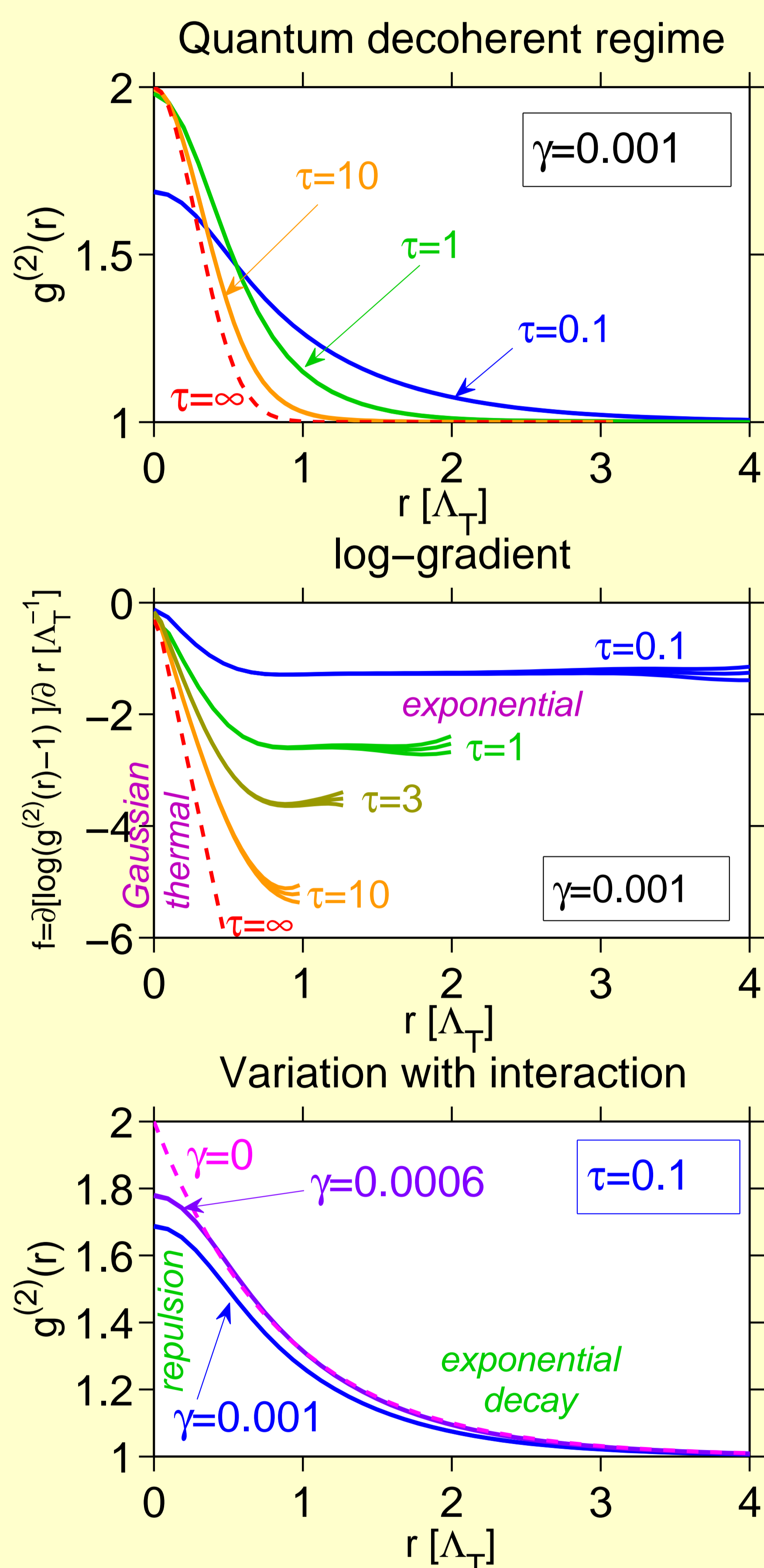


See also neighbouring poster A. G. Sykes *et al.*

A

Transition to degeneracy at weak interactions



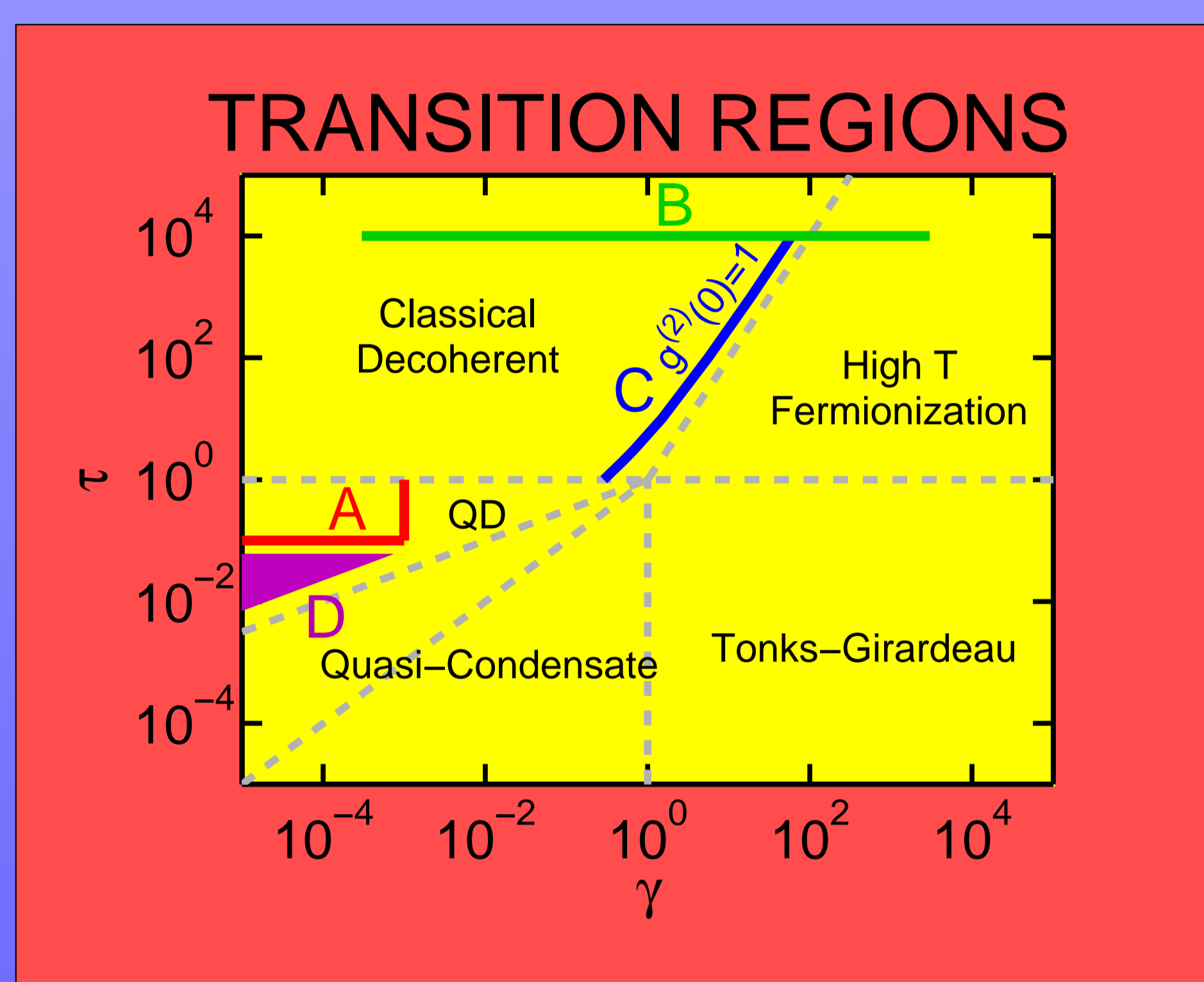
Due to interplay of

- Thermal fluctuations on ranges $\sim \Lambda_T$
- Phase fluct. on range $l_\phi \sim \Lambda_T / \sqrt{\pi\tau}$ (exponential decay of $g^{(2)}$)
- Antibunching at shortest range ($\gamma > 0$)

$g^{(2)}$ Density correlations

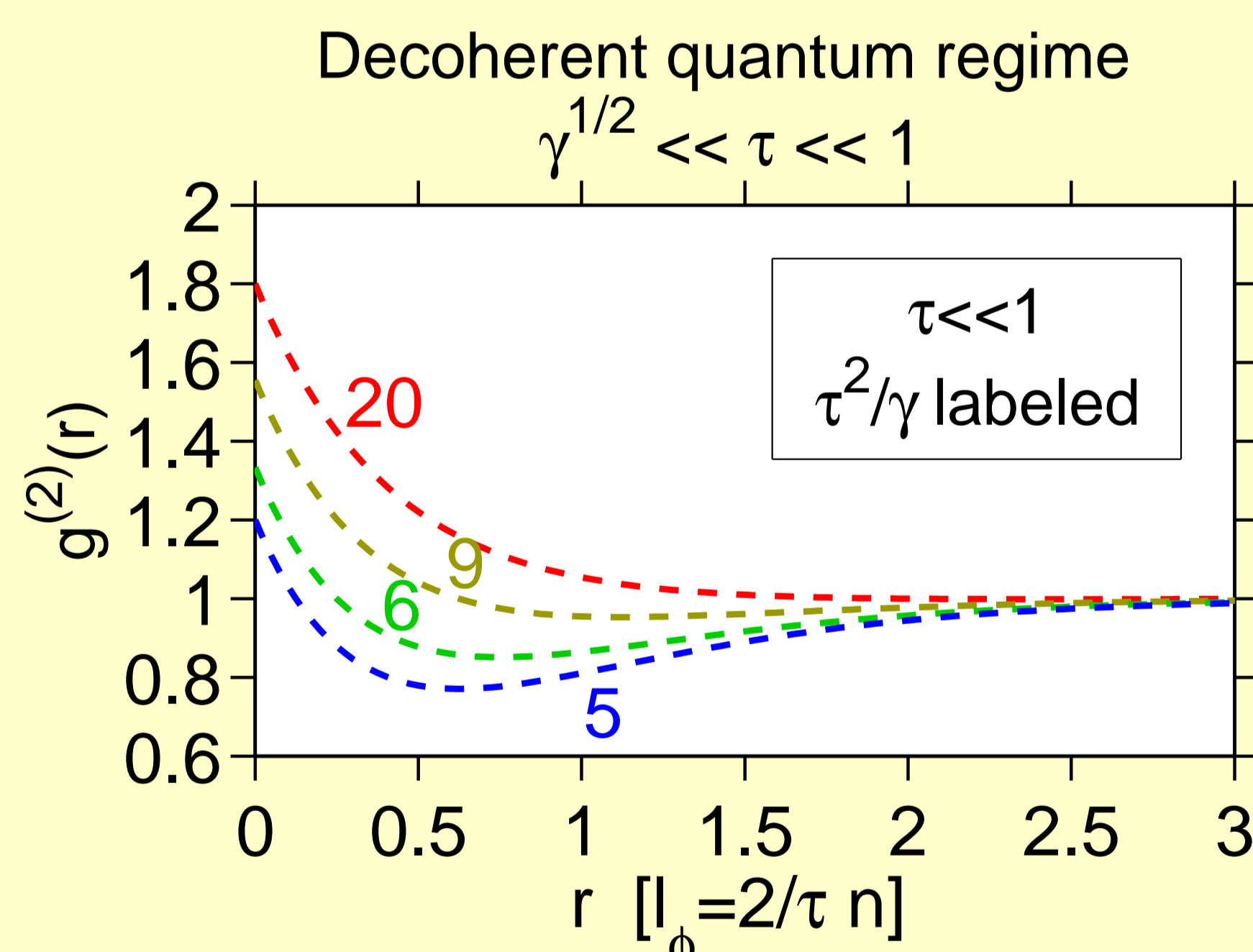
$$g^{(2)}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(0)\widehat{\Psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\widehat{\Psi}(\mathbf{r})\widehat{\Psi}(0)}{n^2}$$

Gives the shape of local density structures



D

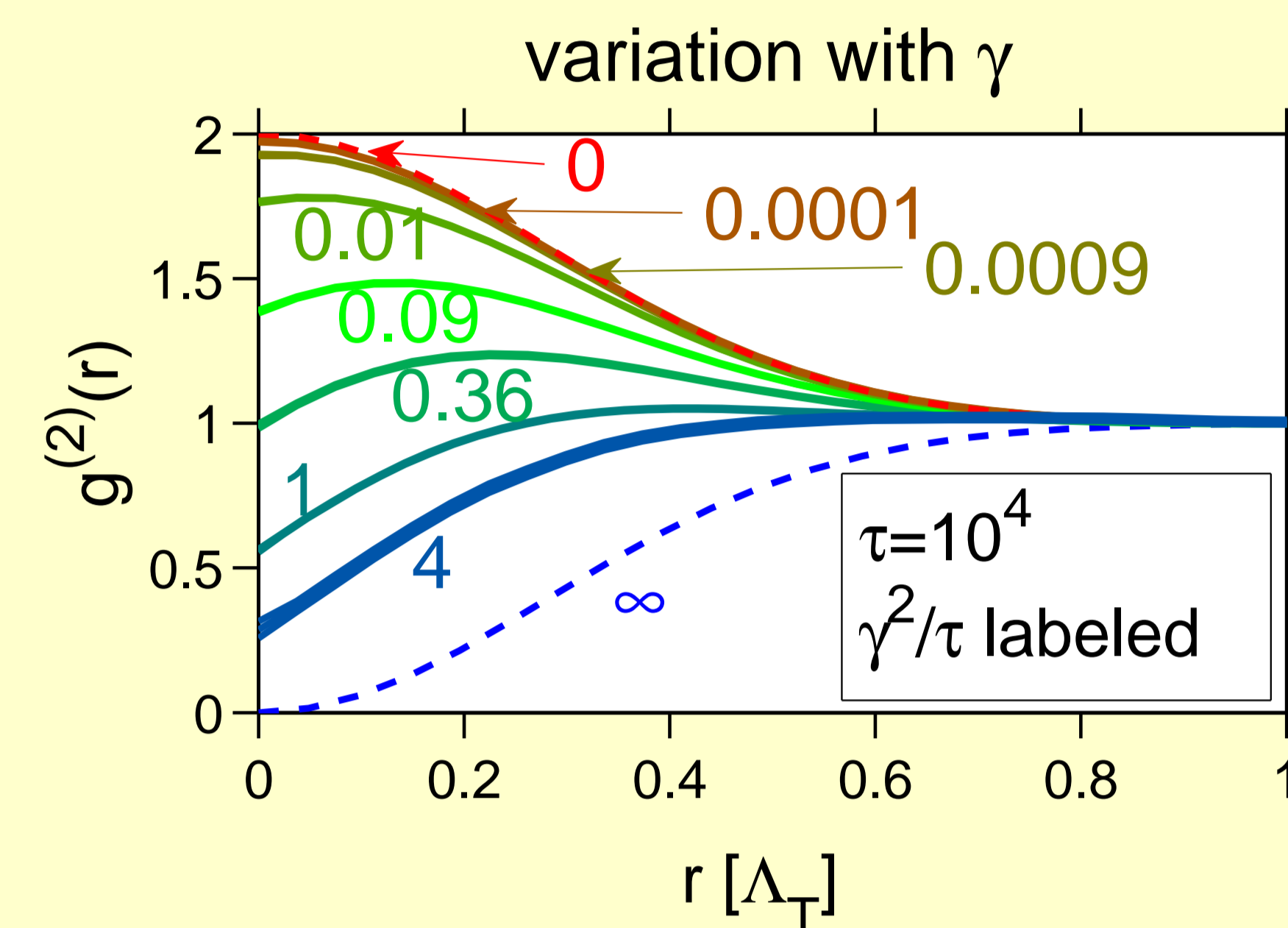
Antibunching at-a-range



Long-range antibunching is due to healing length $\xi \sim l_\phi \sqrt{\tau^2/\gamma}$ being $\gg l_\phi$

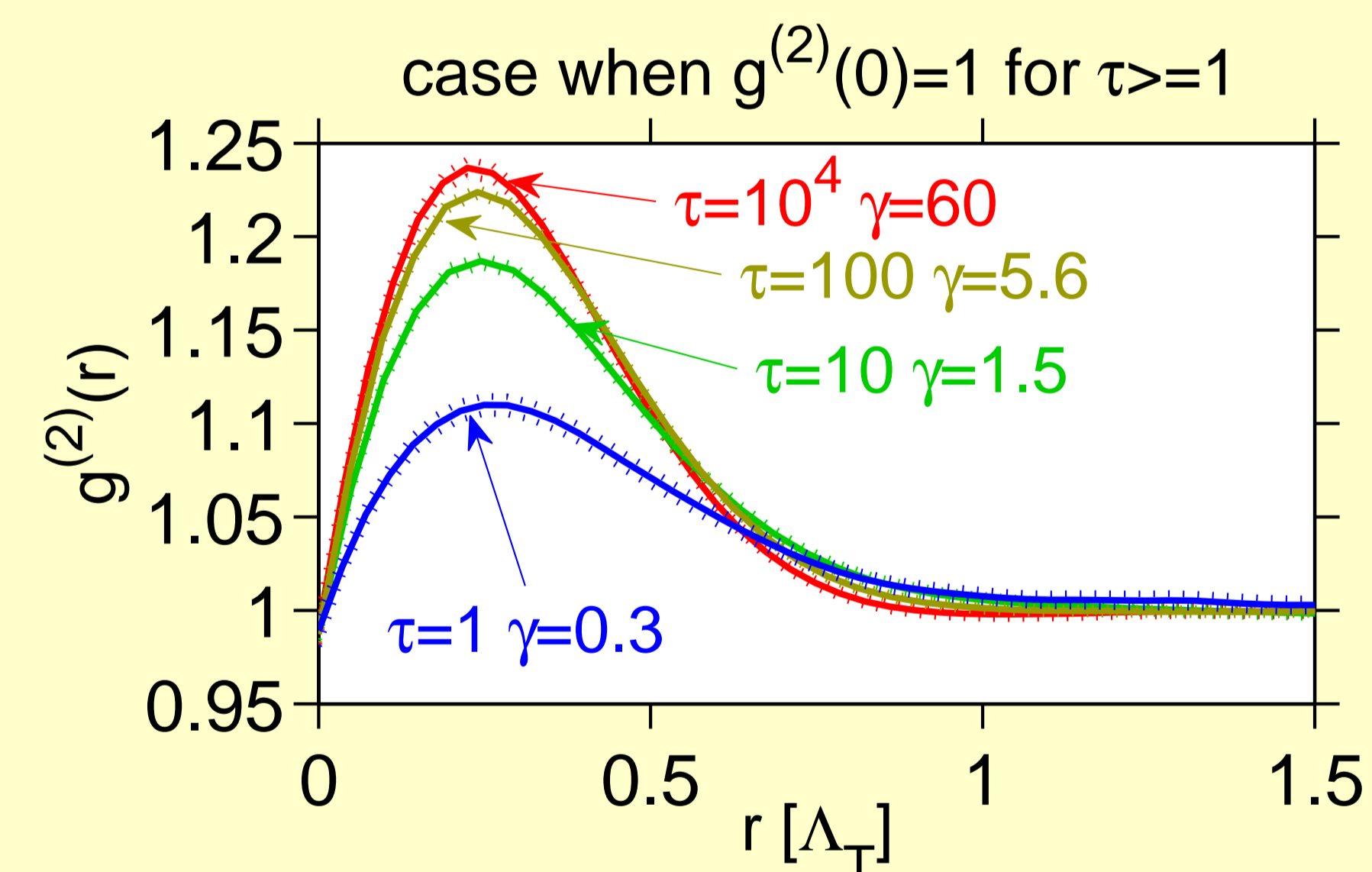
B

High T fermionization



C

Bunching at-a-range



Due to interplay of

- Thermal fluctuations on ranges $\sim \Lambda_T$
- Fermi repulsion at shorter but comparable ranges

Imaginary time

When $t = 1/k_B T$, and $\hat{\rho}$ is the density matrix

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\rho}}{\partial t} = \left(\widehat{N} \frac{\partial [t\mu]}{\partial t} - \widehat{H} \right) \hat{\rho},$$

$\hat{\rho}(t=0)$ is known, so one can integrate to lower temperatures.

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Gauge P calculation

- Expansion in terms of an off-diagonal coherent state $|\alpha\rangle$ operator basis

$$\hat{\rho} = \int G(\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta}, \Omega) \Omega \frac{|\vec{\alpha}\rangle\langle\vec{\beta}^*|}{\langle\vec{\beta}^*|\vec{\alpha}\rangle} \mathcal{D}\vec{\alpha}\mathcal{D}\vec{\beta} d^2\Omega$$

- Sample initial distribution G .
- Appropriate random walk of samples corresponds to full quantum mechanics.