

Bogolubov Theory and the Critical Temperature in the Dilute Limit

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The Canonical Functional

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}(\gamma, \alpha, \rho_0) &= (2\pi)^{-3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} p^2 \gamma(p) dp - TS(\gamma, \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} \widehat{V}(0) \rho^2 \\ &+ (2\pi)^{-3} \rho_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \widehat{V}(p) (\gamma(p) + \alpha(p)) dp \\ &+ (2\pi)^{-6} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3} \widehat{V}(p - q) (\alpha(p)\alpha(q) + \gamma(p)\gamma(q)) dpdq,\end{aligned}$$

Here V radial, sufficiently fast decaying, sufficiently smooth, and $V, \widehat{V} \geq 0$.

The variational problem is

$$\inf\{\mathcal{F}(\gamma, \alpha, \rho_0) \mid \rho_0 \geq 0, \gamma \geq 0, \alpha^2 \leq \gamma(1 + \gamma)\}$$

General Results

Theorem (Existence of canonical minimizers)

Given $\rho > 0$ and $T \geq 0$. Under the assumptions on V the variational problem admits a minimizer (γ, α, ρ_0) (which is not necessarily unique).

Theorem (Equivalence of BEC and superfluidity)

Let (γ, α, ρ_0) be a minimizing triple. Then

$$\rho_0 = 0 \iff \alpha \equiv 0.$$

Theorem (Existence of canonical phase transition)

For fixed $\rho > 0$ there exist temperatures $0 < T_1 < T_2$ such that any minimizing triple (γ, α, ρ_0)

- 1 $\rho_0 = 0$ if $T \geq T_2$;
- 2 $\rho_0 > 0$ if $0 \leq T \leq T_1$.

The Free Gas

$$\mathcal{F}_0(\gamma) = (2\pi)^{-3} \int p^2 \gamma(p) - Ts(\gamma(p), 0) dp.$$

Minimizer

$$\gamma_\mu(p) = \frac{1}{e^{(p^2 - \mu)/T} - 1},$$

$$\rho = (2\pi)^{-3} T^{3/2} \int \frac{1}{e^{(p^2 - T^{-1}\mu(\rho))} - 1} dp \leq (8\pi^{3/2})^{-1} \zeta(3/2) T^{3/2} = \rho_{fc},$$

Minimizing free energy

$$F_0(T, \rho) = (2\pi)^{-3} T \int \ln \left(1 - e^{-(p^2 - \mu(\rho))/T} \right) dp + \mu(\rho) \rho$$

$$F_0(T, \rho) = T^{5/2} f_0 \left(\rho/T^{3/2} \right), \quad \mu(\rho) = Tm \left(\rho/T^{3/2} \right),$$

The phase transition is 3rd order:

$$f_0(n) = - \left(8\pi^{3/2} \right)^{-1} \zeta(5/2) + C_1 [n_{fc} - n]_+^3 + o([n_{fc} - n]_+^3)$$

The Dilute Limit

The dilute limit $\rho^{1/3}a \rightarrow 0$. The scattering length:

$$4\pi a := \int \Delta w = \frac{1}{2} \int V w,$$

Scattering solution w determined by

$$-\Delta w + \frac{1}{2} V w = 0, \quad w(x) \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow \infty$$

Apriori estimate

$$\gamma \sim \gamma_{\text{free}}(p) \sim (e^{p^2/T} - 1)^{-1}$$

Hence

$$\sqrt{T} \sim \left(\int \gamma(p) dp \right)^{1/3} \sim \rho^{1/3} \ll a^{-1}$$

Approximation Errors

$$E_1 = \left| (2\pi)^{-3} \rho_0 \int \gamma(p) \widehat{V}(p) dp - \widehat{V}(0) \rho_0 \rho_\gamma \right|$$

$$E_2 = \left| (2\pi)^{-3} \rho_0 \int \gamma(p) \widehat{V}w(p) dp - \widehat{V}w(0) \rho_0 \rho_\gamma \right|$$

$$E_3 = \left| (2\pi)^{-6} \frac{1}{2} \iint \gamma(p) \widehat{V}(p-q) \gamma(q) dp dq - \frac{1}{2} \widehat{V}(0) \rho_\gamma^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{\zeta(3/2)\zeta(5/2)}{256\pi^3} \Delta \widehat{V}(0) T^4 \right|.$$

$$E_4 = (2\pi)^{-6} \frac{1}{2} \iint (\alpha - \alpha_0)(p) \widehat{V}(p-q) (\alpha - \alpha_0)(q) dp dq$$

$$\alpha_0 = (\rho_0 + t_0) \widehat{w} - (2\pi)^3 \rho_0 \delta_0 = (2\pi)^3 t_0 \delta_0 - \frac{\rho_0 + t_0}{2} \frac{\widehat{V}w(p)}{p^2},$$

α_0 approximation to α , which is actually more complicated near $p = 0$ but in the double integral $t_0 \delta_0$ suffices.

Approximate Functional

We find the approximate functional

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}^{\text{app}}(\gamma, \alpha, \rho_0) &= (2\pi)^{-3} \int \left(p^2 + (\rho_0 + t_0) \widehat{V} w(p) \right) \gamma(p) dp \\ &+ (2\pi)^{-3} \int (\rho_0 + t_0) \widehat{V} w(p) \alpha(p) dp - TS(\gamma, \alpha) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} (2\pi)^{-3} (\rho_0 + t_0)^2 \int \frac{\widehat{V} w(p)^2}{p^2} dp + \widehat{V}(0) \rho^2 \\ &+ (12\pi a - \widehat{V}(0)) \rho_0^2 - 8\pi a \rho \rho_0 - 4\pi a t_0^2 - 8\pi a t_0 (\rho - \rho_0) \\ &+ \frac{\zeta(3/2)\zeta(5/2)}{256\pi^3} \Delta \widehat{V}(0) T^4.\end{aligned}$$

Minimize the approximate functional

We minimize the approximate functional for fixed ρ_0 and find

$$\begin{aligned} \inf \mathcal{F} = & - (8\pi^{3/2})^{-1} \zeta(5/2) T^{5/2} + \widehat{V}(0) \rho^2 \\ & + T^4 a^3 \left[\frac{1}{8\pi} \left(\frac{(\sigma - k)^3}{12} - \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 + \sigma - k} \right) \right) \right. \\ & \left. - (\nu - 8\pi) \frac{\sigma^2}{(8\pi)^2} \right] + o(T^4 a^3), \end{aligned}$$

where we ignored the last constant in the approximate functional, which is of order $T^4 a^3$. Here $\nu = \widehat{V}(0)/a > 8\pi$ and we have introduced dimensionless parameters

$$\rho = \rho_{fc} + \frac{k}{8\pi} T^2 a, \quad \rho_0 = \frac{\sigma}{8\pi} T^2 a$$

and t_0 was determined by the consistency equation

$$t_0 = \frac{2\sigma}{8\pi(k - \sigma - 2)} T^2 a$$

Minimizing over ρ_0

We minimize over ρ_0 , i.e., σ

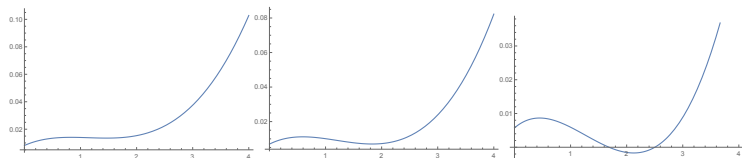


Figure: The minimization in σ . $\nu = 8\pi$, $k = -1.35$, $k = -1.28$ and $k = -1.2$ (from left to right). For $k = -1.28$ there are two minimizers: $\sigma = 0$ and $\sigma = 1.83$.

$$T_c = T_{fc} \left(1 + 1.49(\rho^{1/3} a) + o(\rho^{1/3} a) \right).$$

Monte Carlo for the full many-body problem gives the same with coefficient 1.3.

The Free Energy Curve

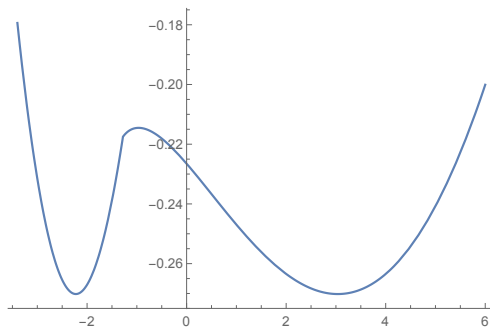


Figure: The curve shows the energy/ $a^3 T^4$ as a function of k (ρ) tilted. The derivative has a discontinuity at $k = -1.28$, which corresponds to the value of k where σ becomes non-zero.

The Lectures have covered part of the material in the following papers:

- 1 E.H. Lieb and J.P. Solovej, Ground State Energy of the One-Component Charged Bose Gas, *Commun. Math. Phys.* **217** Issue 1 (2001) pp 127–163 (Erratum: *Commun. Math. Phys.* **225**, pp 219–221), (2002) [Archive: cond-mat/0007425]
- 2 E.H. Lieb and J.P. Solovej, Ground State Energy of the Two-Component Charged Bose Gas. *Commun. Math. Phys.* **252**, 485 – 534, (2004) [Archive: math-ph/0311010]
- 3 J.P. Solovej, Upper Bounds to the Ground State Energies of the One- and Two-Component Charged Bose Gases, *Commun. Math. Phys.* **266**, Number 3, 797–818, (2006) [Archive: math-ph/0406014]
- 4 M. Lewin, P.T. Nam, S. Serfaty, and J.P. Solovej, Bogoliubov spectrum of interacting Bose gases. *Comm. Pure and Applied Math.*, **68**, 3, 413–471, (2015), doi: 10.1002/cpa.21519 [Archive: arXiv:1211.2778]
- 5 M. Napiórkowski, P. T. Nam, and J.P. Solovej, Diagonalization of bosonic quadratic Hamiltonians by Bogoliubov transformations. To appear in *Jour. Func. Analysis*. [Archive: arXiv:1508.07321]
- 6 M. Napiórkowski, R. Reuvers, and J.P. Solovej, The Bogoliubov free energy functional I. Existence of minimizers and phase diagram. [Archive: arXiv:1511.05935]
- 7 M. Napiórkowski, R. Reuvers, and J.P. Solovej, The Bogoliubov free energy functional II. The dilute limit. [Archive: arXiv:1511.05953]

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