

وزارت علوم و تحقیقات و فناوری

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اللال برو هشکاه دانشهای بنوادی (مراز تستیقان فیزید نظری و دوانسیان)

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سرکار خانم زینب کبیری در "بیست و چهارمین کنفرانس بهاره فیزیک" که در تاریخ ۳-۴ خرداد ماه ۱۳۹۶ در محل پژوهشگاه دانشهای بنیادی برگزار گردید، شرکت و

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مبلغ ۶۰۰/۰۰۰ ریال بابت ثبت نام پرداخت نمودند.

نامبرده مقاله تحت عنوان

گواهی می گردد

"The saddle point free energy in alkali atoms" به صورت پوستر ارائه نمودند.



Page | 259 بیست و چهارمین کنفرانس بهاره فیزیک - ۳و ۴ خردادماه ۱۳۹۶- پژوهشکده علوم نانو

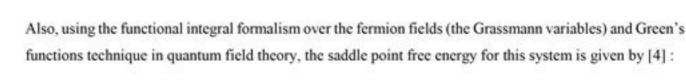
 $h_s = (\mu_\uparrow - \mu_\downarrow)/2$ , and the average chemical potential,  $\mu_s = (\mu_\uparrow + \mu_\downarrow)/2$ . Using the Bogoliubov-de

Gennes equations, one finds the spectra in superfluid phase as[5]

where  $\varepsilon_p = (\hbar^2 k^2 / 2m_R - \mu_s)$  and  $m_{R'} = 2m_{\uparrow} m_{\downarrow} / (m_{\uparrow} - m_{\downarrow})$ .  $\Delta$  is the gap function.

 $\Omega_{s} = -\int \frac{d\vec{k}}{\left(2\pi\right)^{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{\beta} \ln\left(2\cosh\beta E_{p} + 2\cosh\beta h_{s}\right) - \varepsilon_{p} - \frac{m_{R}\Delta^{2}}{k^{2}} \right] - \frac{m_{R}\Delta^{2}}{4\pi a}$ 

 $E_p = -h_s + \frac{\hbar^2 \mathbf{k}^2}{2m_{-1}} + \sqrt{\varepsilon_p^2 + \Delta^2}$ 



where  $\beta = 1/K_BT$ , T is the temperature,  $K_B$  is the Boltzmann constant. It should be noted that in fact, an exact solution is not possible to obtain the free energy. There is a way, in essence non-perturbative, to

(1)

بیست و چهارمین کنفرانس بهاره فیزیک – ۳و ۴ خردادماه ۱۳۹۶ – یژوهشکده علوم نانو

first obtain the values of the proper parameters, such as  $h_s$ , existing in Eq. (2). Thus find  $h_s$  and  $\mu_s$  via the

Clogston limit. Also, we write the  $m_R$  and  $m_{R'}$  in terms of mass ratio,  $m_r = m_{\downarrow}/m_{\uparrow}$ , and take the allowed

range of the values of  $m_r$ . By fixing the value of  $m_r$ ,  $h_s$ ,  $\mu_s$ ,  $\Delta$  and using the allowed values of these relevant

physical parameters [6], we plot the free energy,  $\Omega$ , as a function of these proper parameters. It should be

mentioned that in the numerical calculations, the energies (such as  $\Omega_s$ ,  $h_s$ ,  $\mu_s$  and  $\Delta$ ) are measured with

respect to  $K_BT_F$  ( $T_F$  is Fermi temperature; also, throughout the paper, we used  $K_B = 1$ ). Figure 1 shows

with the average chemical potentials. This result is due to the existence of the term  $-\mu_s N$  in the free

0.925

Fig 1.  $\Omega_s$  versus  $\mu_s$  for a constant temperature and a constant mass ratio

0.930

the saddle point free energy,  $\Omega_c$ , in terms of average chemical potential,  $\mu_c$ . The free energy decreases

و چهارمین کنفرانس بهاره فیزیک – ۳و ۴ خردادماه ۱۳۹۶ ـ پژوهشکده علوم نانو 0.0086 0.0084 0.0082 0.0078

0.180

0.200

Fig 2.  $\Omega_c$  versus  $h_c$  for a constant temperature and a constant mass ratio

We considered a mixture of polarized Fermi gases . The dependence of the saddle point free energy

for this system with the average and imbalanced chemical potentials of the system were

numerically calculated. The free energy decreases with the average chemical potentials. This result

is reversed for the imbalanced chemical potentials (the free energy increases with the imbalanced

chemical potentials). We claim the free energy can be controlled by experimentalist via average

0.205

0.0076 0.0074

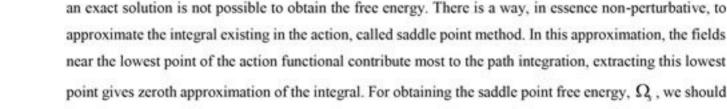
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خيابان شهيد لواسانسي-پلاک ١٧٧ تهران صندوق پستی ۱۹۳۹۵\_۱۹۳۹ تلفن و دورنگار: ۸۵۰۵۸۲ nano.ipm.ac.ir بیست و چهارمین کنفرانس بهاره فیزیک – ۳و ۴ خردادماه ۱۳۹۶ - پژوهشکده علوم نانو The saddle point free energy in alkali atoms Kabiri, Zeinab; Ebrahimian, Neda Department of Physics, Faculty of Basic Sciences, Shahed University, Tehran, 18155-159, Iran ABSTRACT We consider a polarized Fermi mixture. We concentrate on the saddle point free energy of the system. We obtain the functional dependence of the free energy of the system on average and imbalanced chemical potentials with numerical calculations. Much of the interest in ultra-cold Fermi gases comes from their amazing tunability. In balanced mixtures of fermions, this tunability is exploited to study the crossover from a Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) of molecules to a Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) superfluid [1]. In the case of imbalanced mixtures of spin polarized Fermi gases, since the BCS-phase cannot support polarization at zero temperature, one typically expects, in a harmonic trap, phase separation into an unpolarized superfluid core, surrounded by the polarized normal Fermi gases. Hence much research has been done about this subject [2-3]. One of the interesting results in this connection is the thermodynamic potential for these systems. The Ginzburg-Landau (GL) approach is a powerful tool for this aim. Recently, the GL method was re-derived in the context of superfluid ultracold Fermi gases [4]. In this paper, we consider a system consist of two spin species. With masses  $m_{\uparrow}$  and  $m_{\downarrow}$ , and chemical potentials  $\mu_{\uparrow}$  and  $\mu_{\downarrow}$ . The  $\uparrow - \downarrow$  interaction is assumed to be a contact interaction characterized by the coupling constant  $V=-4\pi\hbar^2 a/m_R$  with  $m_R = 2m_\uparrow m_\downarrow/(m_\uparrow + m_\downarrow)$ . Also a is the scattering length. We define the imbalanced chemical potential,



Page | 260

energy (thermodynamic potential).

C 0.0080 0.0078 0.0076

Figure 2 shows the saddle point free energy,  $\Omega$ , in terms of  $h_s$ 

0.915

Page | 261

Conclusions

and imbalanced chemical potentials.

Page | 263

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