

Signatures of the FFLO phase in modulation spectroscopy and imbalanced gases in highly elongated traps

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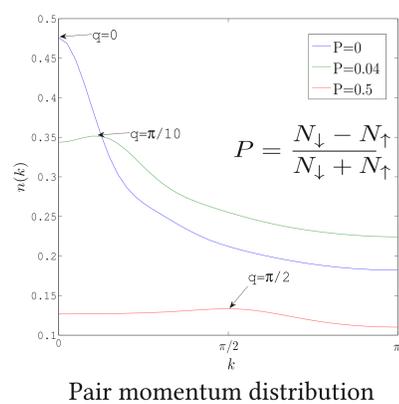
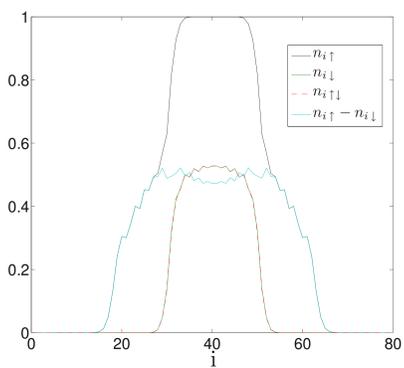
Signatures of FFLO by modulation spectroscopy [1]

We consider a spin-imbalanced two-component attractive Fermi gas loaded in a 1D optical lattice in the presence of a harmonic confining potential.

$$H = -J \sum_{i,\sigma} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger (c_{i+1\sigma} + h.c.) + U \sum_i n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow} + V \sum_i (i - \frac{L}{2})^2 n_{i\uparrow} n_{i\downarrow}$$

Balanced gas, Cooper pairs Imbalanced gas, FFLO pairs

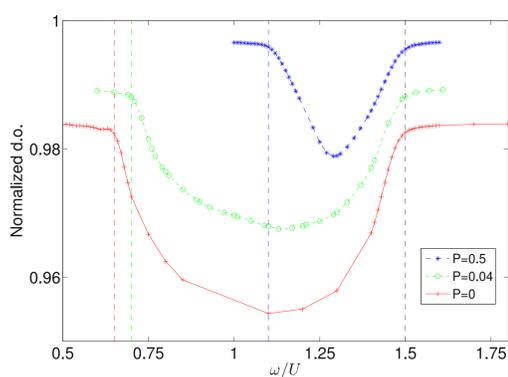
Ground States by TEBD



Peaks determine FFLO vector q for different polarizations.

$$U = -10, J = 1, V = 0.005, L = 80, N_\uparrow + N_\downarrow = 40, N_\uparrow \geq N_\downarrow$$

Modulation Spectra by TEBD



Double occupancy for $P=0, 0.04, 0.5$ at $t=10$.

Bandwidth:

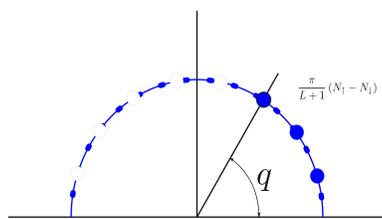
$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{U} = \frac{4J}{U} (1 + \cos q)$$

(see below)

The bandwidth - Bethe Ansatz

Mapping: attractive two-component ultracold gas \longrightarrow repulsive two-component ultracold gas \longrightarrow spinless fermions

The energy cost = Pair breaking + Spinless fermion excitation



Spinless fermion excitation:

$$-4J \cos\left(q - \frac{\pi}{L+1}\right) < \Delta E_1 < 4J$$

Pair breaking: $\Delta E_2 \simeq U$

$$\text{Total width: } U - 4J \cos\left(q - \frac{\pi}{L+1}\right) \leq \omega \leq U + 4J$$

We establish a connection between the FFLO vector q and the width of the double occupancy spectrum after modulation. It can provide a direct signature of the FFLO state.

[1] A. Korolyuk, F. Massel, and P. Törmä, PRL 104, 236402 (2010).

Imbalanced Fermi Gases in Asymmetric Traps

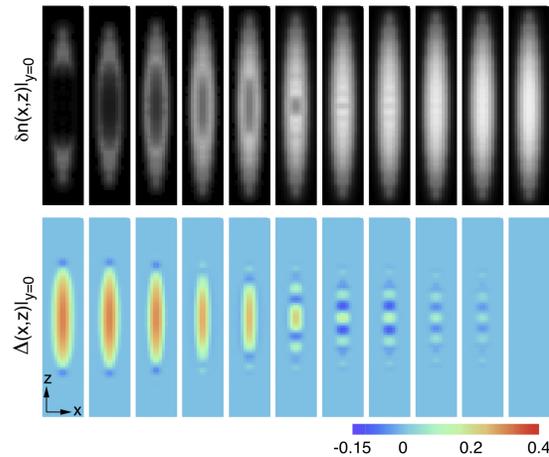
A real-space dynamical mean-field theory is used to study the ground states of imbalanced Fermi gases in asymmetric 3D traps.

Examined trap aspect ratio: $\alpha \equiv \frac{\omega_{xy}}{\omega_z} = 1, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10$

Particle number = ~210 Interaction = -7.9 (corres. to unitary gases)

Density Differences and Pair Potentials at $y=0$

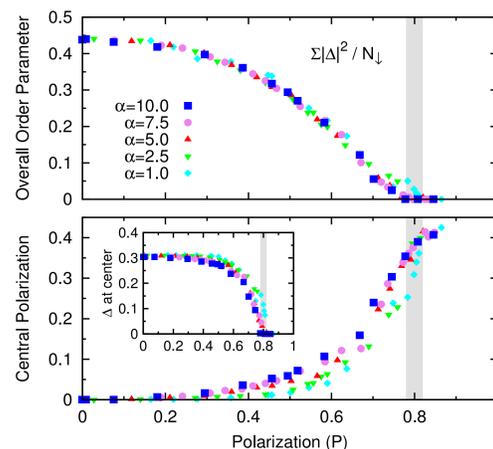
$P=0.08, 0.19, 0.34, 0.52, 0.58, 0.67, 0.72, 0.74, 0.77, 0.79, 0.80$ $\alpha = 7.5$



The pair potential is completely suppressed above $P=0.8$.

Oscillations develop in the pair potential and density difference profiles at high polarizations.

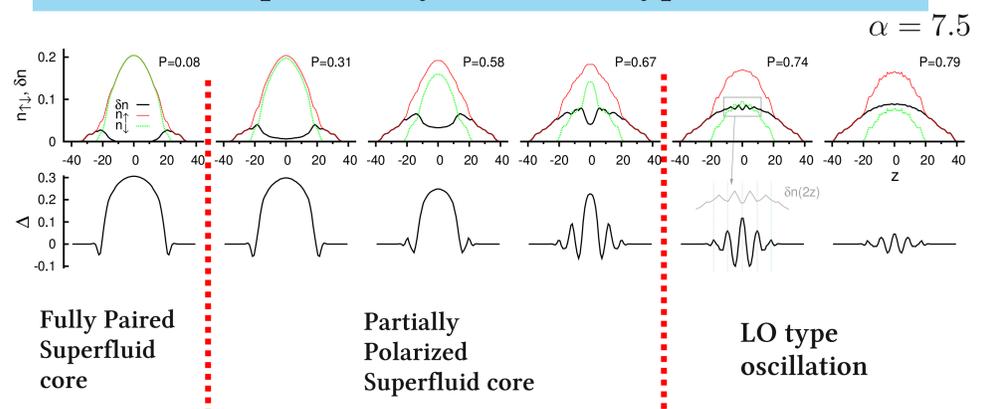
Critical Polarization



The overall superfluid order parameter goes to 0 near $P=0.8$ regardless of tested trap aspect ratios.

The cloud center is partially polarized in spite of the finite pair potential: a polarized superfluid core appears.

Polarized Superfluidity and FFLO-type Oscillations

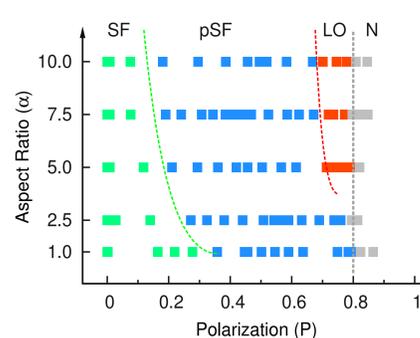


Fully Paired Superfluid core

Partially Polarized Superfluid core

LO type oscillation

Trap Asymmetry Dependence of Core Phases



The polarized superfluid core appears at lower polarizations as the trap gets more elongated.

The LO-type oscillations are found only at highly elongated traps with aspect ratios larger than 2.5.