

Energy, contact, and density profiles of one-dimensional fermions in a harmonic trap via nonuniform-lattice Monte Carlo calculations

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We determine the ground-state energy and Tan's contact of attractively interacting few-fermion systems in a one-dimensional harmonic trap, for a range of couplings and particle numbers. Complementing those results, we show the corresponding density profiles. The calculations were performed with a lattice Monte Carlo approach based on a nonuniform discretization of space, defined via Gauss-Hermite quadrature points and weights. This particular coordinate basis is natural for systems in harmonic traps, and can be generalized to traps of other shapes. In all cases, it yields a position-dependent coupling and a corresponding nonuniform Hubbard-Stratonovich transformation. The resulting path integral is performed with hybrid Monte Carlo as a proof of principle for calculations at finite temperature and in higher dimensions. We present results for $N = 4, \dots, 20$ particles (although the method can be extended beyond that) to cover the range from few- to many-particle systems. This method is exact up to statistical and systematic uncertainties, which we account for—and thus also represents an *ab initio* calculation of this system, providing a benchmark for other methods and a prediction for ultracold-atom experiments.

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I. INTRODUCTION

One-dimensional (1D) quantum systems in external potentials are among the small set of problems solved by every physics undergraduate student, in the absence of interactions. As soon as interactions are turned on, however, these problems quickly become intractable and one must generally resort to numerical methods, even if the interaction is a simple Dirac δ function. This is true, in fact, in all spatial dimensions; but whereas the pedagogical 1D case has the advantage of being exactly solvable in many regimes (as long as translation invariance is not broken by the presence of an external potential), the 1D quantum mechanics of trapped, interacting Fermi gases resides well within the realm of computational physics. The massive availability of computers today thus makes it feasible to produce accurate benchmarks for these simple-yet-elusive many-body problems.

Such benchmarks are not only critical for our general understanding and the development of computational methods, but they also constitute predictions for experiments with ultracold atoms [1,2]. Indeed, as the experimentalist's ability to manipulate atomic clouds continues to increase, the realization of quasi-1D atomic gases is becoming more common. Short-range interatomic interactions, realized experimentally via broad Feshbach resonances, can moreover be tuned, inducing correlations whose high-momentum or -frequency tails are governed by Tan's contact [3]. The finite-temperature thermodynamics, on the other hand, is given by universal equations of state, whose presumably simple structure has so far remained largely unknown.

Interest in 1D systems can be found in nuclear physics as well: 1D model calculations such as those in Refs. [4,5], which resemble nuclear systems, have been performed routinely for many years, both for insight into the physics as well as to develop new many-body methods [6].

In this work, we make a prediction for ultracold-atom experiments in highly constrained traps and provide a benchmark for few- and many-body methods. Specifically, we compute

the ground-state energy, contact, and density profile of $N = 4, \dots, 20$ unpolarized, attractively interacting spin-1/2 fermions in a one-dimensional harmonic trap, covering a range of couplings across the 1D counterpart of the BEC-BCS crossover.

To this end, we have implemented an *ab initio* quantum Monte Carlo approach based on a judiciously chosen nonuniform spatial lattice. Since our system is in a harmonic potential, the lattice is the one defined by the Gauss-Hermite integration points and weights of the Gaussian quadrature method. This allows us to enforce the correct boundary conditions and avoid the appearance of spurious copies of the system across boundaries, which would show up with periodic boundary conditions. Further details on our approach are provided below.

Previous approaches to this problem have considered the homogeneous system, which is solvable via the Bethe ansatz (see Ref. [7] for a recent and thorough review on that topic), combined with the local density approximation (see, e.g., [8]) and exact diagonalization, analytically for two and three particles [9] as well as numerically for larger systems [10]. Previous work, also using Monte Carlo methods but focusing on large particle number and polarized systems, appeared in Ref. [11]. Our work complements those results by providing *ab initio* benchmarks and predictions for the few- to many-body regimes, which have been realized experimentally [12]. Although much is known about these systems, here we benchmark the transition from few- to many-body regimes for unpolarized systems. Our results also serve as a proof of principle of our nonuniform-lattice Monte Carlo technique for extension to higher dimensions and finite temperature.

II. HAMILTONIAN AND MANY-BODY METHOD

We focus on a one-dimensional system of two-species, attractively interacting fermions, whose Hamiltonian is

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} + \hat{V}_{\text{int}}, \quad (1)$$

where we take \hat{T} to be the kinetic-energy operator corresponding to a nonrelativistic dispersion relation $E = p^2/2m$; \hat{V}_{ext} to be the external harmonic trap of frequency ω ; and \hat{V}_{int} to be the two-body attractive zero-range interaction characterized by a bare coupling g (as in the Gaudin-Yang model [13]), further specified below.

To treat this many-body problem, we place it in a discretized spatial line of N_x points (further details on the discretization are given below), and approximate the Boltzmann weight via a symmetric Suzuki-Trotter decomposition:

$$e^{-\tau \hat{H}} = e^{-\tau/2(\hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}})} e^{-\tau \hat{V}_{\text{int}}} e^{-\tau/2(\hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}})} + O(\tau^3), \quad (2)$$

for some small temporal discretization parameter τ (which below we take to be $\tau = 0.05$ in lattice units). This discretization of imaginary time results in a temporal lattice of extent N_τ , which we also refer to below in terms of $\beta = \tau N_\tau$ and in dimensionless form as $\beta\omega$. This is followed by a Hubbard-Stratonovich (HS) transformation [14] of the above interaction factor, as is common in auxiliary-field Monte Carlo calculations (see, e.g., [15]). With the resulting path-integral form for the interacting Boltzmann weight, we use the projection Monte Carlo approach to obtain ground-state properties of the system. As a trial wave function, we use a Slater determinant of harmonic oscillator (HO) single-particle orbitals. Although this choice is not necessarily best (e.g., one could account for pairing correlations in the form of the wave function, etc.), it is effective enough for our purposes, as shown below.

Because we are considering an external harmonic trap, with the Suzuki-Trotter factorization shown above, it is useful to define an HO basis and combine \hat{T} and \hat{V}_{ext} , such that the sum

$$\hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} = \sum_k \hbar\omega_k \hat{n}_k, \quad (3)$$

where $\hbar\omega_k = \hbar\omega(k + 1/2)$, has a diagonal form in the HO basis. Here, the operator $\hat{n}_k = \hat{n}_{\uparrow,k} + \hat{n}_{\downarrow,k}$ counts the number of HO excitations in level k of both spins, as usual. Throughout this work, we use units such that $\hbar = m = k_B = \omega = 1$, where m is the mass of the fermions and ω is the frequency of the harmonic trap. In conventional Monte Carlo calculations, in the absence of an external potential, it is common to switch between coordinate and momentum space to take advantage of Fourier acceleration techniques via fast-Fourier transform (FFT) algorithms [16]. In those cases, the Suzuki-Trotter decomposition separates kinetic- and interaction-energy operators. In the present approach, instead, we switch between coordinate and HO space, implementing the imaginary-time evolution by applying the $\hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}}$ piece in HO space, and the \hat{V}_{int} piece in coordinate space. Conventional Fourier acceleration techniques cease to be useful in this approach; nevertheless, analogous “nonuniform” algorithms (NFFT) [17] do exist which can be included in future implementations of this method. Without acceleration methods, the computational cost of the required matrix-vector operations scales as $O(V^2)$, where V is the number of lattice points (i.e., $V = N_x^d$ in d dimensions). When applicable, FFT turns this into $O(V \ln V)$. On the other hand, NFFT algorithms perform those calculations in $O(V \ln^2 V)$ operations. With current

hardware, this acceleration is not essential for 1D systems, but it is crucial in 3D.

One of the most efficient ways to represent single-particle HO wave functions in coordinate space, which is needed in our approach, is to take the spatial mesh to consist of N_x Gauss-Hermite (GH) integration points (with the associated weights), rather than the usual uniform lattice and the corresponding plane waves. The GH lattice guarantees that orthonormality of the wave functions is preserved (see below). On the GH lattice, the integral over a given function $f(x)$ is approximated by

$$\int dx e^{-x^2} f(x) \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{N_x} w_i f(x_i), \quad (4)$$

where the abscissas x_i are given by the roots of the Hermite polynomial of degree N_x , and w_i are the (positive) weights (see, e.g., Ref. [18]) given by

$$w_i = \frac{1}{H_{N_x-1}(x_i) H'_{N_x}(x_i)}, \quad (5)$$

where $H_n(x)$ is the Hermite polynomial of order n .

The $2N_x$ variables $\{x_i, w_i\}$ take the above form when chosen such that the integral in Eq. (4) is represented *exactly* by the sum on the right and when $f(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $\leq 2N_x - 1$. This choice ensures that the Hermite polynomials form an (exactly) orthogonal set when evaluated on the $\{x_i\}$ lattice (relative to a scalar product defined with the w_i weights). For this property to hold with the same accuracy (i.e., machine precision) on a uniform lattice, a much larger number of points would be needed. Thus, our choice preserves both the orthogonality *and* the dimensionality of the coordinate representation as the spatial dual of an HO basis of size N_x , which therefore allows for a precise representation of HO wave functions up to $k = N_x - 1$ in Eq. (3). It is worth noting that the same approach can be pursued for other types of external potentials; for instance, for a linear external potential $v(x) \propto |x|$, one would use the so-called Airy functions, and associated points and weights.

For reference, in Fig. 1 we plot the GH abscissas and weights for the main lattice sizes used in this work. The

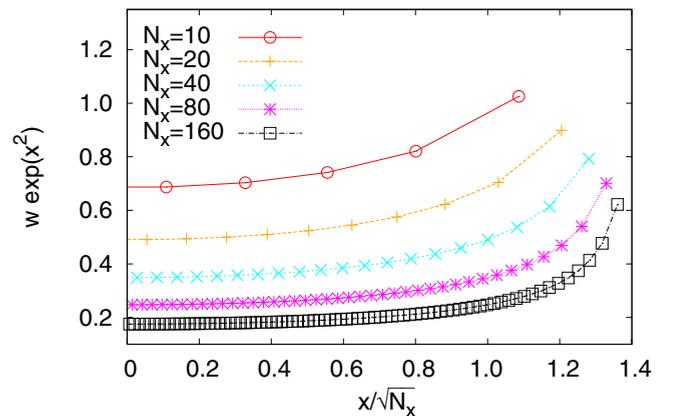


FIG. 1. (Color online) Abscissas and weights for Gauss-Hermite integration with $N_x = 10, 20, 40, 80, 160$ points. The x axis is scaled by $1/\sqrt{N_x}$ for display purposes. Note that $g(x_i) = g w_i e^{x_i^2}$ is the position-dependent coupling constant (see main text).

physical meaning of these quantities is clarified below, and precise numerical values for the $N_x = 80$ lattice are given in Appendix B.

Using the GH lattice, the discretized interaction becomes

$$\hat{V}_{\text{int}} = -g \sum_{i=1}^{N_x} w_i e^{x_i^2} \hat{n}_{\uparrow i} \hat{n}_{\downarrow i}, \quad (6)$$

where $\hat{n}_{\lambda i}$ is the lattice density operator for spin λ at position i . Thus, we obtain a position-dependent coupling constant $g(x_i) = g w_i e^{x_i^2}$ (see Fig. 1), which yields a corresponding position-dependent HS transformation.

This kind of approach defines a nonuniform mesh and a concomitant position-dependent coupling and HS transformation. We find this to be a particularly well-suited formulation for the zero-range interaction considered here, but it could be extended to other interactions as well. In addition, this formulation bypasses the problem of dealing with periodic boundary conditions, which are problematic for trapped systems as they introduce spurious copies of the system across the boundaries. Although efficiency is not an issue for 1D systems, we have complemented our approach by implementing the hybrid Monte Carlo algorithm [19], which will be essential in higher-dimensional versions of this method.

Since we work with a nonuniform lattice, the lattice spacing varies across the system. There are, nevertheless, well-defined infrared and ultraviolet cutoffs—given by $E_{\text{IR}} = (N_x - 1)^{-1} \hbar\omega$ and $E_{\text{UV}} = (N_x - 1) \hbar\omega$, respectively—determined by the maximum single-particle HO state in our basis, $(N_x - 1)$. The latter will vary with the total number of lattice points, which therefore enters in the coupling-constant renormalization. Thus, at fixed physics, the bare coupling is sensitive to the value of N_x . This connection between the ultraviolet and infrared cutoffs is natural for systems in harmonic traps (see, e.g., Ref. [20]).

To tune the system to a specific physical point, determined by the 1D scattering length a_0 in units of the HO length scale a_{HO} (which is 1 in our units), we computed the ground-state energy of the two-body problem and matched it to that of the continuum solution (see, e.g., Ref. [21]). The result of this renormalization procedure is shown in Fig. 2. Once the coupling constant was determined, and the two-body physics thus fixed, we varied the particle number and computed other observables.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A. Ground-state energy and contact

In this section, we show our results for the ground-state energy E_{GS} and Tan's contact \mathcal{C} for a variety of particle numbers and couplings. To find E_{GS} , we calculated the $\beta\omega$ dependence of the expectation value of the Hamiltonian $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ and extrapolated to large $\beta\omega$ [see discussion under Eq. (2)], as shown in Fig. 3. In that figure, the strongly coupled regime shows the well-known increasingly noisy behavior at large imaginary times. This is due to an ‘‘overlap problem’’ which affects calculations in all areas of physics (see, e.g., Ref. [22]).

The Monte Carlo estimates of $\langle \hat{H} \rangle$ were obtained by averaging over 10^4 decorrelated samples of the auxiliary

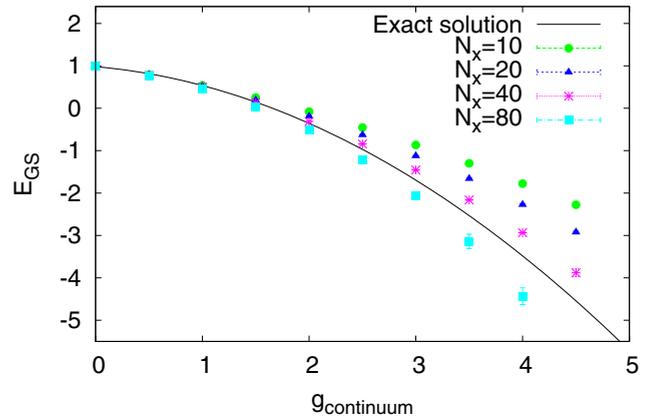


FIG. 2. (Color online) Tuning of the bare lattice coupling to match the exact ground-state energy of the two-body problem. The solid line shows the exact solution for the total ground-state energy of the two-body problem (including center-of-mass motion) in units of $\hbar\omega$, from Ref. [21]. For that line, $g_{\text{continuum}} = 2a_{\text{HO}}/a_0$. The data shown with error bars represent our Monte Carlo results for different lattice sizes. For the latter, the horizontal axis is the bare lattice coupling g multiplied by $5/N_x$, which yields the correct renormalization factor at weak couplings.

field, which ensured a statistical uncertainty of order 1%. Conventional extrapolations would include an exponential decay to a constant value, but for the systems studied the exponential fall-off was sufficiently immediate to allow for a simple fit to a constant. Because 15–20 points in total were used for the $\beta\omega$ fits, the above statistical effects translated into error bars in E_{GS} on the order of 1% or better at weak coupling, but as large as 5% at the strongest couplings.

In Fig. 4, we show our results for the ground-state energy per particle of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 particles, in units of $\hbar\omega$. As evident in the figure, systematic finite-size effects are very small for 4, 6, and 8 particles, and only become visible for the smallest lattice size ($N_x = 10$) and for the highest

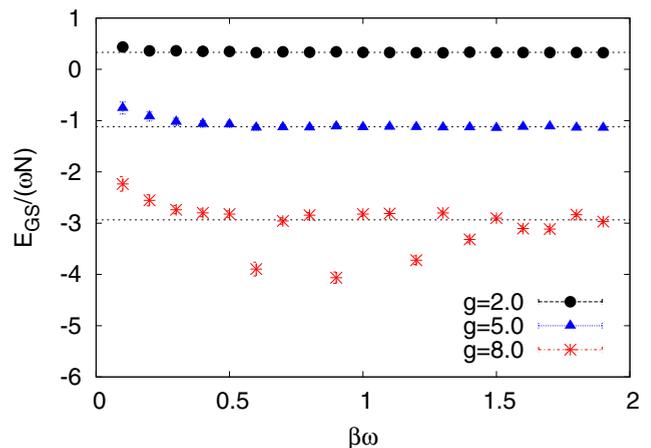


FIG. 3. (Color online) Large- $\beta\omega$ extrapolation example for the energy of four fermions on a Gauss-Hermite lattice of $N_x = 10$ points. The unexpectedly large oscillations in the data at large couplings exemplify the numerical difficulties in computing in that regime. The horizontal dashed lines show fits to the asymptotic value.

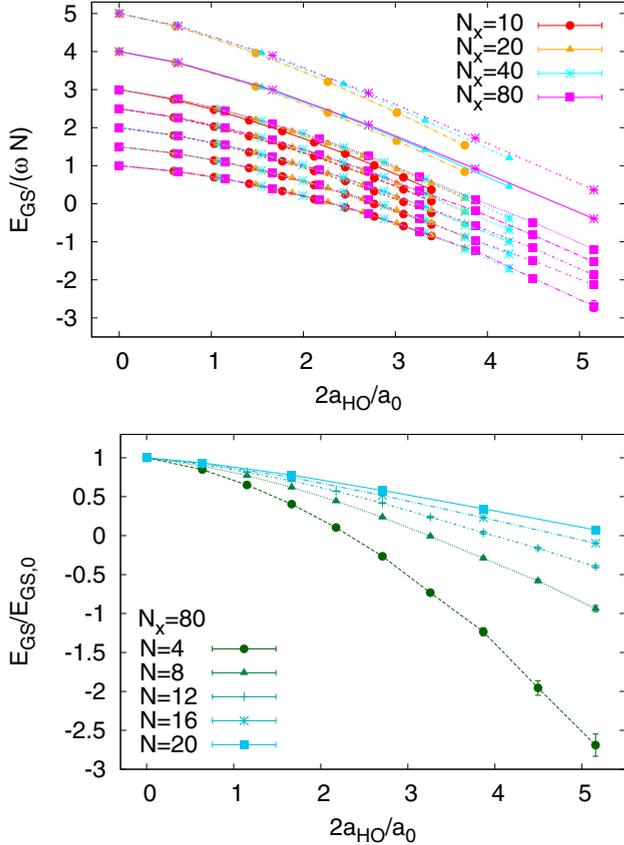


FIG. 4. (Color online) Top panel: Ground-state energy per particle for $N = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16,$ and 20 particles (from bottom to top) as a function of the coupling, for $N_x = 10, 20, 40,$ and 80 lattice points. For two particles, the exact solution is reproduced, per our renormalization condition. Bottom panel: Ground-state energy E_{GS} in units of the noninteracting ground-state energy $E_{GS,0}$, as a function of the coupling (as in the main plot), for $N = 4, 8, 12, 16,$ and 20 particles (from bottom to top), showing the approach to the thermodynamic limit $N \rightarrow \infty$.

particle numbers. The results otherwise collapse to universal curves that depend only on a_{HO}/a_0 and N , showing that the renormalization procedure works as expected. The latter is a crucial property that must hold if our prescription is valid, as it indicates that we correctly approach the continuum limit. Further analysis of the systematic effects for these results can be found in Appendix A.

To calculate Tan's contact, we use

$$C = 2 \frac{\partial E_{GS}}{\partial a_0} = -\frac{1}{a_{HO}} \left(\frac{2a_{HO}}{a_0} \right)^2 \frac{\partial E_{GS}}{\partial (2a_{HO}/a_0)}, \quad (7)$$

which is readily available from our data on the energy per particle. Our results, for $N_x = 80$, are shown in Fig. 5. For the couplings studied here, the contact per particle shows essentially no dependence on the particle number, which indicates that the thermodynamic limit is reached quickly in these systems. This is an unexpected result: in general one would expect a nontrivial variation of observables as a function of the particle number (see, e.g., Ref. [23], and contrast with Fig. 4). In contrast, as shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 4, the energy does show a clear dependence on particle number

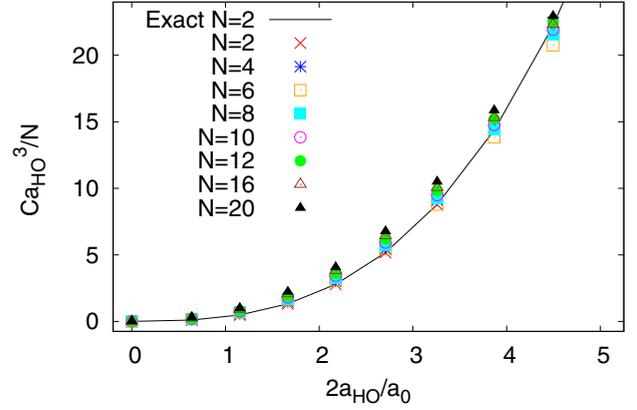


FIG. 5. (Color online) Contact per particle for $N = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16,$ and 20 particles, as a function of the coupling, for $N_x = 80$. For two particles, the exact solution is also shown as a solid line.

when displayed in units of its noninteracting counterpart. The variation is more pronounced at strong coupling.

As shown in Ref. [24], the ground-state energy and the contact obey a virial theorem, which in terms of the energy and its derivative can be written as

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle - 2 \langle \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} \rangle = \frac{1}{2a_0} \frac{\partial \langle \hat{H} \rangle}{\partial (1/a_0)}, \quad (8)$$

and is valid for the ground as well as excited states. In Fig. 6, we show a test of this identity. As seen in that figure, the virial theorem is satisfied better at weak coupling than at strong coupling. Although this violation is not very large, there is room for improvement. In particular, the way the contact was determined, based on a numerical derivative of E_{GS} , introduces large uncertainties (not displayed in the figure) that are likely responsible for the differences observed.

B. Density profiles

The above results are the basic quantities of interest for these unpolarized one-dimensional systems. A many-body

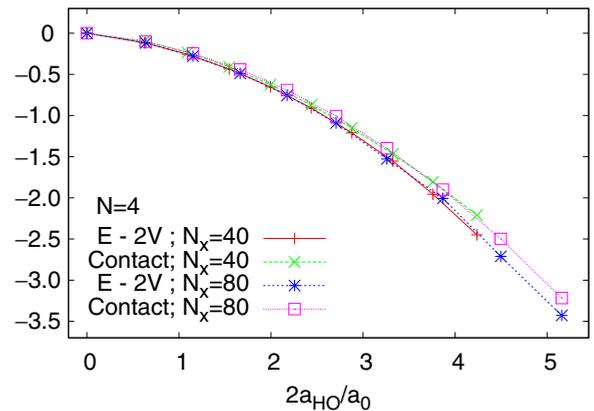


FIG. 6. (Color online) Virial theorem test for $N_x = 40, 80$ lattice points and $N = 4$ particles. “E-2V” and “Contact” denote the left- and right-hand sides of Eq. (8), respectively, divided by the particle number. The theorem is exactly satisfied for the noninteracting case $a_0^{-1} = 0$.

theoretical approach, analytic or numerical, would normally have easy access to these quantities and would therefore be able to compare with our benchmark. Another essential quantity of interest, both for theory as well as experiment, is the density profile. This is naturally of interest for experiments, given that they are performed in optical traps that are approximately harmonic. However, profiles are also interesting for theory because the most common approach (from 1D to 3D, and for a variety of physical situations) is to use the “poor-man’s” version of density functional theory: combining a solution to the homogeneous problem with the local density approximation. While the latter leads to qualitatively useful results, it hardly provides a true benchmark, as it suffers from uncontrolled uncertainties that are rarely accounted for. In this section, we attempt to overcome this widespread theoretical limitation by presenting density profiles for the same unpolarized Fermi systems studied in the previous section.

In all cases, the density profiles we show correspond to the $N_x = 80$ lattice and are normalized to the number of particle pairs $N/2$. It is worth mentioning that any integration over these profiles is to be performed via the Gauss-Hermite quadrature, which requires the $N_x = 80$ points and weights; we provide those in Table I.

In Fig. 7, we show the density profiles of unpolarized, spin-1/2 fermions for several particle numbers, $N = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20$. For reference, we provide the result for the noninteracting case, followed by an intermediate-coupling and a strong-coupling regime. The data for the density profiles shown in the figures appear in the Supplemental Material [25]. The attractive interaction clearly tends to compress the density profile as a whole, enhancing the density oscillations. The above picture is seen more clearly in Fig. 8, where we show the density profiles at fixed particle number and superimpose plots for varying couplings.

It is interesting to note the relatively limited interaction dependence of the density profiles, as well as the appearance of oscillations. It would appear that this behavior is a function of the short-range interaction, our constraint to 1D, and the fermionic character of the particles. Qualitatively, particles of opposite spin tend to pair up (note that the number of density oscillation peaks is one-half the number of particles) to minimize the energy, and remain well separated in space from other pairs due to the Pauli principle and the fact that they are constrained to move in a line. This repulsive effect, along with the short-range nature of the interaction, minimizes the change in the width of the density profiles with increasing coupling. Alternatively, we can understand these effects from the existence of a shell structure from eigenstates of the external potential. Indeed, we see the initial appearance of a harmonic-oscillator shell structure in the ground-state noninteracting case, where pairs of particles fill the “shells” of the lowest-energy basis states. Upon close inspection of the density profiles, the period of these oscillations, along with the overall width of the density distribution, varies slowly with the coupling. As the attractive interaction is turned on, contributions from higher waves in the shell structure—beyond those present in the noninteracting case—become increasingly important, leading to a smaller period of oscillation (and compression of the density profile).

TABLE I. Gauss-Hermite quadrature points and weights for $N_x = 80$, for positive x . The weights are symmetric around $x = 0$.

i	x_i	$w_i e^{x_i^2}$
1	0.1237968	0.2476016
2	0.3714377	0.2476959
3	0.6192203	0.2478851
4	0.8672399	0.2481701
5	1.1155929	0.2485522
6	1.3643774	0.2490336
7	1.6136939	0.2496165
8	1.8636453	0.2503041
9	2.1143382	0.2511001
10	2.3658831	0.2520089
11	2.6183953	0.2530355
12	2.8719954	0.2541860
13	3.1268109	0.2554673
14	3.3829764	0.2568875
15	3.6406352	0.2584558
16	3.8999409	0.2601830
17	4.1610583	0.2620815
18	4.4241658	0.2641659
19	4.6894576	0.2664530
20	4.9571459	0.2689625
21	5.2274644	0.2717176
22	5.5006722	0.2747459
23	5.7770582	0.2780801
24	6.0569475	0.2817596
25	6.3407083	0.2858321
26	6.6287621	0.2903562
27	6.9215954	0.2954047
28	7.2197765	0.3010690
29	7.5239773	0.3074663
30	7.8350037	0.3147492
31	8.1538382	0.3231218
32	8.4817022	0.3328630
33	8.8201501	0.3443682
34	9.1712175	0.3582202
35	9.5376679	0.3753231
36	9.9234351	0.3971781
37	10.3344910	0.4265210
38	10.7807965	0.4690695
39	11.2816942	0.5397999
40	11.8878636	0.7010227

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have presented a lattice Monte Carlo determination of the ground-state energy, Tan’s contact, and density profiles of 1D unpolarized spin-1/2 attractively interacting fermions in a harmonic trap. We have studied systems of up to $N = 20$ particles and performed our calculations by implementing the hybrid Monte Carlo algorithm on a nonuniform Gauss-Hermite lattice, using lattice sizes ranging from $N_x = 10$ –80. This discretization is a natural basis for systems in an external HO potential, and it yields a position-dependent coupling constant and HS transform. Note that nothing prevents our approach from being generalized to finite temperature and to other interactions, although it would suffer from a sign problem in the same situations as conventional uniform-lattice approaches. It can also be generalized to other external potentials.

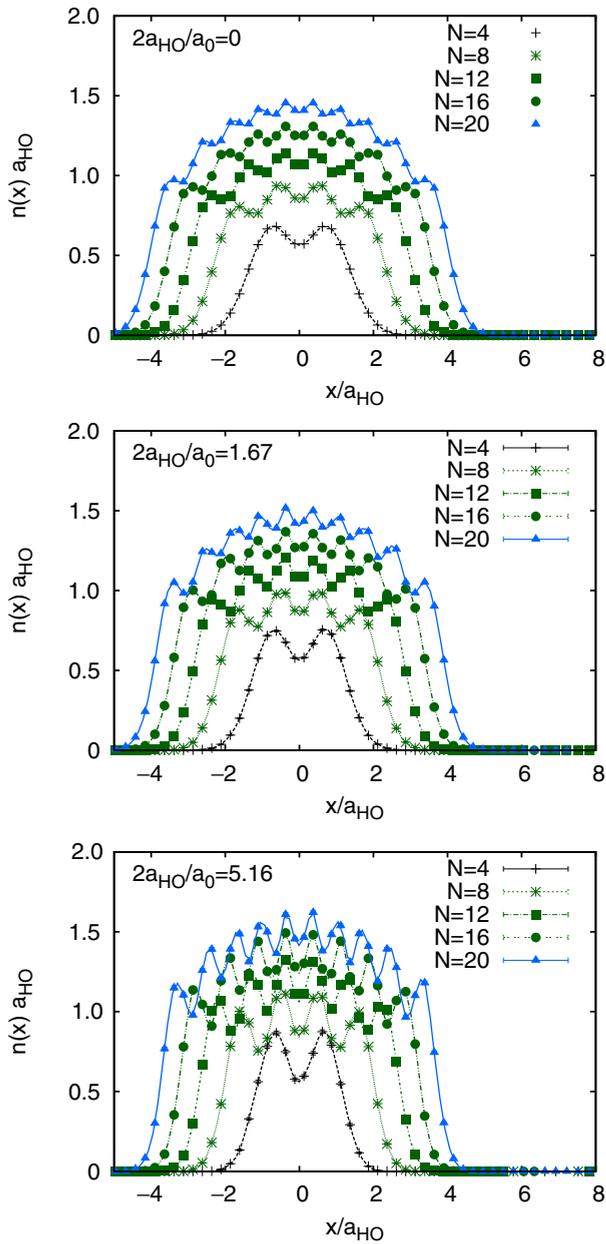


FIG. 7. (Color online) Density profile of unpolarized, spin-1/2 fermions for several particle numbers $N = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20$. Top: Noninteracting case. Center: $2a_{HO}/a_0 = 1.67$. Bottom: $2a_{HO}/a_0 = 5.16$. See Supplemental Material [25] for the data plotted here.

We have studied systems for a wide range of attractive couplings. We also make note of the recent work of Ref. [26], which proposes an exact solution to the strong-coupling limit of the model studied here for arbitrary trapping potentials. While we defer the calculation of stronger couplings (which are stochastically more challenging and also present larger systematic effects) to future work, it would be instructive to analyze the approach to the exact solution in the $a_{HO}/a_0 \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

Despite the apparent simplicity of the system (i.e., only one spatial dimension, an attractive contact interaction, and an external potential), determining the ground-state energy and contact has remained a challenge and therefore our results

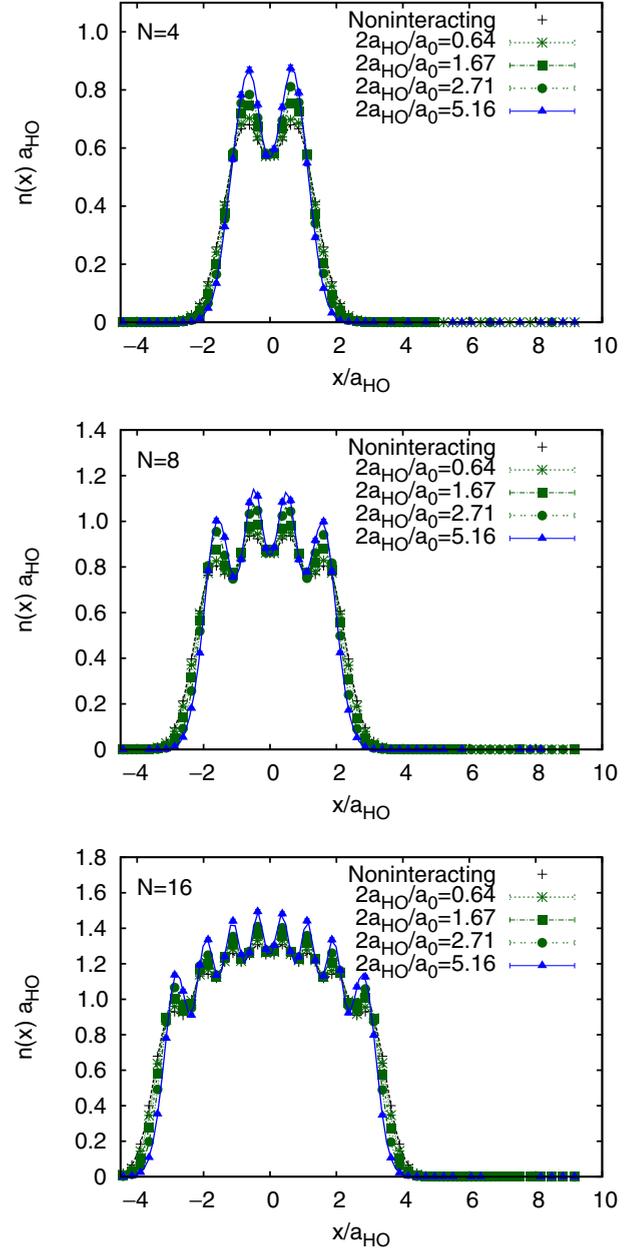


FIG. 8. (Color online) Density profile of unpolarized, spin-1/2 fermions, for $2a_{HO}/a_0 = 0.64, 1.67, 2.71, 5.16$. Top: $N = 4$. Center: $N = 8$. Bottom: $N = 16$. See Supplemental Material [25] for the data plotted here.

are both a benchmark and a prediction for experiments. The same is true of the density profiles reported here. It should be emphasized that our approach to this problem is *ab initio* and exact, up to statistical and systematic uncertainties, both of which we have addressed: the former by taking up to 10^4 decorrelated samples and the latter by computing for multiple lattice sizes, $N_x = 10, 20, 40, 80$.

This work paves the road for future, higher-dimensional studies that will combine nonuniform lattices with nonuniform fast-Fourier transforms as acceleration algorithms [16,17]. As mentioned above, the latter would enable $O(V \ln^2 V)$ scaling of matrix-vector operations, which is essential for practical calculations in 3D.

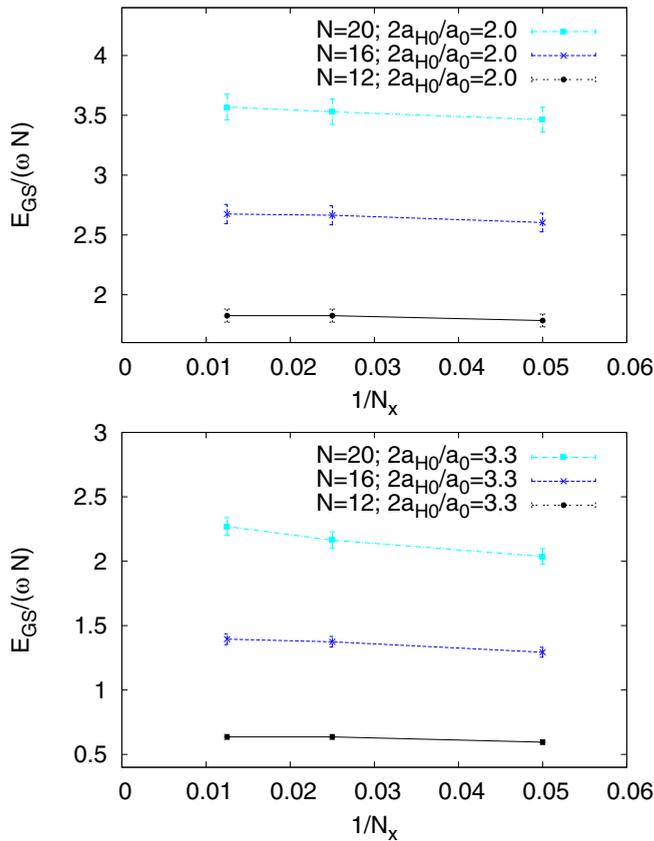


FIG. 9. (Color online) Lattice-size dependence of the ground-state energy of $N = 12, 16,$ and 20 unpolarized spin-1/2 fermions, for $N_x = 20, 40, 80$. Top panel: $2a_{HO}/a_0 = 2.0$. Bottom panel: $2a_{HO}/a_0 = 3.3$. The error bars are purely statistical and show an estimated 3% error for the specific data points shown. Note the change of scale in the energy axes relative to that of the top panel of Fig. 4: the present plots are a zoom-in by a factor of $\simeq 9$.

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APPENDIX A: FURTHER ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMATIC EFFECTS

In this section, we elaborate on some of the systematic effects in our calculations, namely the dependence of the ground-state energy on N_x and the temporal lattice spacing τ .

In Fig. 9, we show the N_x dependence of the ground-state energy per particle at the extremes of coupling and particle

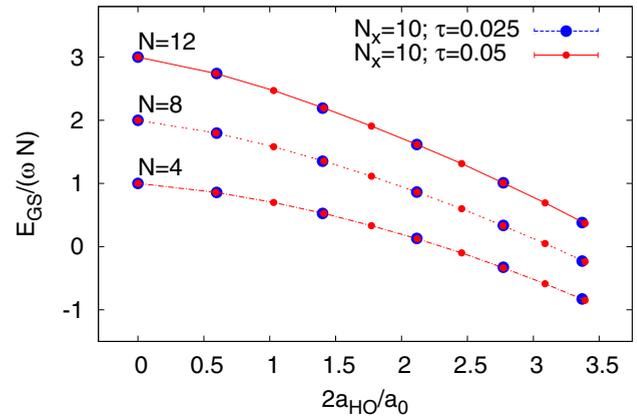


FIG. 10. (Color online) Temporal lattice spacing (τ) dependence of the ground-state energy of unpolarized spin-1/2 fermions on an $N_x = 10$ nonuniform lattice, for several values of the coupling $2a_{HO}/a_0$, and for several particle numbers. The smoothness of the curves upon reducing τ by a factor of two shows that these effects are extremely small (see text for further details).

number studied here. The lattice-size dependence displayed by the data is among the most prominent in the whole energy dataset of Fig. 4. A naive linear extrapolation would yield an N_x dependence on the order of 10% for this quantity, but larger lattices are required for these strongly coupled systems to clearly determine whether such a naive extrapolation is warranted. Nevertheless, this represents an approximate upper bound on the systematic error of the dataset. The majority of data points reflect weaker coupling and smaller particle number which have much smaller systematic effects, as can be seen in Fig. 4.

Figure 10 shows the imaginary lattice spacing dependence of the energy per particle for $N = 4, 8, 12$ fermions. The smoothness of the resulting curves, at fixed particle number, is fundamentally due to the success of our renormalization prescription: for each value of τ , we tune the coupling g to the physics of the two-body problem. The fact that the energies for higher particle numbers falls on the same curve implies that many-body effects induced by a finite temporal lattice spacing are negligible on the scale studied here. Based on this plot, we may conservatively estimate these effects as being on the order of less than 3%. Evidently, the effects due to finite N_x studied above are much larger than this, as they are clearly discernible on essentially the same scale (see Fig. 4), at least in the (near) worst-case scenario explained above.

APPENDIX B: QUADRATURE POINTS AND WEIGHTS

In this section we quote the $N_x = 80$ quadrature points and weights, shown in Table I, which should be used with the density profiles shown above when integrating.

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