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One-Particle Reduced Density Matrix of Impenetrable Bosons in One Dimension at Zero Temperature

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We report the large- r and small- r expansions of the one-particle reduced density matrix $\rho(r)$ of a system of impenetrable bosons in one dimension at zero temperature. These expansions were derived from an exact calculation of $\rho(r)$ to be reported elsewhere. We find that the large- r expansion of $\rho(r)$ contains oscillatory terms which we relate to the analytic structure of the momentum density function $n(k)$.

One of the model systems that has continued to attract interest is the nonrelativistic many-body system of bosons in one dimension interacting through a two-body potential $c\delta(x_i - x_j)$.¹ In particular, the limit $c \rightarrow \infty$ corresponds to a gas of impenetrable bosons. The exact ground-state wave function of N impenetrable bosons on a chain of length L with periodic boundary conditions was shown by Girardeau² to be given by

$$\psi_{N,L}(x_1, \dots, x_N) = (N!L^N)^{-1/2} \prod_{1 \leq n < m \leq N} \left| \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{L} x_n\right) - \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{L} x_m\right) \right|. \quad (1)$$

The study of the one-particle reduced density matrix (which we henceforth refer to simply as the density matrix), defined (for zero temperature) by

$$\rho_{N,L}(x - x') = N \int_0^L dx_1 \cdots \int_0^L dx_{N-1} \psi_{N,L}(x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}, x) \psi_{N,L}^*(x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}, x'), \quad (2)$$

was initiated by Schultz³ and by Lenard.⁴ In this Letter we report the large- r and small- r expansions of $\rho(r)$ obtained from an exact calculation of this density matrix for the system of impenetrable bosons in the thermodynamic limit and at zero temperature.

The thermodynamic limit is the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, $L \rightarrow \infty$, such that $\rho = N/L$ is fixed. Denoting the thermodynamic limit of $\rho_{N,L}(x - x')$ by $\rho(x - x')$, we know from the work of Lenard⁴ that this limit exists, that the limiting momentum distribution function $F(k)$ exists and is a continuous function of k , and that these two quantities are related by

$$\rho(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dF(k). \quad (3)$$

We will write $dF(k) = n(k)dk$, where $n(k)$ is the limiting momentum density function. Both Schultz and

Lenard proved that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \rho(x) = 0$. This means that there is no off-diagonal long-range order⁵ which in turn implies⁵ that there is no macroscopic occupation of the $k=0$ state.

For $x \rightarrow \infty$, we find⁶ that $\rho(x)$ has the following asymptotic expansion⁷:

$$\rho(x) = \rho_\infty |x|^{-1/2} \left[1 + \frac{1}{8} \left(\cos(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \right) \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{13}{8} + \frac{1}{\pi} \right) \frac{\sin(2x)}{x^3} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{159}{256} \right) \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{64} \left(\frac{7}{\pi} + \frac{181}{8} \right) \frac{\cos(2x)}{x^4} + O(x^{-5}) \right], \quad (4)$$

with $\rho_\infty = \pi e^{1/2} 2^{-1/3} A^{-6} = 0.92418 \dots$ and $A = 1.2824271 \dots$ is Glaisher's constant. Two aspects of (4) should be noted: (i) the algebraic decay of $\rho(x)$ and (ii) the presence of oscillatory terms in the correction terms to the leading $x^{-1/2}$ behavior.

Lenard⁴ has derived an expansion of $\rho(x)$ for small x . We have used these results to extend the expansion to order x^9 [Lenard expanded $\rho(x)$ to order x^4] with the result⁷

$$\rho(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{9\pi} |x|^3 + \frac{1}{120} x^4 - \frac{11}{1350\pi} |x|^5 - \frac{1}{5040} x^6 \\ + \frac{122}{105\pi \cdot 7!} |x|^7 + \left(\frac{1}{18300\pi^2} - \frac{1}{55 \cdot 8!} \right) x^8 - \frac{2741}{1575 \cdot 99\pi \cdot 7!} |x|^9 + O(x^{10}). \quad (5)$$

Using the expansions (4) and (5) (these expansions overlap to within 1% for $x \approx 2.7$), we plot $\rho(x)$ in Fig. 1 along with Lenard's upper bound $(e/x)^{1/2}$.

The expansion of $\rho(x)$ for large x has the general asymptotic structure

$$\rho(x) = \frac{\rho_\infty}{|x|^{1/2}} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n}}{x^{2n}} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2mx)}{x^{2m}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n,m}'}{x^{2n}} \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2mx)}{x^{2m+1}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n,m}''}{x^{2n}} \right) \right], \quad (6)$$

where c_{2n} , $c_{2n,m}'$, and $c_{2n,m}''$ are constants. This expansion enables us to study the singularity structure of the one-particle momentum density function $n(k)$. From (3), (6), and standard asymptotic methods we conclude that the $|x|^{-1/2}$ behavior of $\rho(x)$ at infinity leads to a $|k|^{-1/2}$ singularity in $n(k)$ at $k=0$. Furthermore, the terms with $\cos(2mx)$ and $\sin(2mx)$ in (6) lead to additional points of nonanalyticity for $n(k)$ at $k = \pm 2mk_F$, $m=1, 2, \dots$. At these points some higher derivative of $n(k)$ diverges. For example, at $k = \pm 2k_F$, $d^2 n(k)/dk^2$ is divergent. All the singularities are square-root branch points.

We conclude with the following remarks.

(1) Note that a system of free fermions has a sharp Fermi surface at zero temperature whereas the system of impenetrable bosons has only a divergence in the second derivative of $n(k)$ at $k = \pm 2k_F$ and milder divergences at $\pm 2mk_F$, $m=2, 3, \dots$.

(2) The model of Sutherland⁸ is a generalization of the impenetrable-boson system. For the Sutherland model the ground-state wave function is of the form of Eq. (1) where now the absolute value is raised to the power $\lambda = \lambda(g)$, g being a coupling constant appearing in the Sutherland Hamiltonian. For $\lambda=2$ bosons, $n(k)$ has, as was

shown by Sutherland,⁸ the simple form

$$n(k) = \begin{cases} (4\pi)^{-1} \ln(2k_F/|k|), & |k| \leq 2k_F, \\ 0, & |k| \geq 2k_F. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Note that $\lambda=2$ bosons exhibit in $n(k)$ a logarithmic singularity at $k=0$, $n(k)$ has additional points of nonanalyticity at $k = \pm 2k_F$, and $n(k)$ is continuous at $\pm 2k_F$. For the general- λ bosons (except possibly for $\lambda=2n$, $n=1, 2, \dots$)⁹ we expect that the corresponding $n(k)$ will have singularities at $k = \pm 2mk_F$, $m=0, 1, 2, \dots$. We conjecture that the nature of these singularities will be a function of the parameter λ .

(3) The reduced density matrix for nonzero temperature has been studied by Lenard¹⁰ and by Efetov and Larkin.¹¹ Lenard has shown how to generalize the short-distance expansion to the case $T > 0$. Furthermore, Lenard showed that the $T \rightarrow 0$ limit and the thermodynamic limit commute. Lenard conjectured that for $T > 0$, $\rho(r)$ should decrease exponentially as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Efetov and Larkin showed that at low temperatures this is the case with a correlation length inversely proportional to the temperature. Thus from these results we may conclude that for $T > 0$ the $k^{-1/2}$ singularity at the origin in $n(k)$ will disap-

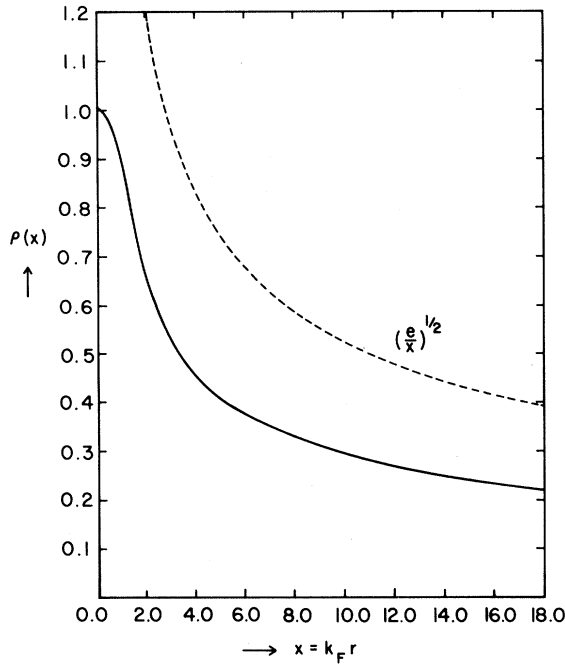


FIG. 1. $\rho(x)$ as a function of x . The dotted line is a plot of Lenard's upper bound.

pear and the branch points located for zero temperature at $\pm 2mk_F$ will move off of the real axis for $T > 0$. There is an obvious scaling function associated with these two regimes. This scaling function deserves further study, and the $\lambda=2$ bosons of Sutherland⁸ is no doubt a simpler case to examine.¹¹

(4) Luther and Peschel¹² have examined the zero-temperature correlation functions of the one-dimensional spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ Heisenberg-Ising model. From their analysis they concluded that the XX correlation function behaves as $R^{-\eta}$ for large separation, where the exponent η depends upon the coupling J_z in the Heisenberg-Ising Hamiltonian (see also Efetov and Larkin¹¹). These results together with comment (3) suggest that for the δ -function model,¹ $\rho(r)$ will have a power-law decay for $0 < c \leq \infty$ ($c=0$ is free bosons) with an exponent depending upon c . Furthermore, we expect that the branch points of $n(k)$ will remain at $\pm 2mk_F$, $m=1, 2, \dots$, but the nature of these singularities will depend upon the value of c .

(5) Alternatively, one may view the δ -function model as the one-space, one-time quantum field theory of a complex scalar boson field $\Phi(x)$ with Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} i \Phi^* \overleftrightarrow{\partial}_0 \Phi - (\partial_1 \Phi^*) (\partial_1 \Phi) - c \Phi^* \Phi^* \Phi \Phi.$$

This viewpoint has been particularly emphasized by Thacker.¹ In this language the (time-dependent) density matrix $\rho(x-x', \tau)$ is the single-particle propagator $G(x-x', \tau)$. Note that $\mathcal{L}$ is U(1) invariant. The relativistic U(1) model is obtained by replacing the nonrelativistic kinetic energy operator in the above $\mathcal{L}$ by a relativistic kinetic energy operator. The strong-coupling limit of this relativistic U(1) model (first an analytic continuation to Euclidean space is performed) is the much studied¹³ classical XY model in two dimensions scaled to its Kosterlitz-Thouless transition temperature T_c . We do not believe that the calculations of Ref. 13 are refined enough to ascertain the presence or absence of oscillatory terms in the correction terms to the leading $R^{-\eta}$ behavior ($T < T_c$). We conjecture, based upon our above analysis, that such oscillatory terms are present and their presence, as above, drastically affects the analytic properties of the Fourier transform of the spin-spin correlation function of the classical XY model in two dimensions ($T < T_c$).

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Measurement of the Branching Ratios for $\tau \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau$ and $\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu \nu_\tau$

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On the basis of a sample of 41 events of the type $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^\pm X^\mp$ ($X \neq e$) and no observed photons, we have observed a clear signal of the decay $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$. We measure the branching ratio for this decay to be $b_\pi = 0.080 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.013$ and for the decay $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$, $b_\mu = 0.21 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$, where the first and second errors are, respectively, statistical and systematic. Both measurements agree with theoretical values derived under the assumption that the τ decays via the standard weak current.

The original conjecture of a third charged lepton, proposed by Perl *et al.*¹ after their observation of anomalous $e\mu$ events, has been reinforced by subsequent detailed studies conducted at DORIS and SPEAR. With one exception all the information provided by branching-ratio measurements, lepton spectra, and the energy dependence of the production cross section have confirmed the hypothesis that the τ is a sequential heavy lepton which decays via the standard weak current.²

The exception³ was a measurement of the branching ratio b_π for the decay⁴ $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$ substantially below the theoretical expectation. From the relative rates for $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$ and $\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ the standard model predicts $b_\pi/b_e = 0.59$ ($b_\pi = 0.094$ for $b_e = 0.16$, where b_e is the branching ratio for $\nu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$). The experimental measurement was reported in two forms: firstly, $b_e b_\pi = 0.004$

± 0.005 ($b_\pi = 0.025 \pm 0.031$ for $b_e = 0.16$) or, alternatively, an observation of two $e\pi$ events when 7.3 were expected, based on the detection of twelve $e\mu$ events. (The latter form is insensitive to an error in b_e .)

Accordingly we have made a measurement of b_π ⁵ from data obtained at SPEAR using the DELCO detector. The data were taken with the apparatus described previously⁶ after the addition of two muon walls (Fig. 1). The Pb walls, followed by magnetostrictive wire spark chambers (WSC) and scintillation counters, provide muon identification over 20% of 4π sr. A particle must traverse typically 2 absorption lengths of material to be tagged as a muon. This represents the best compromise between hadron discrimination and muon range at these low energies. A track is identified as a muon if it aims within a restricted sensitive