Non-perturbative behavior of interacting Bosons at intermediate densities

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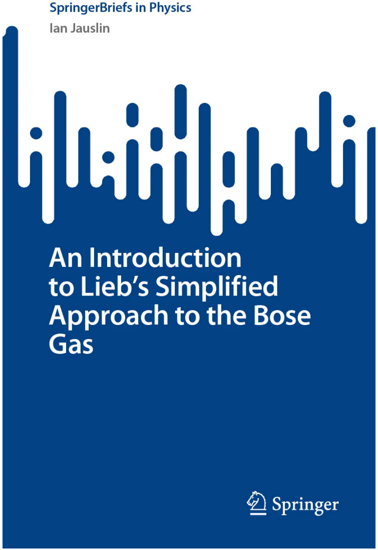


- Short book
- Pedagogical introduction.
- Preprint: arXiv: 2308.00290

Systems of interacting Bosons: What and why?

- Bosons are a part of the natural world:
  - Quantum particles are either Fermions or Bosons (in 3D).
  - Fermions: electrons, protons, neutrinos, etc...
  - Bosons: photons, Helium atoms, Higgs particle, etc...
- They exhibit non-trivial physical behavior at low temperatures: e.g. Bose-Einstein condensation, superfluidity, quantized vortices, etc...
- It is difficult to handle mathematically: for instance, Bose-Einstein condensation has never been proved in interacting models in the continuum at finite density.

Repulsive Bose gas

- Potential: $v(r) \geqslant 0$, $\hat{v} \geqslant 0$ and $v \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, on a torus of volume V:

$$H_N := -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\Delta_i + \sum_{1\leqslant i<j\leqslant N} v(|x_i - x_j|)$$

- Ground state (zero temperature): ψ_0, energy E_0.
- Observables in the thermodynamic limit: for instance, ground state energy per particle

$$e_0 := \lim_{\substack{V,N\to\infty \\ \frac{N}{V}=\rho}} \frac{E_0}{N}.$$

- Main difficulty: dealing with the interactions.

Known theorems

- Low density: [Bogolyubov, 1947], [Lee, Huang, Yang, 1957]:

$$e_0 = 2\pi\rho a\left(1 + \frac{128}{15\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\rho a^3} + o(\sqrt{\rho a^3})\right)$$

proved: [Lieb, Yngvason, 1998], [Yau, Yin, 2009], [Fournais, Solovej, 2020], [Basti, Cenatiempo, Schlein, 2021].

- High density: Hartree energy:

$$e_0 \sim \frac{\rho}{2}\int v$$

proved: [Lieb, 1963].

The Simplified approach

- [Lieb, 1963], [Jauslin, 2025].
- $\psi_0 \geqslant 0$, so it can be thought of as a probability distribution.
- g_n: correlation functions of $V^{-N}\psi_0$

$$g_n(x_1,\cdots,x_n) := \frac{V^n \int dx_{n+1}\cdots dx_N\ \psi_0(x_1,\cdots,x_N)}{\int dy_1\cdots dy_N\ \psi_0(y_1,\cdots,y_N)}$$

- Factorization assumption: for $n=3,4$,

$$g_n(x_1,\cdots,x_n) = \prod_{1\leqslant i<j\leqslant n} g_2(x_i-x_j), \quad u_n \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^3)$$

Equations of the simplified approach

- $u := 1 - g_2$:

$$-\Delta u(x) = (1-u(x))\left(v(x) - 2\rho K(x) + \rho^2 L(x)\right)$$

$$K := u * S, \quad S(y) := (1-u(y))v(y)$$

$$L := u * u * S - 2u * (u(u * S)) + \frac{1}{2}\int dydz\ u(y)u(z-x)u(z)u(y-x)S(z-y).$$

- "Big" equation:

$$L \approx u * u * S - 2u * (u(u * S))$$

- Simple equation:

$$-\Delta u(x) = (1-u(x))v(x) - 4eu(x) + 2e\rho\ u * u(x), \quad e = \frac{\rho}{2}\int dx\ (1-u(x))v(x)$$

Theorems for the simple equation

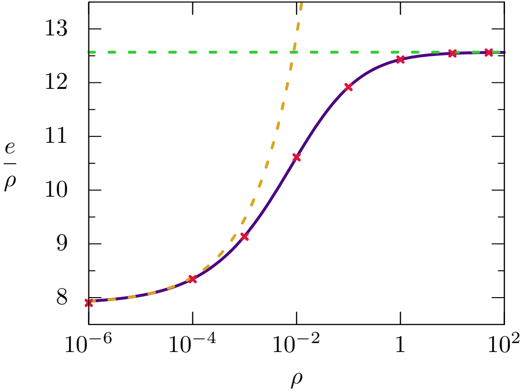
- **Theorem 1**:
$$\frac{e}{\rho} \underset{\rho\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} \frac{1}{2}\int dx\ v(x).$$
This coincides with the Hartree energy.

- **Theorem 2**:
$$e = 2\pi\rho a\left(1 + \frac{128}{15\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\rho a^3} + o(\sqrt{\rho})\right)$$
This coincides with the Lee-Huang-Yang prediction.

- **Theorem 3**: The Simple equation predicts Bose-Einstein condensation at small densities.

Energy

$v(x) = e^{-|x|}$, Big equation, Monte Carlo



Radial distribution function

- Two-point correlation:

$$C_2(y-z) = \sum_{i,j} \langle\psi_0|\, \delta(y-x_i)\delta(z-x_j)\, |\psi_0\rangle\,.$$

- Radial distribution: spherical average and normalization:

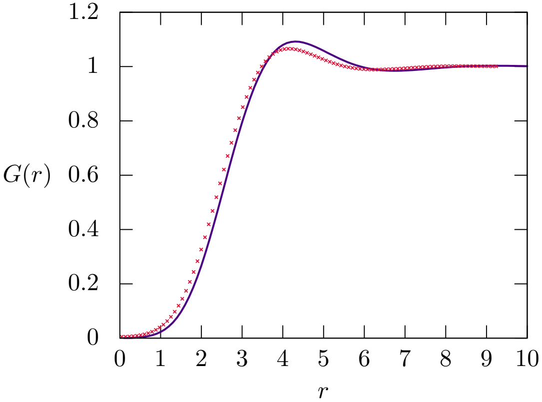
$$G(r) := \frac{1}{\rho^2} \int \frac{dy}{4\pi r^2}\ \delta(|y|-r)C_2(y).$$

- Compute C_2 using

$$C_2(x) = 2\rho\frac{\delta e_0}{\delta v(x)}.$$

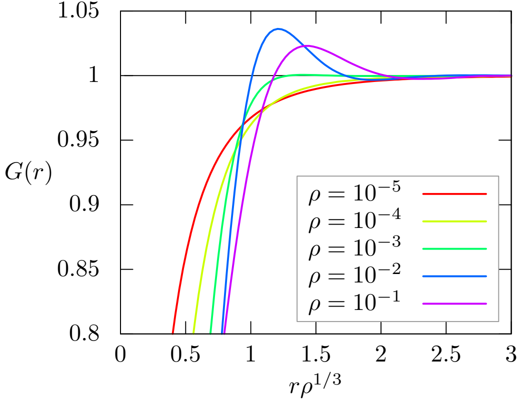
Radial distribution function

$v(x) = 16e^{-|x|}$, $\rho = 0.02$ Big equation, Monte Carlo



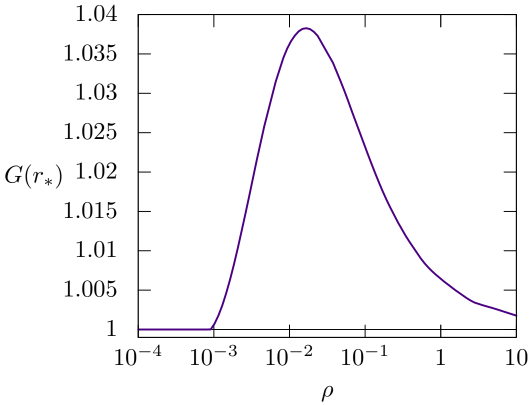
Radial distribution function

$v(x) = 8e^{-|x|}$, $\rho = 10^{-5}$-10^{-1}



Radial distribution function

$v(x) = 8e^{-|x|}$, maximal value as a function of ρ:



Structure factor

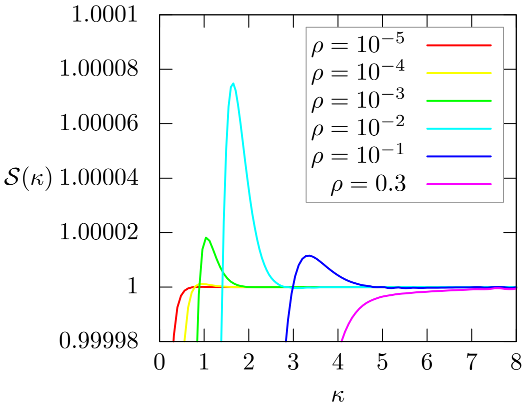
- Structure factor: Fourier transform of G:

$$S(|k|) := 1 + \rho \int dx\ e^{ikx} (G(|x|) - 1).$$

- Directly observable in X-ray scattering experiments.
- Sharp peaks: order.

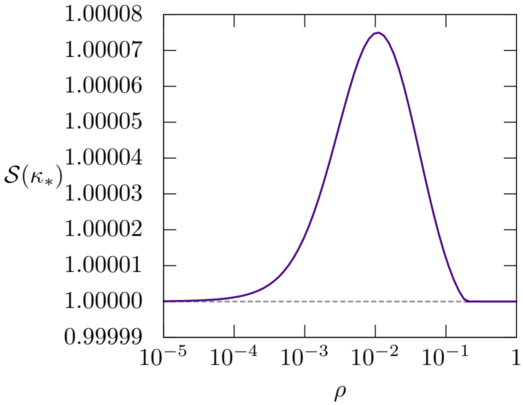
Structure factor

$v(x) = 8e^{-|x|}$, $\rho = 10^{-5}$-0.3



Structure factor

$v(x) = 8e^{-|x|}$, maximal value as a function of ρ:



“Liquid” behavior

- Correlation function:
  - Maximum above 1: there is a length scale at which it is more probable to find pairs of particles.
  - No long range order: Short-range order.
- Structure factor:
  - Sharpening of the peak.
  - Not Bragg peaks: No long range order: Short-range order.

Summary and outlook

- Using the Simplified approach, we were able to probe the repulsive Bose gas beyond the dilute regime.
- Evidence for non-trivial behavior at intermediate densities: short-range order.
- The intermediate density regime has not been studied much, due to the lack of tools to do so. As we have seen, there is non-trivial behavior there. This warrants further investigation, both theoretical and experimental.