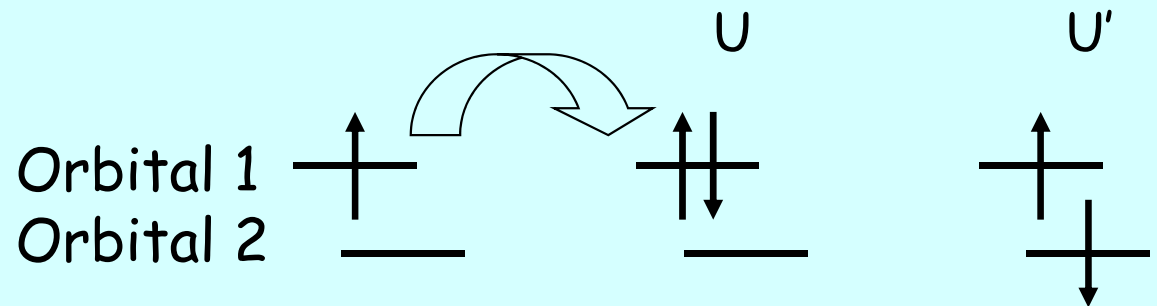
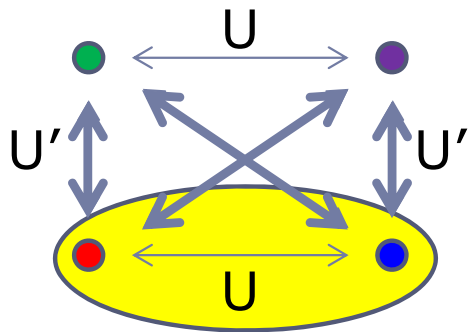
▶ Superfluid state in multicomponent systems



- ▶ BCS-BEC crossover ?
- ▶ Paramagnetic phase diagram ?

Contents

▶ Four component systems



S-wave superconductivity?
orbital degrees of freedom?
condensed matter?

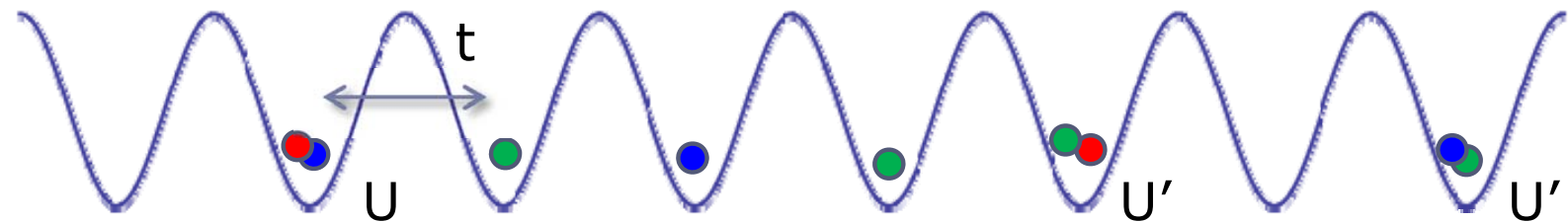
S-wave superfluid in degenerate Hubbard model ?

Model and Methods

Three component fermions

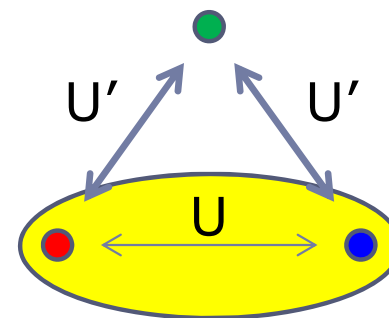
▶ Hubbard model

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} - \sum_i \sum_{\alpha} \mu_{\alpha} n_{i\alpha} + \sum_i \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} U_{\alpha\beta} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta}$$



▶ Pair potential

$$\Delta = \langle c_{i1} c_{i2} \rangle$$

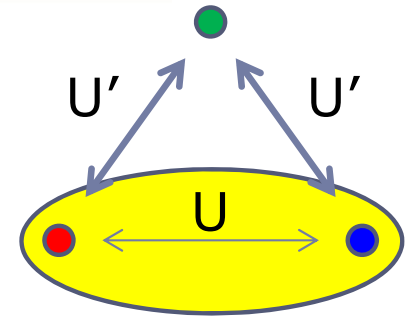


Frustration

No Density Wave & Magnetic order

Simple static mean-field theory

▶ BCS theory



$$\begin{aligned}
 U n_1 n_2 &\rightarrow U \left(n_1 \langle n_2 \rangle + \langle n_1 \rangle n_2 + \Delta c_2^\dagger c_1^\dagger + \Delta^* c_1 c_2 \right) \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{U}{2} (n_1 + n_2)} + U \left(\Delta c_2^\dagger c_1^\dagger + \Delta^* c_1 c_2 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U' n_1 n_3 \rightarrow U' \left(n_1 \langle n_3 \rangle + \langle n_1 \rangle n_3 \right) = \boxed{\frac{U'}{2} (n_1 + n_3)}$$

Chemical potential

U' no role for Superfluid

Static mean-field \rightarrow Dynamical mean-field

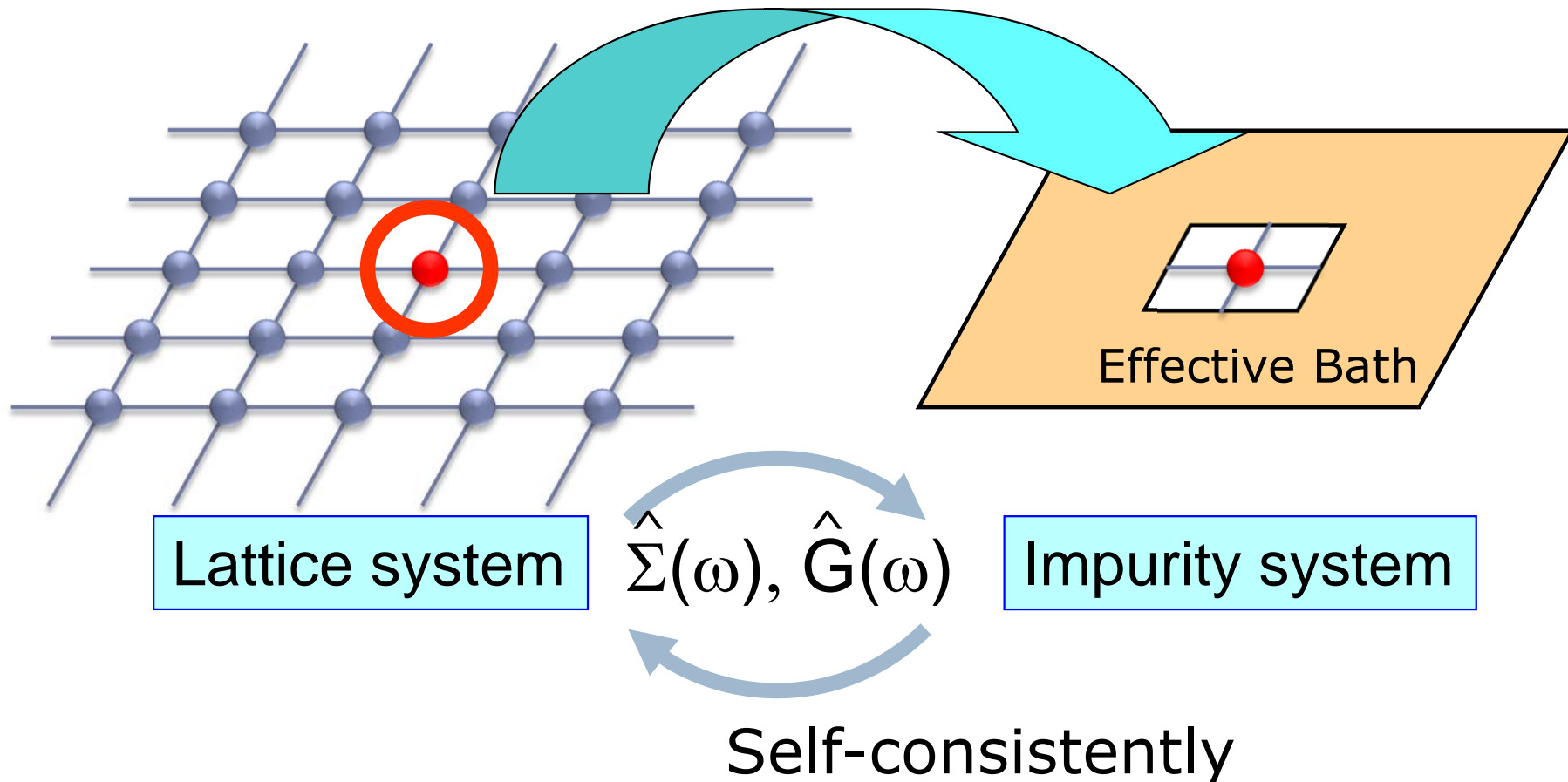
Dynamical mean-field theory

Pruschke, Jarrell, Freericks, Adv. Phys. **44**, 187 (1995)

Georges, Kotliar, Krauth, Rozenberg, Rev. Mod. Phys. **68**, 13 (1996)

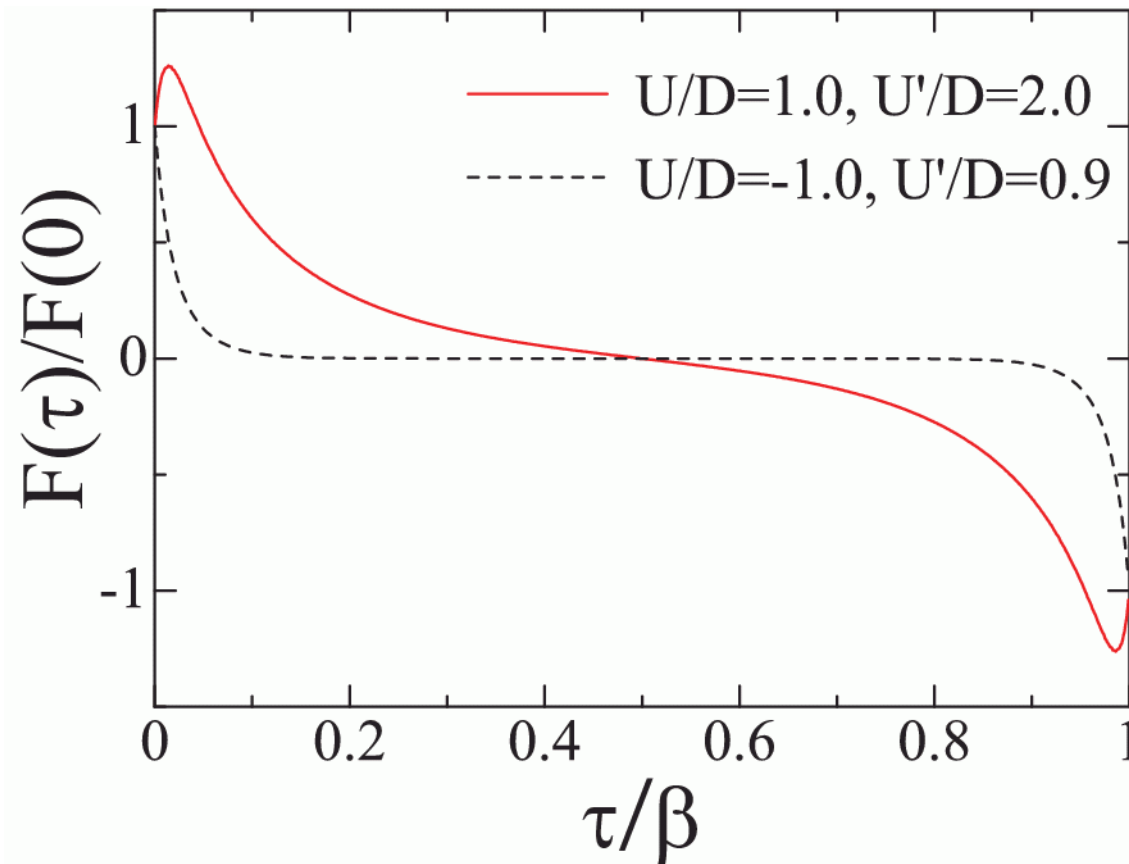
Kotliar & Vollhardt, Physics Today 53, (2004)

Local particle correlations



Impurity solver

- ▶ Continuous-Time QMC method (Nambu)
 - ▶ Strong coupling approach

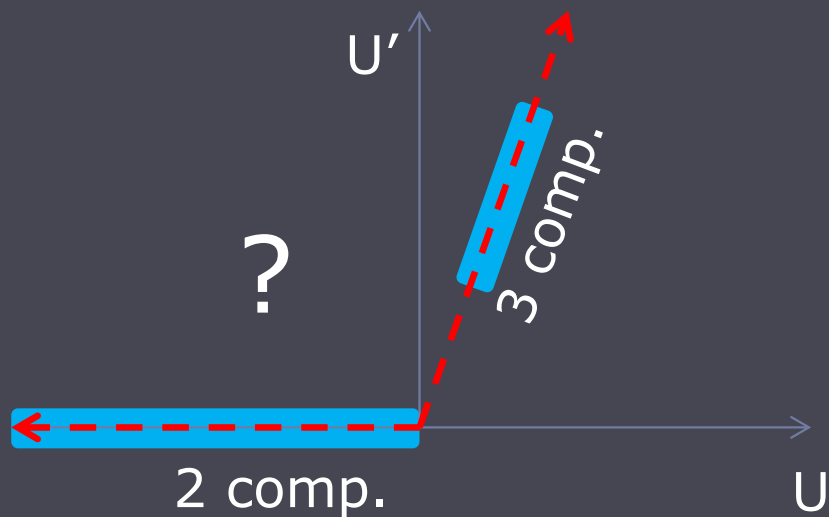


Treat SF directly

P. Werner, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **97**, 076405 (2006).

E. Gull, et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **83**, 349 (2011).

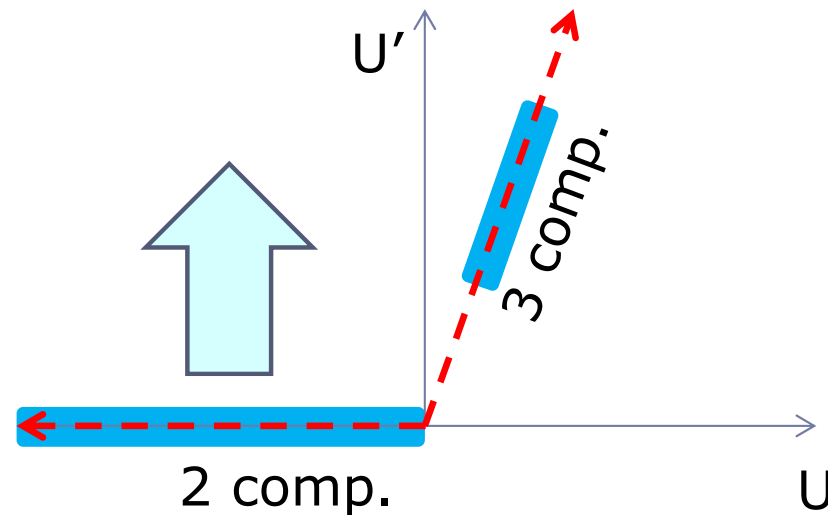
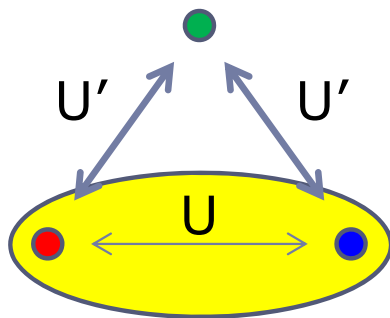
Three-component fermions



Three component fermions

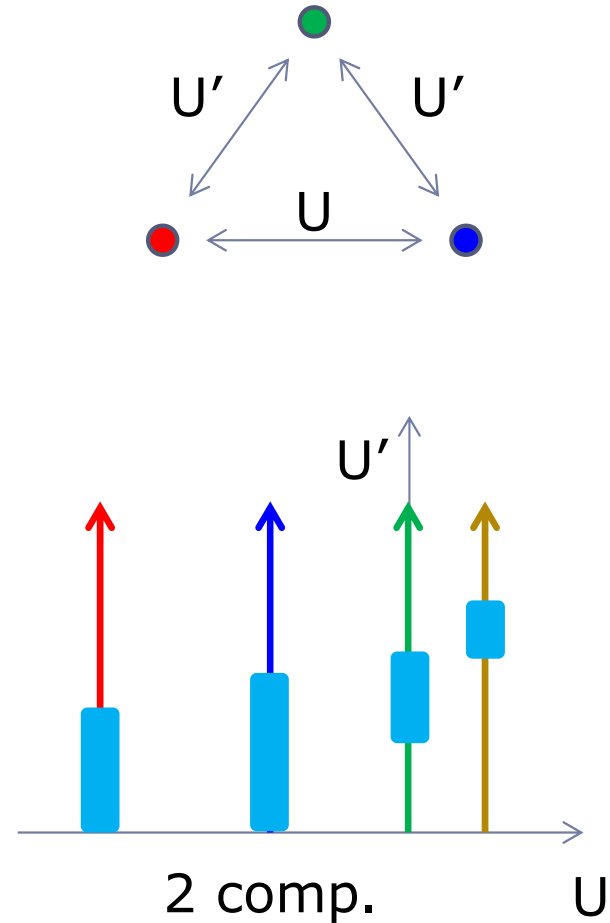
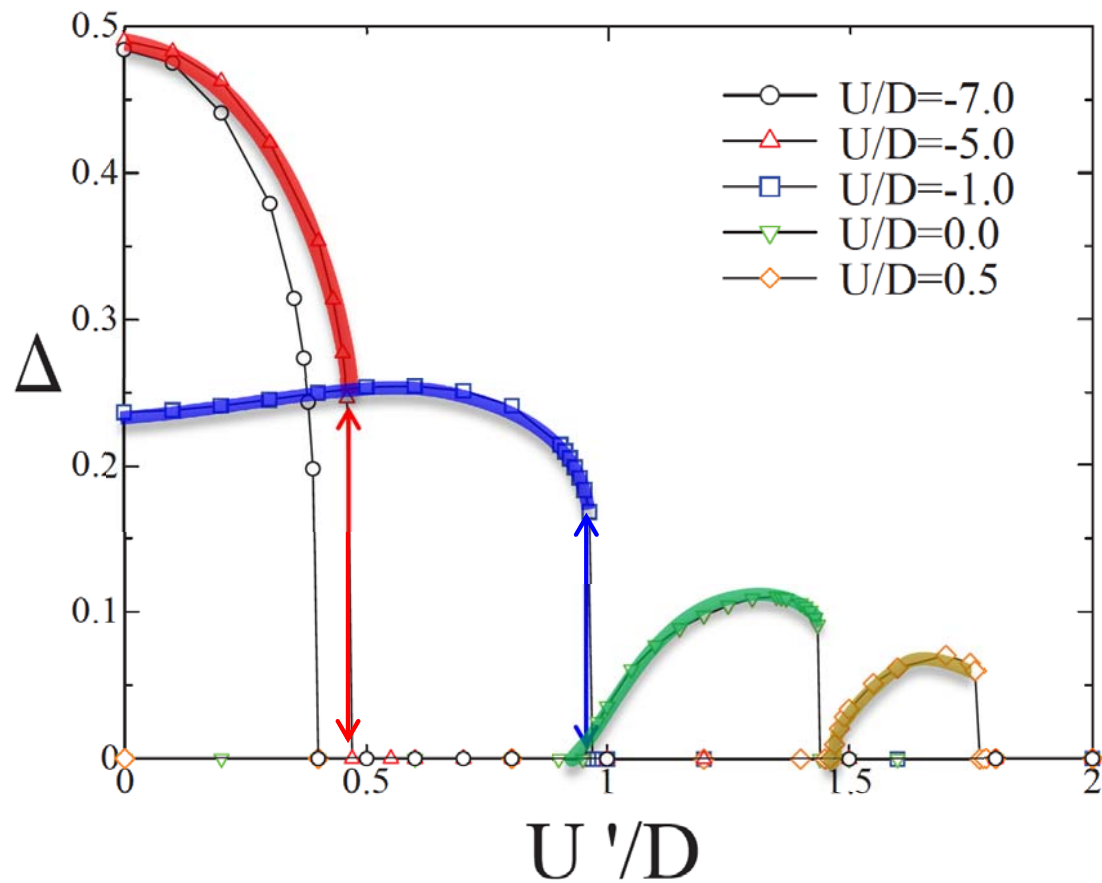
▶ Hubbard model

$$H = -t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 c_{i\alpha}^\dagger c_{j\alpha} - \sum_i \sum_{\alpha} \mu_{\alpha} n_{i\alpha} + \sum_i \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} U_{\alpha\beta} n_{i\alpha} n_{i\beta}$$

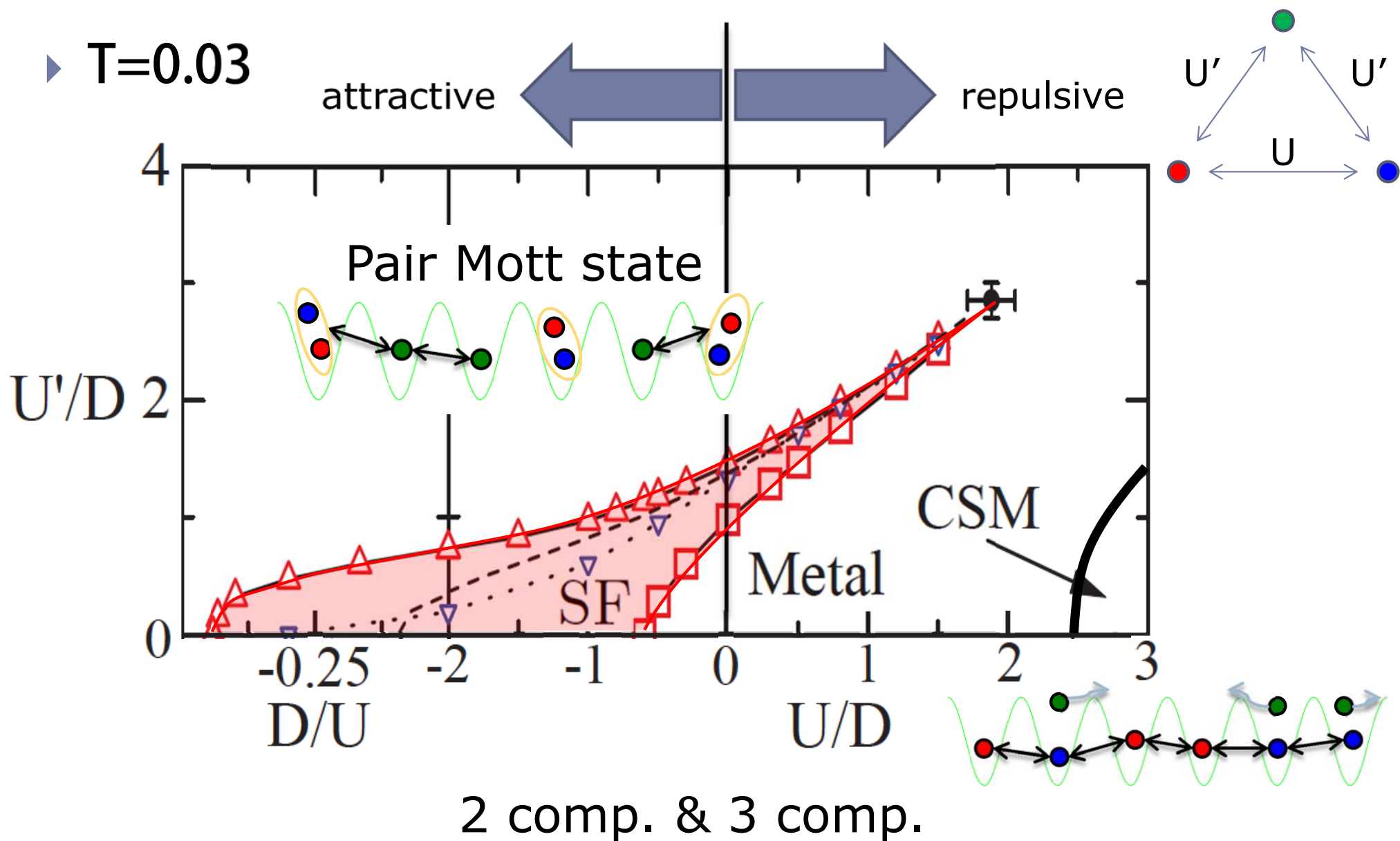


Stability of superfluid state ($T/D=0.03$)

► Pair potential

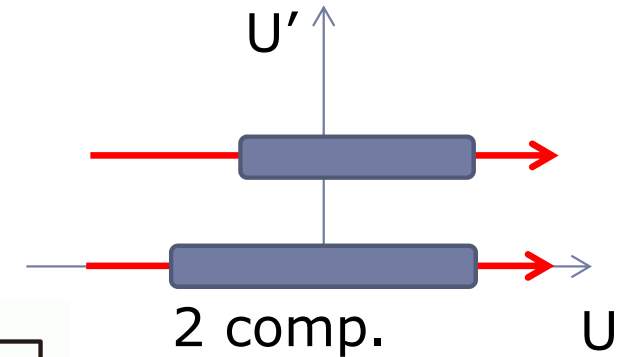
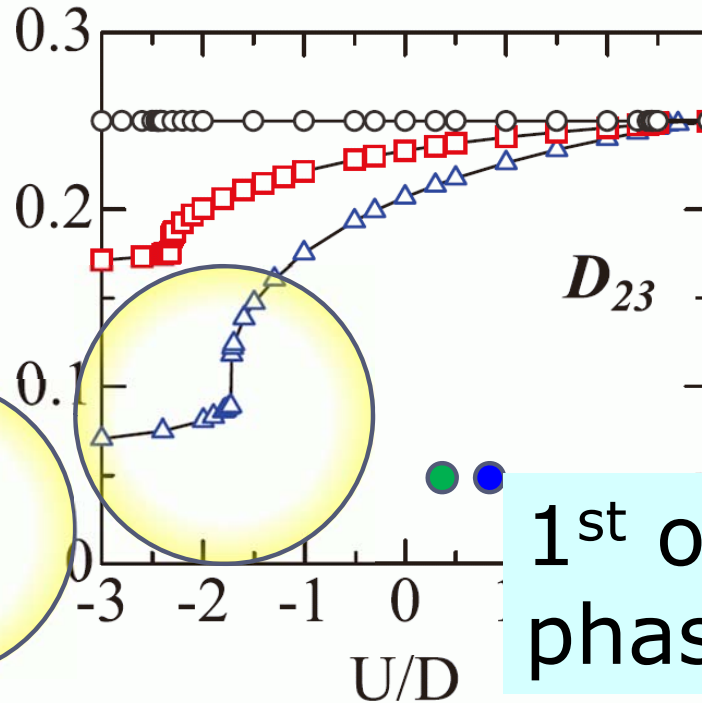
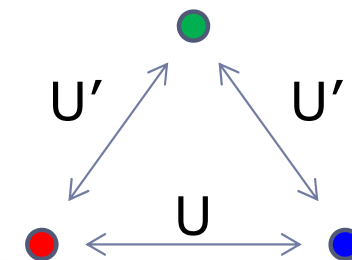
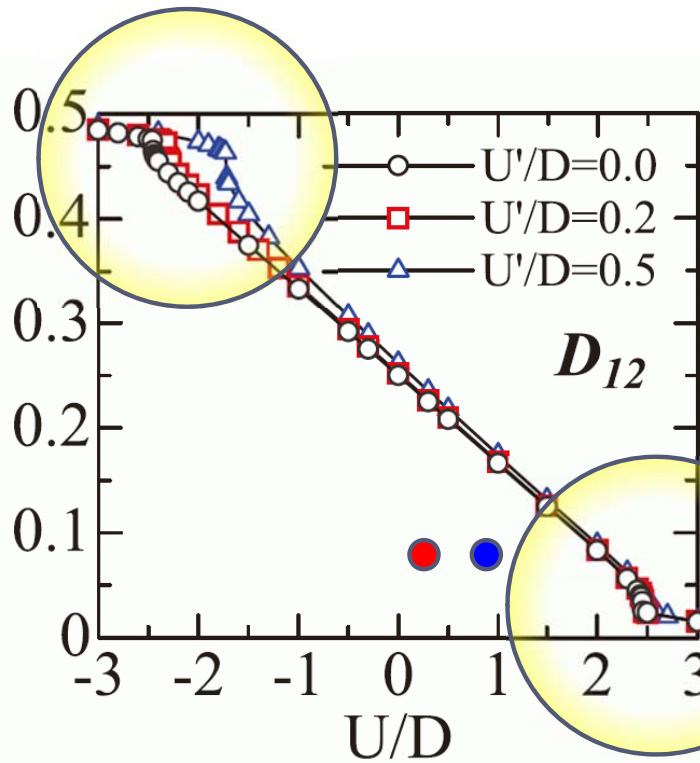


Phase diagram



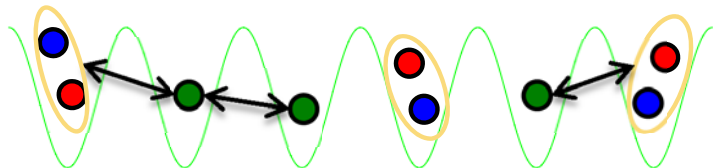
Double occupancy (Para)

▶ $T/D=0.03$

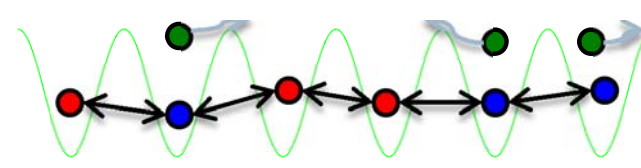


1st order phase transitions

Pair Mott state

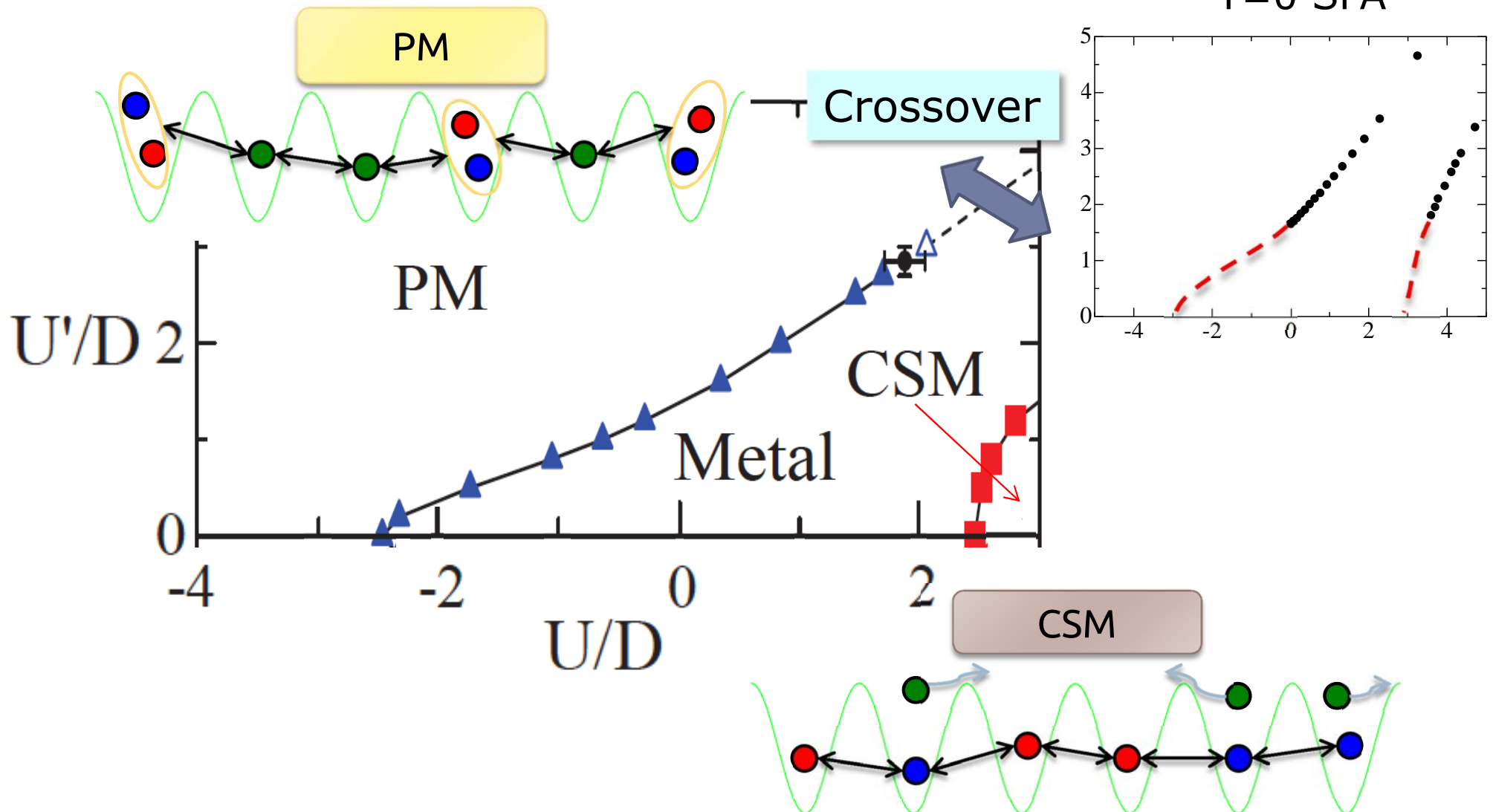


color Mott state



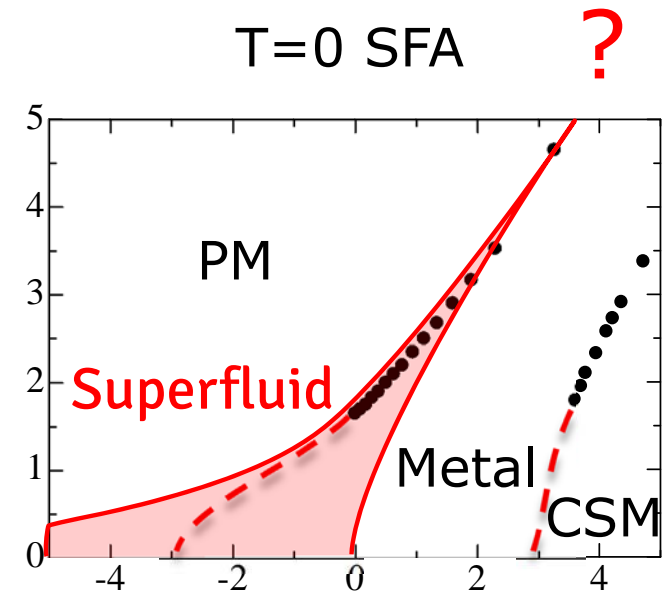
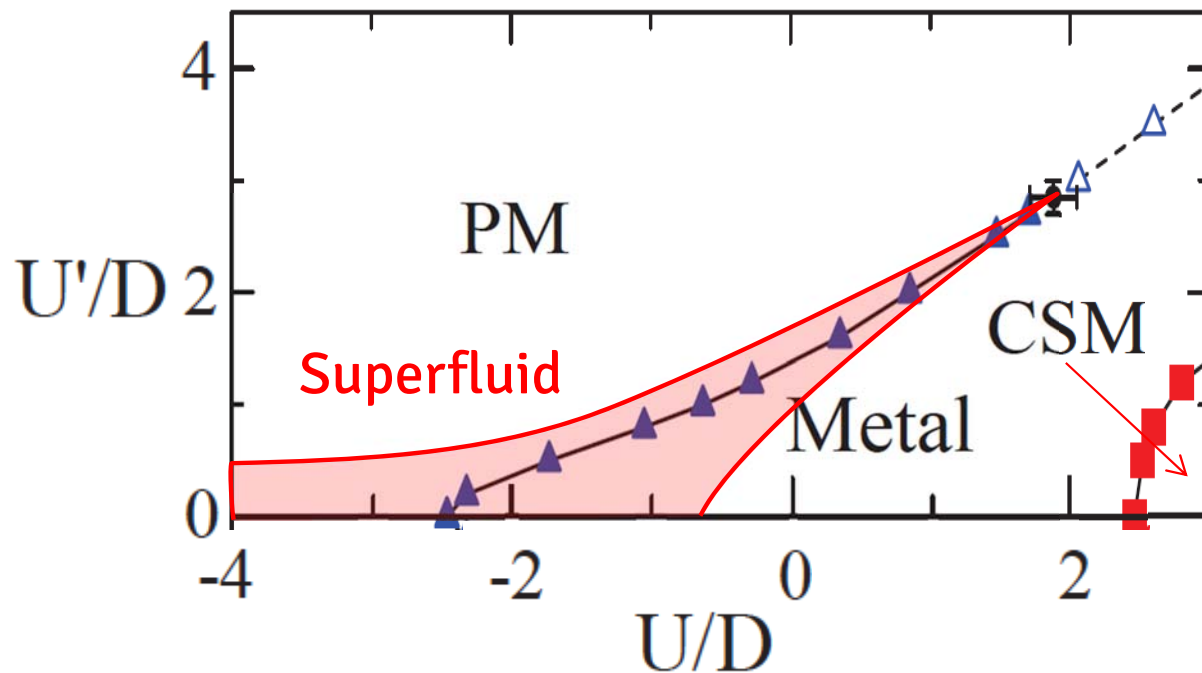
Phase diagram (para)

▶ $T/D=0.03$



Comparison (T/D=0.03)

▶ Stability of superfluid state



Superfluid

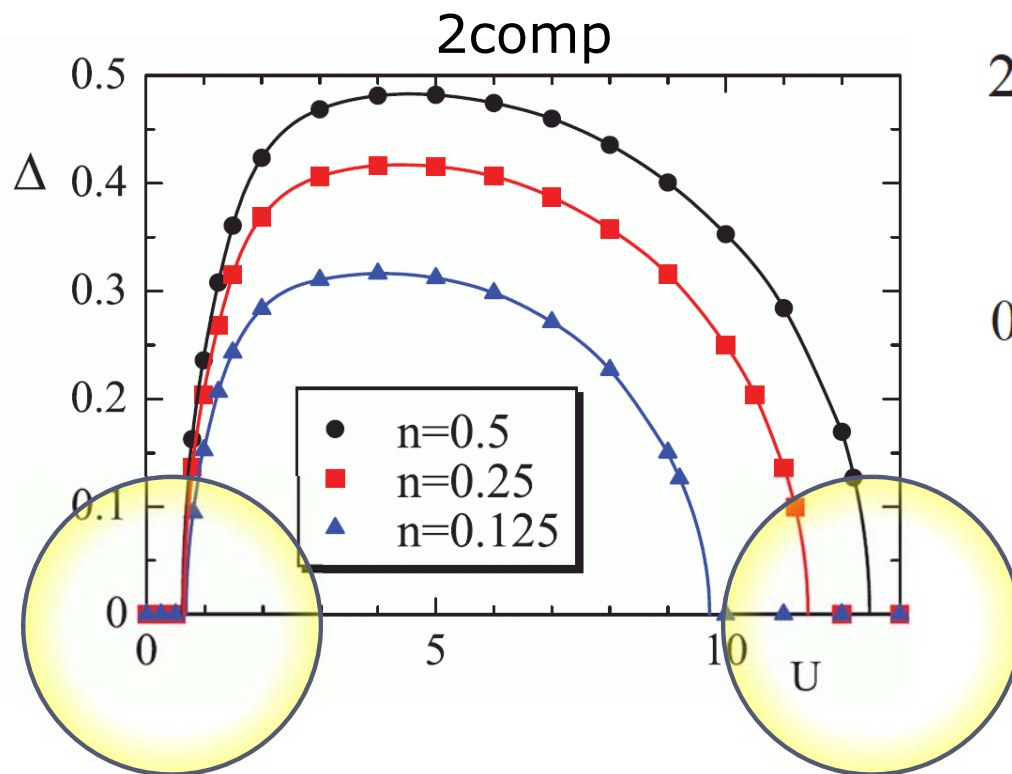
stable along the phase boundary between PM and metal

BCS-BEC crossover

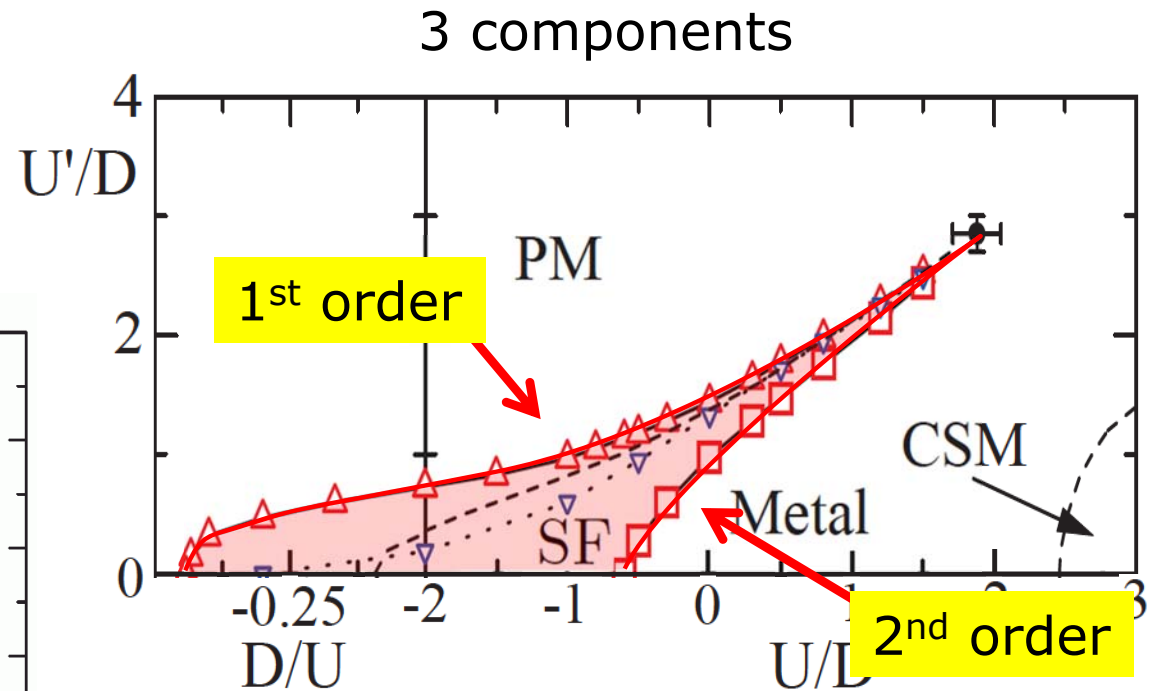
Attractive Hubbard model

▶ BCS-BEC crossover

- ▶ BCS weak coupling
- ▶ BEC strong coupling



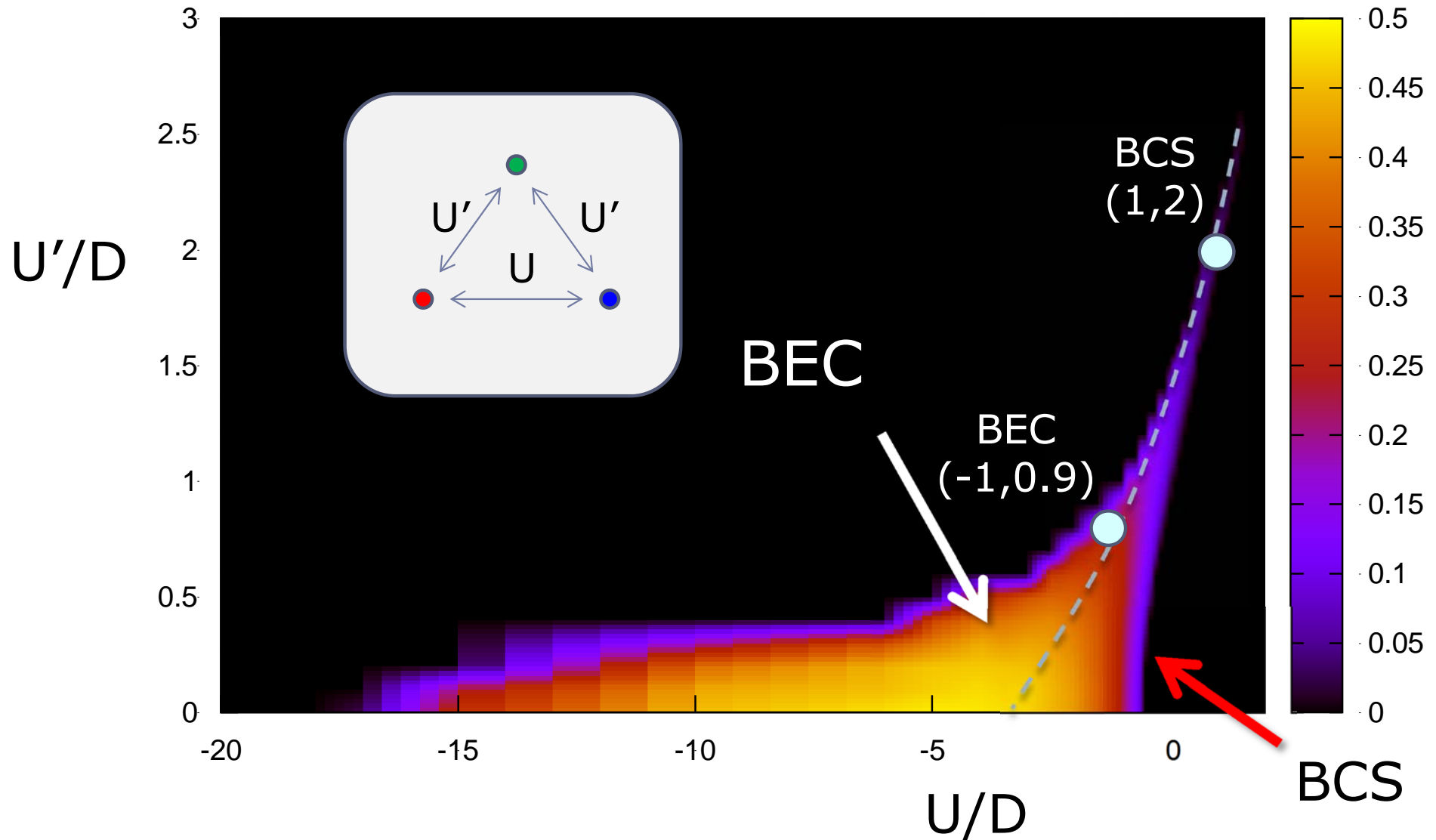
2nd order phase transitions



Nature of BCS & BEC ?

Pair potential ($T/D=0.03$)

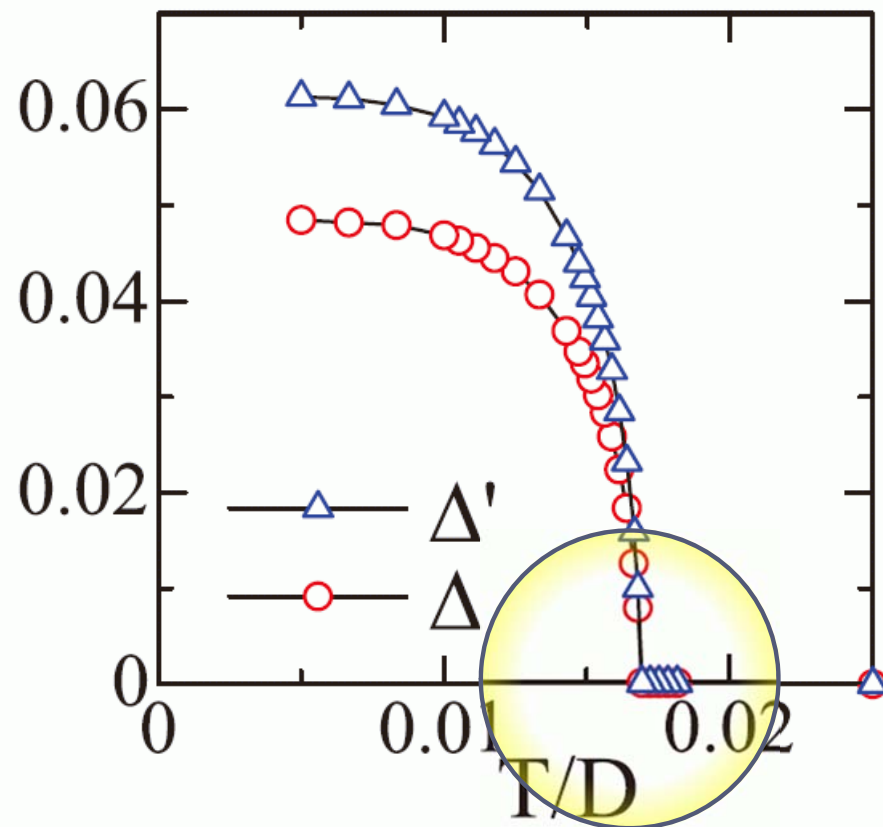
► Density plot



Phase transitions

▶ BCS region

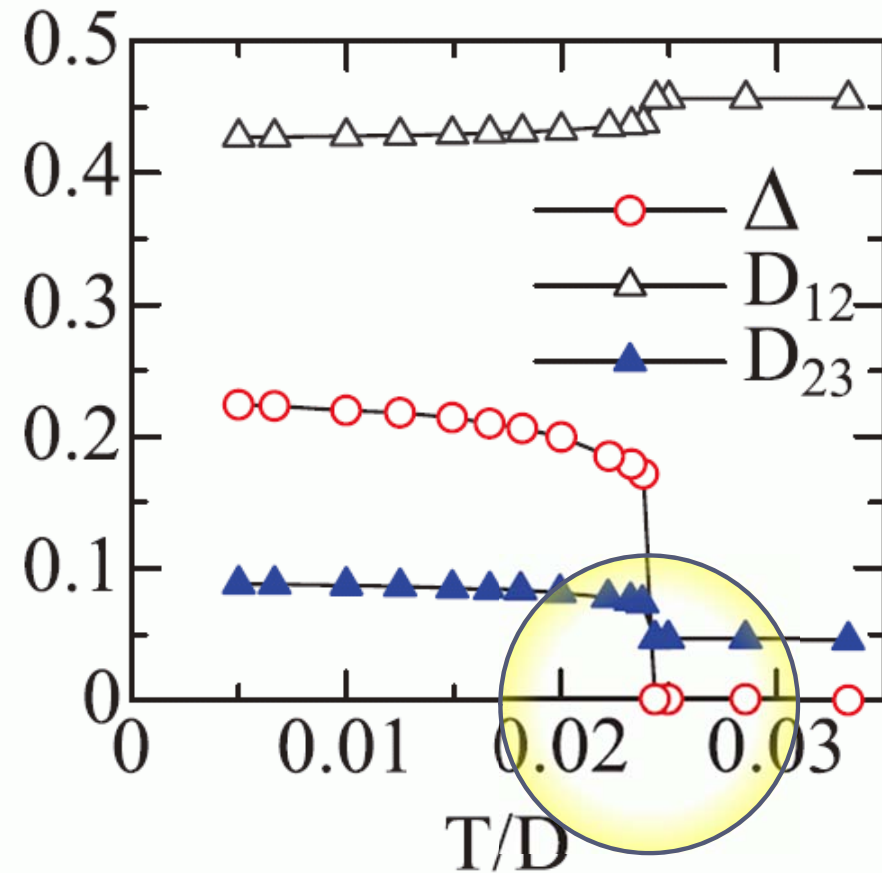
▶ $U/D=1.0, U'/D=2.0$



2nd order

▶ BEC region

▶ $U/D=-1.0, U'/D=0.9$

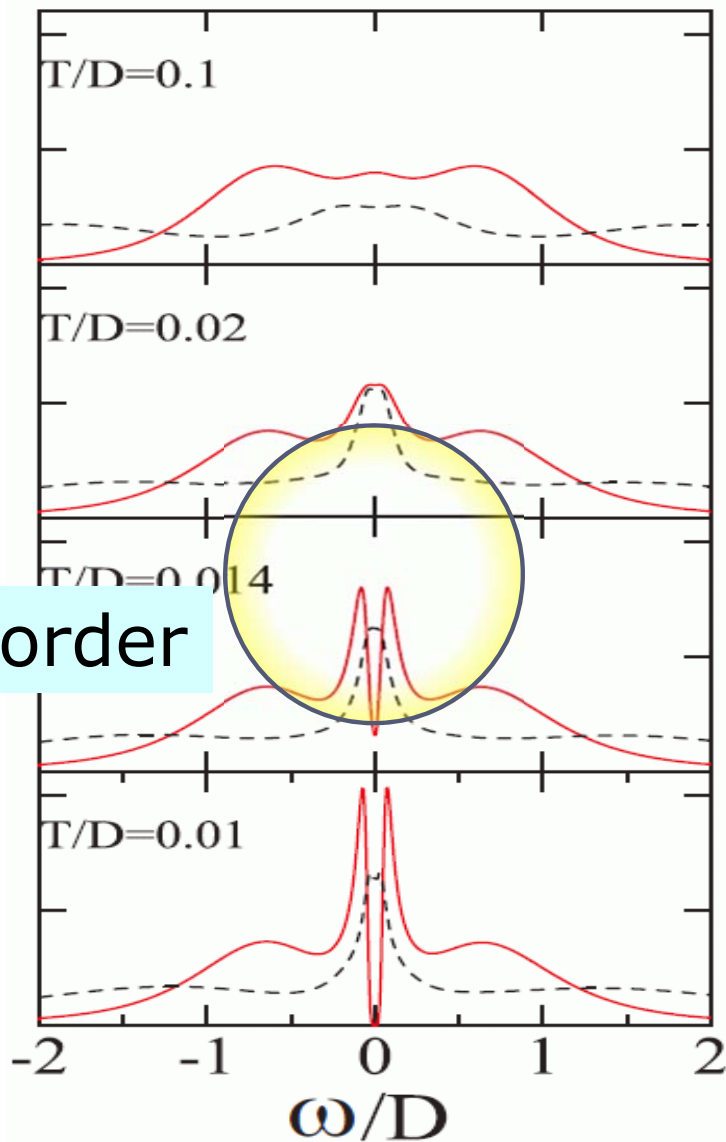


1st order

Density of states

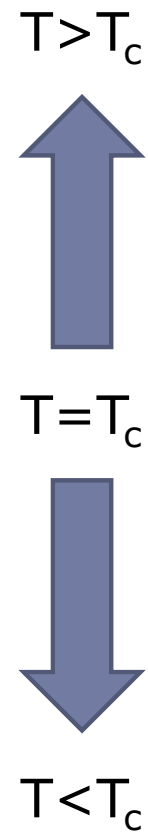
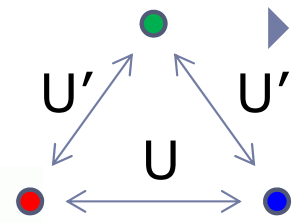
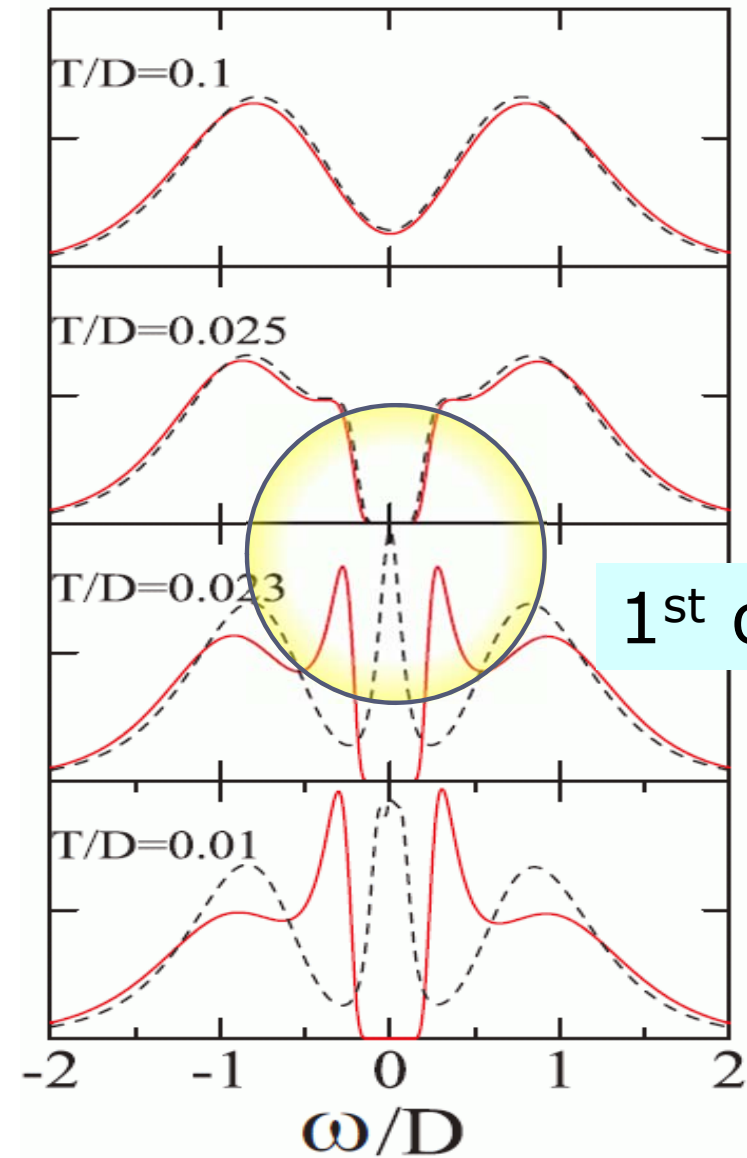
BCS region

$U/D=1.0, U'/D=2.0$



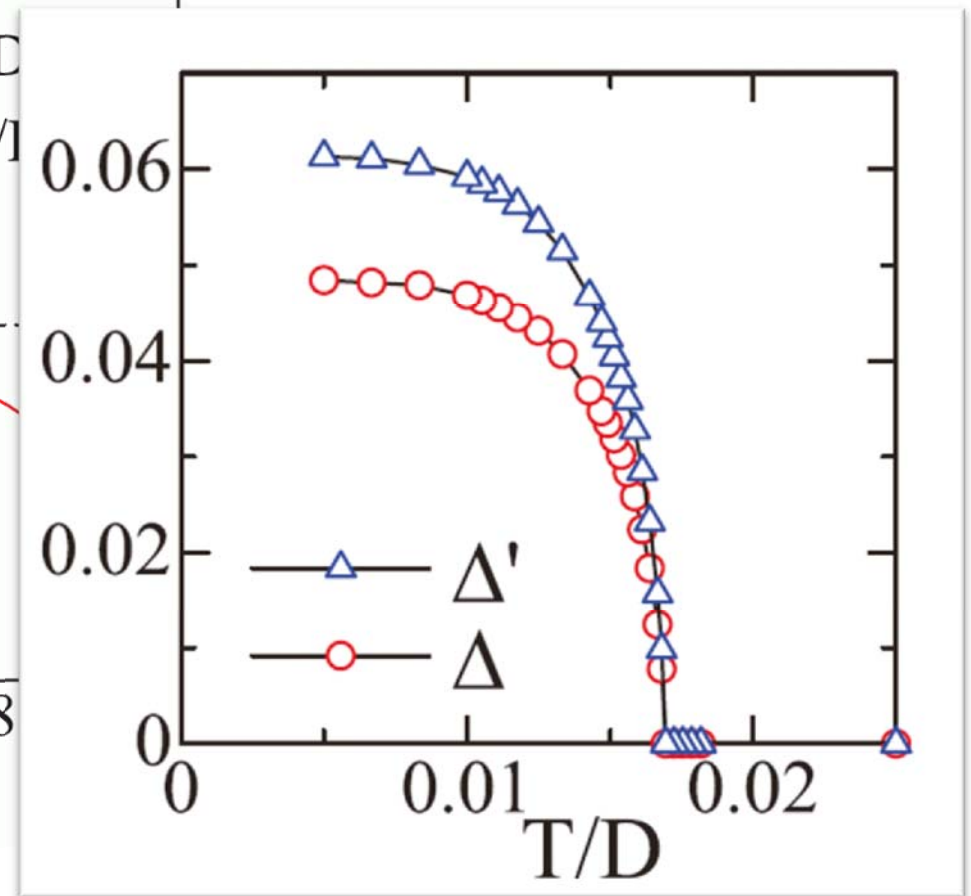
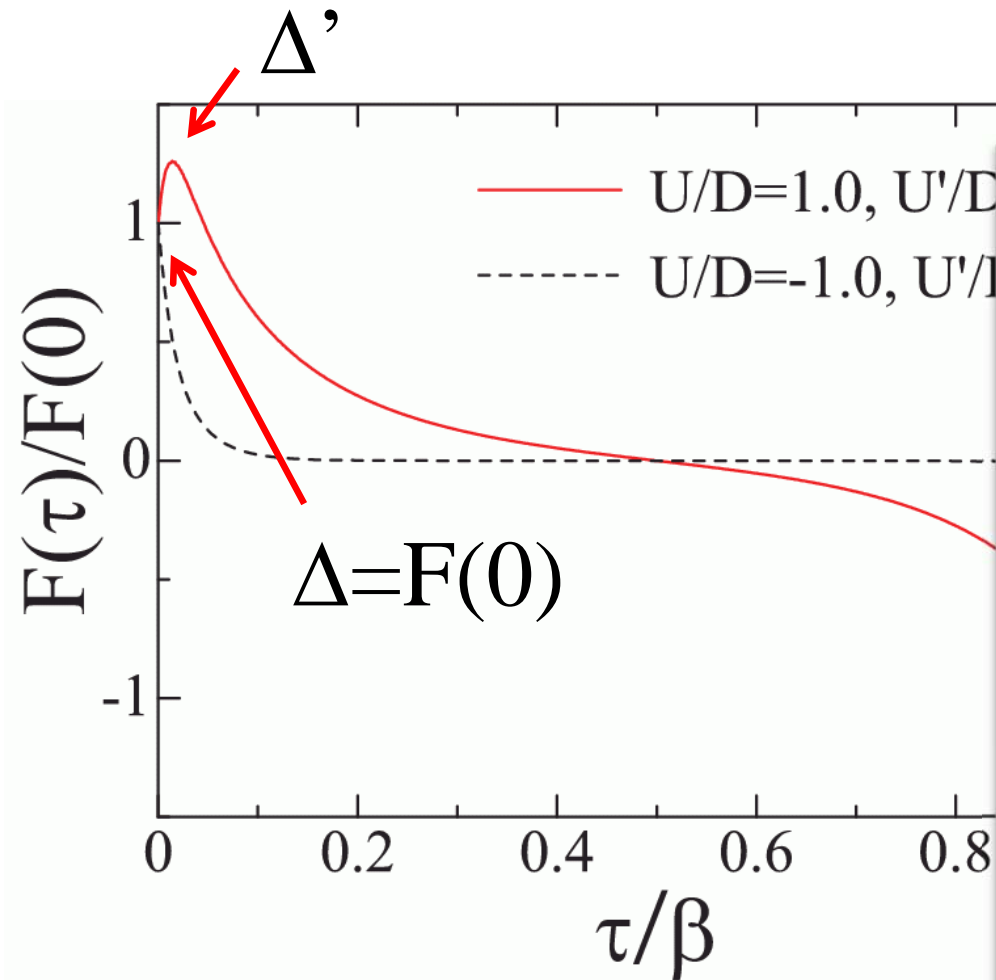
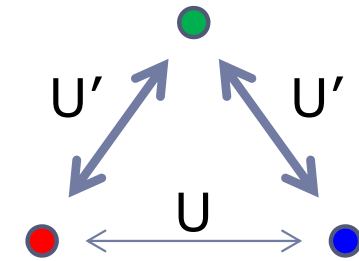
BEC region

$U/D=-1.0, U'/D=0.9$



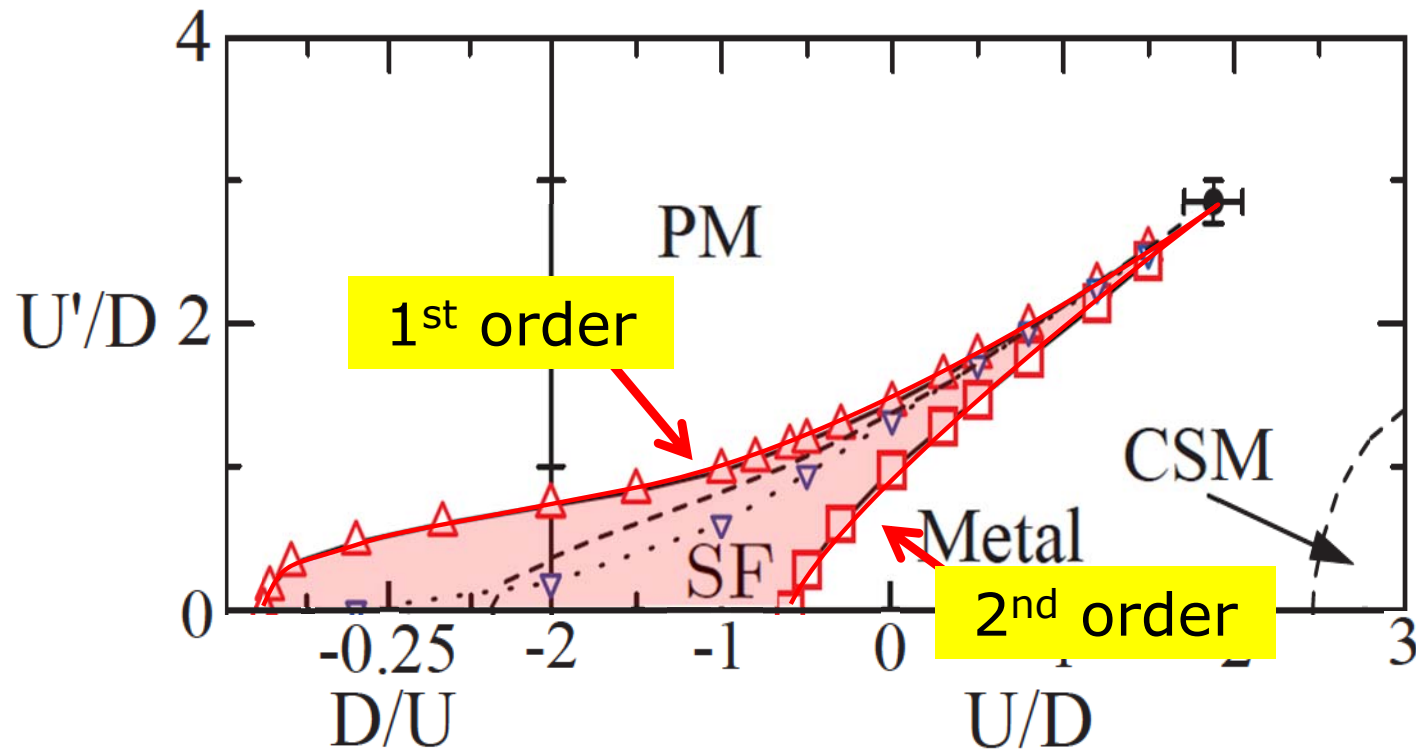
Effect of repulsive interaction

- ▶ $U/D=1.0, U'/D=2.0$



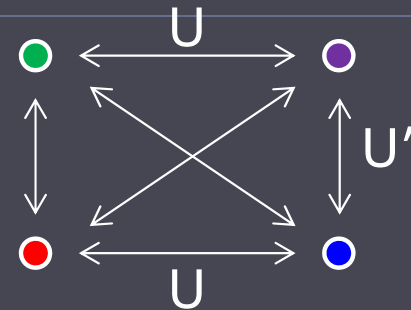
Summary (3 components)

- ▶ Superfluid state in three component fermions
 - ▶ Repulsive interaction
 - ▶ Competition PM & Metal



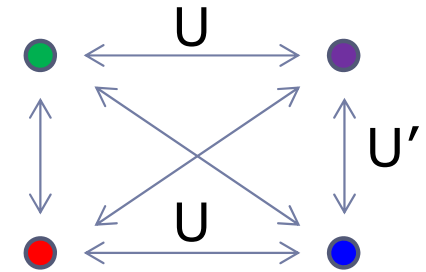
Dynamical correlations important!

Four component fermions

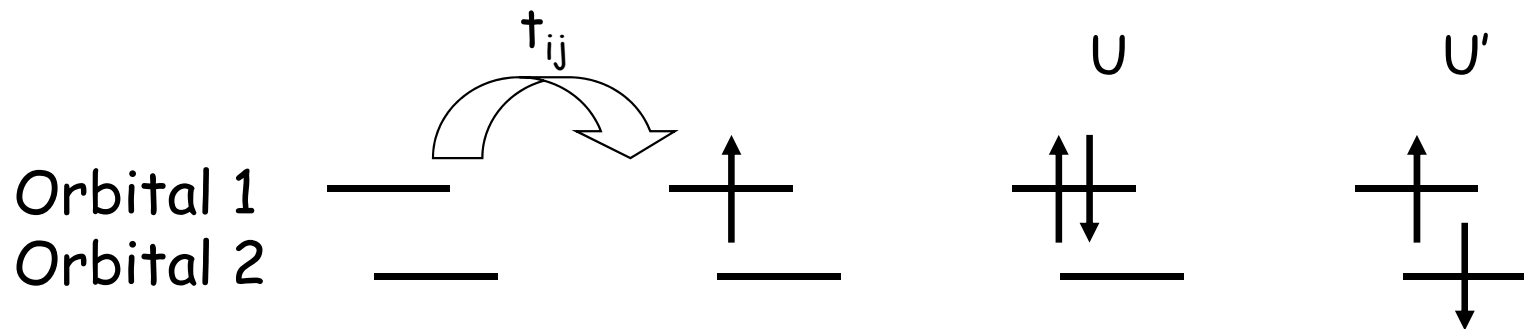


Four component fermions

- ▶ Degenerate Hubbard model (Mn, V, Ti, ...)



$$H = \sum_{\substack{\langle i,j \rangle \\ \alpha, \sigma}} t_{ij} c_{i\alpha\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\alpha\sigma} + U \sum_{i\alpha} n_{i\alpha\uparrow} n_{i\alpha\downarrow} + U' \sum_{i,\sigma,\sigma'} n_{i1\sigma} n_{i2\sigma'}$$



Hund coupling $J=0$

U, U' : independent

Effective Hamiltonian $U=U'$
CeTIn₅ (T=Co, Ir, Rh)

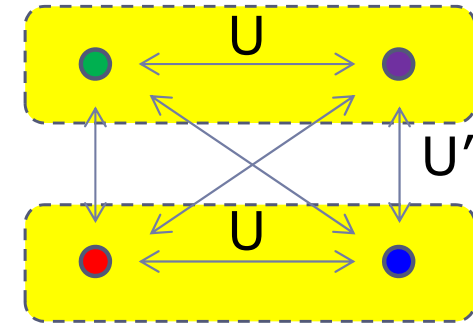
Takimoto et al., J. Phys. 14, 369 (2002)

Dynamical mean-field theory

▶ Green functions

- ▶ Assumption only intra-orbital pairs

$$\hat{G}(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} G_{1\uparrow}(\tau) & F_1(\tau) & & & \\ F_1(\tau) & G_{1\downarrow}(-\tau) & & & \\ & & G_{2\uparrow}(\tau) & F_2(\tau) & \\ & & F_2(\tau) & G_{2\downarrow}(-\tau) & \\ & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

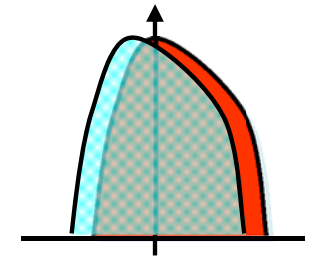
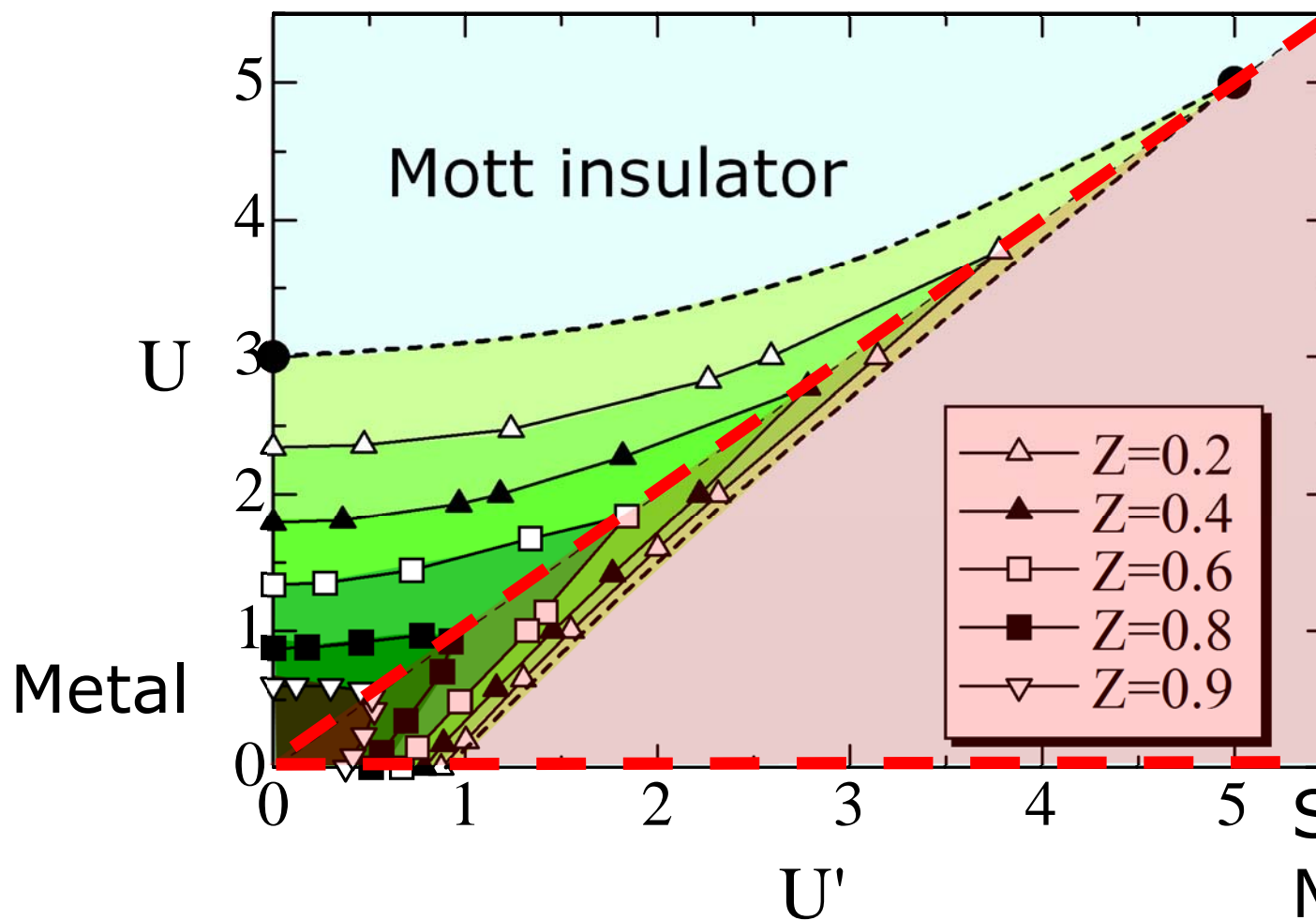


▶ Impurity solvers

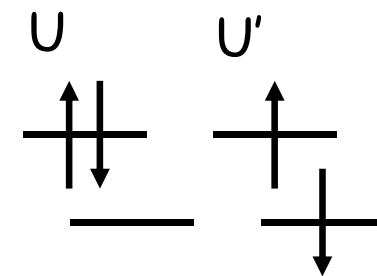
- ▶ Strong-coupling expansion CTQMC method

Phase diagram (para)

- ▶ Degenerate Hubbard model
 - ▶ Half filling



$D=1.0$

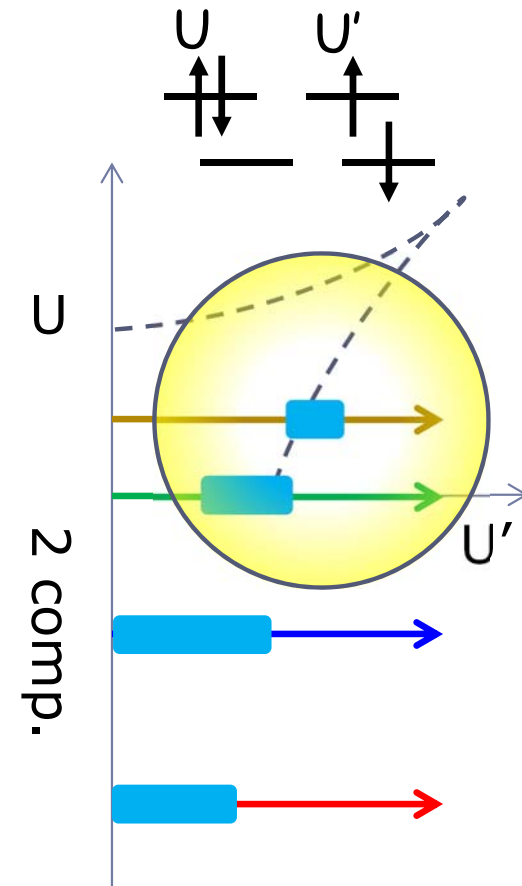


$U' > U$

Superconductivity?
Mott transitions?

S-wave superconductivity ($T=0.01D$)

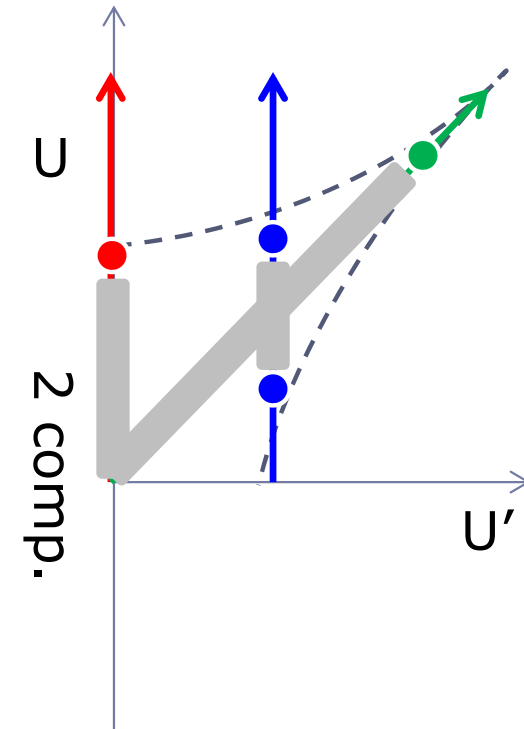
► Pair potential



Repulsive systems
s-wave superconductivity

Mott transitions (paramagnetic state)

- ▶ Renormalization factors ($T=0.01D$)



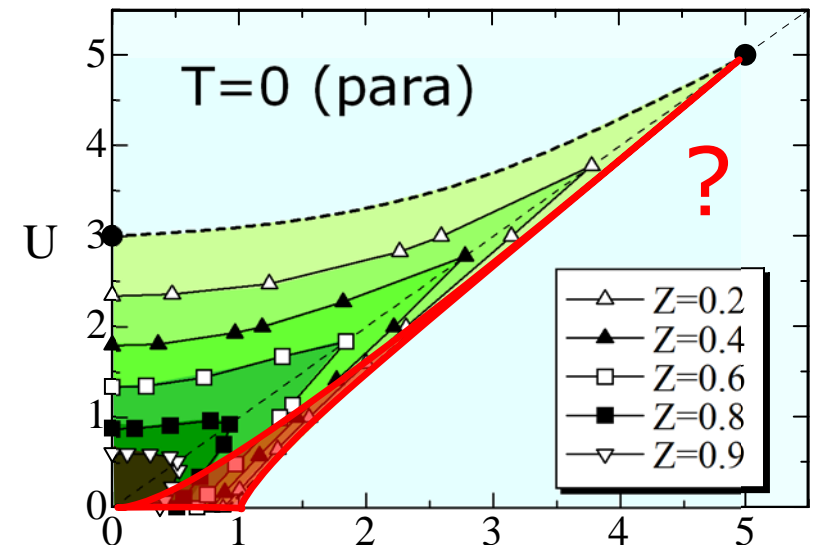
Mott transitions

Phase diagram

▶ Degenerate Hubbard model

S-wave SC
repulsive interacting case

Between Metal & Mott states

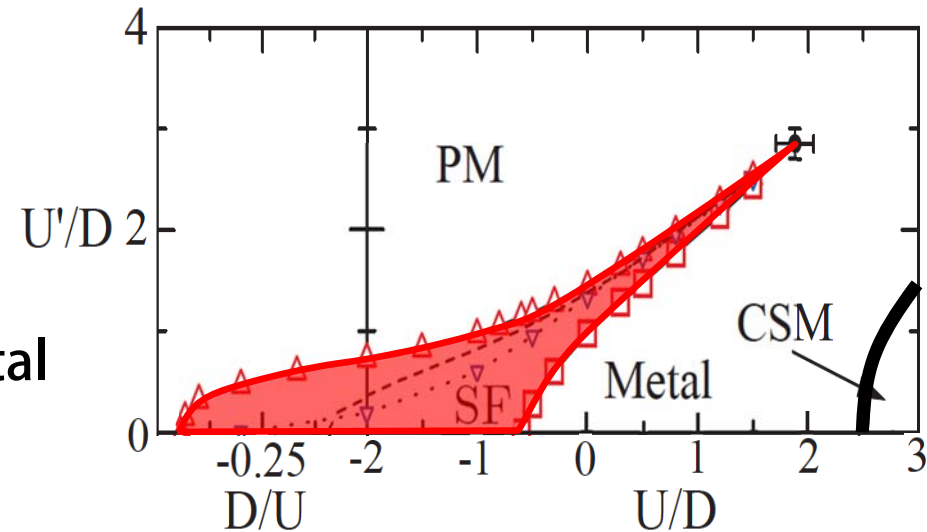


Summary

▶ Superfluid state in multicomponent fermions

▶ 3 comp.

- ▶ 2comp. Vs 3comp.
- ▶ Repulsive interaction
 - Competition PM & Metal



▶ 4 comp. (2 orbitals)

- ▶ Repulsion-induced SF

Dynamical correlations important!