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Virial theorems for trapped cold atoms

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We present a general virial theorem for quantum particles with arbitrary zero-range or finite-range interactions in an arbitrary external potential. We deduce virial theorems for several situations relevant to trapped cold atoms: zero-range interactions with and without Efimov effect, hard spheres, narrow Feshbach resonances, and finite-range interactions. If the scattering length a is varied adiabatically in the BEC-BCS crossover, we find that the trapping potential energy as a function of $1/a$ has an inflexion point at unitarity.

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In quantum mechanics, zero-range interactions can be expressed as boundary conditions on the many-body wavefunction in the limit of vanishing interparticle distance [1]. These boundary conditions define the *domain* of the Hamiltonian, i. e. the set of wavefunctions on which the Hamiltonian is allowed to act. The Hamiltonian of a zero-range model differs from the non-interacting Hamiltonian only by its domain. In $3D$, the zero-range model has a long history in nuclear physics going back to the work of Wigner, Bethe and Peierls on the 2-nucleon problem [2].

Zero-range interactions provide an accurate description of cold atom experiments [3, 4, 5]. In particular, two-component fermionic atoms in $3D$ at a broad Feshbach resonance are well described by zero-range interactions of scattering length $a = \infty$. This so-called unitary limit is completely universal, e. g. the superfluid transition temperature is a universal number times the Fermi energy [6, 7, 8].

A new ingredient in cold atomic systems with respect to nuclear physics is the external trapping potential. For the unitary Fermi gas in a harmonic trap, the virial theorem

$$E = 2E_{\text{tr}} \quad (1)$$

was recently shown theoretically and experimentally [9, 10, 11, 12]. Here E is the total energy and E_{tr} is the trapping potential energy.

On the other hand, the traditional virial theorem does not concern zero-range interactions, but more usual interactions described by a potential energy $U(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N)$, where the domain is simply a set of smooth functions. It states that the kinetic energy T is one half of the virial:

$$\langle T \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i} U \right\rangle \quad (2)$$

for any eigenstate; implying $\langle T \rangle = n/2 \langle U \rangle$ if U is a homogeneous function of degree n . This theorem is as old as many-particle quantum mechanics [13], and is used e. g. to understand the properties of many-electron atoms [14].

In this paper, we present a general virial theorem for a Hamiltonian with an arbitrary domain. In the particular case where the domain does not depend on any length scale, we recover the virial theorem for the unitary gas Eq. (1) and the traditional virial theorem Eq. (2). By considering the case of a more general domain, we find new virial theorems for several interactions relevant to cold atoms: zero-range interactions of arbitrary scattering length with or without Efimov effect, hard spheres, narrow Feshbach resonances, and finite-range interactions. Our theorems hold for any trapping potential, in any space dimension. They are valid not only for each eigenstate, but also at thermal equilibrium provided the entropy S is kept constant. For zero-range interactions without Efimov effect, the virial theorem implies that for any S , the function $E_{\text{tr}}(1/a, S)$ has an inflexion point at the unitary limit $1/a = 0$.

General Virial Theorem. Let us consider a quantum problem of N particles, with arbitrary statistics and dispersion relations. The position \mathbf{r}_i of particle i is a vector of arbitrary dimension, with continuous or discrete coordinates. We consider a general Hamiltonian

$$H = H' + U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) \quad (3)$$

where

- H' and its domain depend on p parameters l_1, \dots, l_p which have the dimension of a length, on \hbar , and on some arbitrary fixed mass m
- $U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$ is an arbitrary function, which is sufficiently regular so that the domains of H and H' coincide. Then, as shown below:

$$E = \left\langle U + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i} U \right\rangle - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^p l_q \frac{\partial E}{\partial l_q} \quad (4)$$

for any stationary state of energy E , the partial derivatives $\partial E / \partial l_q$ being taken for a fixed function U .

To derive the above theorem, we use dimensional analysis to rewrite U as

$$U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m} f(\lambda \mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \lambda \mathbf{r}_N) \quad (5)$$

where λ has the dimension of the inverse of a length, and f is dimensionless function. The theorem then follows from the following two relations:

$$\lambda \frac{\partial E}{\partial \lambda} = \langle \psi | 2U + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_i} U | \psi \rangle \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial E}{\partial \lambda} = 2E + \sum_{q=1}^p l_q \frac{\partial E}{\partial l_q}. \quad (7)$$

Here the partial derivatives with respect to λ are taken for a fixed function f and for fixed l_1, \dots, l_p .

Eq. (6) follows from the Hellmann-Feynman theorem [15] and from Eq. (5). The Hellmann-Feynman theorem holds if $\partial |\psi\rangle / \partial \lambda$ belongs to the domain of H . We expect this to be true in all situations considered in this paper.

Eq. (7) follows from the fact that, by dimensional analysis, the energy writes

$$E(l_1, \dots, l_p, [U]) = \frac{\hbar^2 \lambda^2}{m} F(\lambda l_1, \dots, \lambda l_p, [f]) \quad (8)$$

where F is a dimensionless functional.

The traditional virial theorem Eq. (2) is recovered by applying the general virial theorem to the case where:

- The operator H' in Eq. (3) reduces to the kinetic energy

$$T = - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_i} \Delta_{\mathbf{r}_i}, \quad (9)$$

m_i being the mass of particle i ;

- The domain is simply a set a wavefunctions which are smooth when particles approach each other.

Since this domain does not depend on any length scale, the second term on the right-hand-side of Eq. (4) vanishes, and the result Eq. (2) follows.

Virial theorems for trapped cold atoms. In what follows we restrict to the experimentally relevant case where U is a sum of trapping potentials:

$$U(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N U_i(\mathbf{r}_i), \quad (10)$$

and we rewrite the general virial theorem Eq. (4) as:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^p l_i \frac{\partial E}{\partial l_i}, \quad (11)$$

where

$$\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \left\langle U_i(\mathbf{r}_i) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \nabla U_i(\mathbf{r}_i) \right\rangle. \quad (12)$$

If each U_i is a harmonic trap, then \tilde{E}_{tr} reduces to the trapping potential energy: $\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle U_i(\mathbf{r}_i) \rangle = E_{\text{tr}}$.

A. Zero-range interactions. We now assume that each pair of particles either interacts *via* a zero-range interaction of scattering length a , or does not interact. Zero-range interactions are well-known in 1D [16, 17], 2D [18] and 3D [2, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23].

A.1 Universal states. We call *universal state* a stationary state of the zero-range model which depends only on the scattering length. All eigenstates are believed to be universal in 1D and 2D ([16, 17, 24] and references therein) and in 3D for spin-1/2 fermions [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36]. For 3 bosons in 3D there are both non-universal efimovian states and universal states [22, 23].

In the Hilbert space generated by universal states, the domain of the Hamiltonian depends only on the scattering length. Thus Eq. (11) gives for any universal state:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} - \frac{1}{2} a \frac{\partial E}{\partial a}, \quad (13)$$

or equivalently

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} + \frac{1}{2a} \frac{\partial E}{\partial (1/a)}. \quad (14)$$

This result generalizes the virial theorem Eq. (1) to an arbitrary scattering length, trapping potential and space dimension. Thus it also applies to quantum gases in low dimensions ([37, 38, 39, 40] and refs. therein). For the case of 2-component fermions in 3 dimensions and power-law traps, this result is also contained in two recently submitted works: it was found independently by S. Tan in [41] and rederived using a method similar to ours in [42].

For $a = \infty$ (which is the unitary limit in 3D and the non-interacting limit in 1D and 2D), Eq. (14) becomes:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}. \quad (15)$$

This generalisation of Eq. (1) to an arbitrary trap was obtained by Y. Castin (unpublished), and is also contained in the recent independent work of J. Thomas [43]. Of course it also holds for $a = 0$ (which is the Tonks-Girardeau limit in 1D and the non-interacting limit 2D and 3D) in accordance with Eq. (13).

Taking the second derivative of Eq. (14) we obtain:

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}}{\partial (1/a)^2} \right|_{a=\infty} = 0, \quad (16)$$

which means that generically the curve $\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}(1/a)$ has an inflexion point exactly at the unitary limit $1/a = 0$.

We can also rewrite Eq. (14) in an integral form:

$$a_2^2 E(a_2) - a_1^2 E(a_1) = -4 \int_{1/a_1}^{1/a_2} a^3 \tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}(a) d(1/a), \quad (17)$$

which is likely to have a better signal-to-noise ratio than Eq. (14) when applied to experiments or numerics.

A.2 Efimovian states. The boundary condition in the limit where two particles approach each other is called Bethe-Peierls boundary condition (BPbc). For 3 bosonic or distinguishable particles, there exists Efimov bound states [19], and the domain of the zero-range model is defined not only by the BPbc in the limit where two particles approach each other, but also by an additional boundary condition in the limit where all three particles approach each other. While the BPbc depends on the scattering length a , this additional boundary condition depends on a 3-body parameter which we call R_t and has the dimensions of a length [23, 44]. The resulting 2-parameter model is known to be self-adjoint and physically meaningful for $N = 3$ particles [19, 20, 22, 23, 44]. The case $N \geq 4$ is still controversial [45].

For this model, the general virial theorem Eq. (11) gives:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial E}{\partial(1/a)} - R_t \frac{\partial E}{\partial R_t} \right]. \quad (18)$$

For $a = \infty$ this reduces to

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} - \frac{R_t}{2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial R_t}. \quad (19)$$

We now apply this to the unitary 3-boson problem in an isotropic harmonic trap, which is exactly solvable [22, 23]. The spectrum is $E = E_{\text{CM}} + \mathcal{E} \hbar\omega$ where E_{CM} is the energy of the center-of-mass and \mathcal{E} solves:

$$\arg \Gamma \left(\frac{1+s-\mathcal{E}}{2} \right) = -|s| \ln R_t + \arg \Gamma(1+s) \pmod{\pi}, \quad (20)$$

$s \simeq i \cdot 1.00624$ being the only solution $s \in i \cdot (0; +\infty)$ of the equation: $s \cos(s\pi/2) - 8/\sqrt{3} \sin(s\pi/6) = 0$. This allows to calculate $\partial\mathcal{E}/\partial R_t$, and Eq. (19) then gives [46]:

$$E_{\text{tr}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(E + \frac{|s|}{\text{Im} \psi \left(\frac{1+s-\mathcal{E}}{2} \right)} \right) \quad (21)$$

where ψ is the digamma function. But we can also express E_{tr} using the wavefunction, which has a simple expression in terms of the Whittaker W function [23]; the result agrees with Eq. (21) provided that [46]:

$$\int_0^\infty dx \left[W_{\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2}, \frac{s}{2}}(x) \right]^2 = \left(\mathcal{E} \cdot \text{Im} \psi \left(\frac{1+s-\mathcal{E}}{2} \right) + |s| \right) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\sinh(|s|\pi) \left| \Gamma \left(\frac{1+s-\mathcal{E}}{2} \right) \right|^2}. \quad (22)$$

Numerical checks confirm this relation.

B. Hard sphere interactions. Here the domain is defined by the condition that the wavefunction vanishes if any interparticle distance is smaller than a . Applying

the general virial theorem with a single length scale gives:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} - \frac{1}{2} a \frac{\partial E}{\partial a}. \quad (23)$$

Again, it can be useful to rewrite Eq. (23) in an integral form:

$$E(a) = \frac{4}{a^2} \int_0^a a' \tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}(a') da'. \quad (24)$$

Within the 3D Gross-Pitaevskii theory, $a \partial E / \partial a$ is the interaction energy, so that Eq. (23) agrees with the virial theorem of [47].

C. Finite-range interactions. We now consider models with two parameters, the scattering length a and a range l . Popular examples are the square-well interaction potential [28], separable potentials [23], and Hubbard-like lattice models where the lattice spacing l plays the role of the interaction range [7, 26, 29]. For such 2-parameter models the general virial theorem gives:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial E}{\partial(1/a)} - l \frac{\partial E}{\partial l} \right], \quad (25)$$

and for $a = \infty$:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} - \frac{l}{2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial l}. \quad (26)$$

Setting $E_0 = \lim_{l \rightarrow 0} E(l)$, Eq. (26) implies

$$E_0 = 3E - 4\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} + O(l^2), \quad (27)$$

which can be used to compute numerically E_0 . This method is simpler than the usual one, where one computes E for several values of l and extrapolates linearly to $l = 0$ [23, 26, 36].

D. Effective range model and narrow resonances. The effective range model has two parameters, the scattering length a and the effective range r_e . For $r_e < 0$, the model describes a narrow Feshbach resonance [4, 48, 49, 50, 51]. For $r_e \rightarrow 0^-$, the model has a limit cycle described by the zero-range model of Sec. **A.2**, with $R_t = C r_e$, where the constant C was obtained numerically [48] and analytically [50]. The model is expected to be hermitian for a modified scalar product, for 2 particles [52] and 3 particles [49]. Thus the Hellmann-Feynman theorem can be used and the general virial theorem holds, implying:

$$E = 2\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial E}{\partial(1/a)} - r_e \frac{\partial E}{\partial r_e} \right]. \quad (28)$$

For $r_e > 0$, the effective range model is well-defined if r_e is treated perturbatively [44], and Eq. (28) holds, in agreement with Eq. (25).

At finite temperature. We will show that the above results remain true at finite temperature, provided one

considers adiabatic transformations. For concreteness we restrict to zero-range interactions in the universal case. We consider that each eigenstate n has an occupation probability p_n . We set $\overline{E} = \sum_n E_n p_n$ and $\overline{E}_{\text{tr}} = \sum_n (\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}})_n p_n$.

Let us first recall the reasoning of Tan [41, 53]: for a finite system, in the limit where a is varied infinitely slowly, the adiabatic theorem implies that the p_n 's remain constant, so that

$$\sum_n \frac{\partial E_n}{\partial(1/a)} p_n = \frac{\partial}{\partial(1/a)} \sum_n E_n p_n. \quad (29)$$

Thus, E and \tilde{E}_{tr} can be replaced by their average values \overline{E} and \overline{E}_{tr} in the virial theorem Eq. (14).

Alternatively, let us assume that the p_n 's are given by the canonical distribution $p_n \propto e^{-E_n(a)/(k_B T)}$, where the temperature T varies with a in such a way that the entropy $S = -k_B \sum_n p_n \ln p_n$ remains constant. According to the principles of thermodynamics, this assumption is a good effective description of adiabatic sweep experiments where a is changed at a rate much smaller than thermalisation rates and much larger than heating and evaporation rates [8, 30, 35, 54, 55]. Under this assumption Eq. (29) also holds [56]. Thus:

$$\overline{E} = 2 \overline{E}_{\text{tr}} + \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{\partial \overline{E}}{\partial(1/a)} \right)_S, \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \overline{E}_{\text{tr}}}{\partial(1/a)^2} \left(\frac{1}{a} = 0, S \right) = 0, \quad (31)$$

$$a_2^2 \overline{E}(a_2, S) - a_1^2 \overline{E}(a_1, S) = -4 \int_{1/a_1}^{1/a_2} a^3 \overline{E}_{\text{tr}}(a, S) d(1/a). \quad (32)$$

Experimental considerations. Both E and \tilde{E}_{tr} are measurable. Indeed, \overline{E}_{tr} and the trapping potential energy E_{tr} can be deduced from an in-situ image of the density profile [32, 34, 35, 57], and the released energy $E - E_{\text{tr}}$ from a time of flight image [33, 38, 58, 59]. By measuring \overline{E} and \overline{E}_{tr} , and using the virial theorem Eq. (30), one could deduce the quantity $(\partial \overline{E} / \partial(1/a))_S$ [61]. This quantity is also related to the large-momentum tail of the momentum distribution [53] and to the total energy [62].

Moreover, Eqs. (30,31,32) can be directly checked by measuring $E(a)$ and $\tilde{E}_{\text{tr}}(a)$ in an adiabatic sweep experiment.

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