

Polarization of a quasi-two-dimensional repulsive Fermi gas with Rashba spin-orbit coupling: A variational study

A. Ambrosetti,^{1,*} G. Lombardi,² L. Salasnich,¹ P. L. Silvestrelli,¹ and F. Toigo¹

¹*Dipartimento di Fisica, University of Padova, via Marzolo 8, I-35131 Padova, Italy*

²*TQC, Universiteit Antwerpen, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Antwerpen, Belgium*

(Received 23 July 2014; published 15 October 2014)

Motivated by the remarkable experimental control of synthetic gauge fields in ultracold atomic systems, we investigate the effect of an artificial Rashba spin-orbit coupling on the spin polarization of a two-dimensional repulsive Fermi gas. By using a variational many-body wave function, based on a suitable spinorial structure, we find that the polarization properties of the system are indeed controlled by the interplay between spin-orbit coupling and repulsive interaction. In particular, two main effects are found: (1) The Rashba coupling determines a gradual increase of the degree of polarization beyond the critical repulsive interaction strength, at variance with conventional two-dimensional Stoner instability. (2) The critical interaction strength, above which finite polarization is developed, shows a dependence on the Rashba coupling, i.e., it is enhanced in case the Rashba coupling exceeds a critical value. A simple analytic expression for the critical interaction strength is further derived in the context of our variational formulation, which allows for a straightforward and insightful analysis of the present problem.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevA.90.043614](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevA.90.043614)

PACS number(s): 67.85.-d, 75.10.Jm, 75.70.Tj

I. INTRODUCTION

The Rashba spin-orbit (SO) coupling [1], initially considered in semiconductor devices such as quantum wells [2–7], has been recently reproduced in ultracold atoms [8–11] by means of externally applied controlled laser beams. The relevance of this achievement can be understood in relation to the extremely high degree of control achievable in these systems. In fact, the absence of interfering phonons present in solid-state aggregates and the precise tunability of external laser sources, make ultracold atoms invaluable candidates for the experimental investigation of the most delicate aspects of quantum mechanics, such as SO effects.

Following this success, a large number of theoretical studies recently focused on the intricate effects of Rashba or Dresselhaus [12] SO couplings in Bose-Einstein condensates [13–21], in superfluid Fermions at the BCS-BEC crossover [11,22–41], and in the quasi-ideal Fermi gas [42]. Yet, little is known so far concerning the possible effects of SO couplings in the repulsive atomic Fermi gas, a system which is widely known for its intrinsic and peculiar polarization properties [43–48].

In this manuscript we will consider a two-component (2D) bi-dimensional atomic Fermi assembly in the presence of Rashba SO coupling. Low-dimensional atomic Fermi systems are of particular relevance in this context, in view of possible spintronics applications, and are currently undergoing experimental investigations [49,50], also in relation to their nontrivial spin transport properties [51]. In the present system, due to the nonlocal spin structure induced by the SO coupling, a conventional Hartree-Fock approach based on single-particle states whose spin is aligned along a fixed axis is not applicable. We will thus introduce a suitable variational procedure, making use of an appropriate functional form for the single-particle orbitals, whose spin structure will depend on a variational

parameter. This approach allows for a seamless connection between spin-polarized and unpolarized regimes, through the minimization of a unique energy function.

II. MODEL

The Hamiltonian of a uniform 2D repulsive Fermi gas in the presence of Rashba spin-orbit coupling can be written as a sum of a one-body (1B) and a two-body (2B) contribution:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_{1B} + \hat{H}_{2B} \quad (1)$$

In the second quantization, the single-particle contribution is defined as

$$\hat{H}_{1B} = \int d^2\mathbf{r} \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \hat{h}_{sp} \hat{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (2)$$

where the two-component quantum field operators,

$$\hat{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_\uparrow(\mathbf{r}) \\ \hat{\psi}_\downarrow(\mathbf{r}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) = (\hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r}), \hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})), \quad (3)$$

are defined in terms of the operators $\hat{\psi}_\sigma^\dagger(\mathbf{r})$ and $\hat{\psi}_\sigma(\mathbf{r})$, which construct and annihilate one particle with spin σ ($\sigma = \uparrow, \downarrow$) at the position $\mathbf{r} = (x, y)$. The single-particle operator \hat{h}_{sp} in Eq. (2) accounts for both the kinetic energy and the Rashba potential, and is defined as

$$\hat{h}_{sp} = \frac{\hat{p}^2}{2m} \sigma_0 + \lambda_R (\hat{p}_y \sigma_x - \hat{p}_x \sigma_y), \quad (4)$$

where $\hat{p}_{x,y}$ represents the momentum operator, σ_0 is the 2D identity matrix, and $\sigma_{x,y}$ are the x, y Pauli matrices. The quantity m represents the particle mass, while λ_R is the Rashba coupling, accounting for the tunability of the Rashba [1] SO coupling [the second term to the right in Eq. (4)]. Planck's constant \hbar was set to 1 to simplify the notation.

As concerns the two-body contribution, at very low energy only the s -wave scattering will be relevant, and the interaction may be modeled—due to the Pauli principle—as a contact potential acting only between particles of opposite spins. In

*alberto.ambrosetti@unipd.it

second quantization the repulsive two-body interaction thus takes the form:

$$\hat{H}_{2B} = \int d^2\mathbf{r} g \hat{\psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}_\downarrow(\mathbf{r})\hat{\psi}_\uparrow(\mathbf{r}). \quad (5)$$

The coupling constant g is positive, and it may be experimentally tuned by exploiting the Feshbach resonance mechanism [52,53]. Since an effectively 2D atomic gas can be realized by confining a three-dimensional (3D) system along the z direction within a small thickness b , a direct relation exists between the coupling constant g , the energetic and geometrical properties of the system, and the 3D scattering length a , as discussed in Refs. [54,55].

Regarding the total density of particles, which will be fixed in our calculations, this is obtained as the expectation value of the operator,

$$\hat{n} = \frac{1}{L^2} \int d^2\mathbf{r} \{\hat{\Psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\Psi}_\uparrow(\mathbf{r}) + \hat{\Psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\Psi}_\downarrow(\mathbf{r})\}, \quad (6)$$

where L^2 is the area of our 2D system. Analogously, the spin polarization is derived from the expectation value of the operator,

$$\hat{m} = \frac{1}{L^2} \int d^2\mathbf{r} \{\hat{\Psi}_\uparrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\Psi}_\uparrow(\mathbf{r}) - \hat{\Psi}_\downarrow^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{\Psi}_\downarrow(\mathbf{r})\}. \quad (7)$$

III. VARIATIONAL PROCEDURE

In the absence of SO coupling, a straightforward HF (or mean-field) approach could be applied to our system [45,46]. In fact, in this particular case the Hamiltonian commutes with the spin operators, and the single-particle wave functions can be safely chosen as eigenstates of the third Pauli matrix σ_z . This choice leads to a clear distinction between spin up (n_\uparrow) and spin down (n_\downarrow) particle densities, and at any given value of g the HF energy per volume can thus be expressed as a function of these quantities: $E(n_\uparrow, n_\downarrow)$. A minimization of this function at fixed total density $n = n_\uparrow + n_\downarrow$, leads to zero polarization ($n_\uparrow = n_\downarrow$) for g below the critical value $g_c = \pi/m$, and full polarization (either $n = n_\uparrow$ or $n = n_\downarrow$) at $g > g_c$ (Stoner instability [43–48,56]).

When including the Rashba SO coupling, however, the above procedure is not directly applicable. The main problem with a mean-field description based on σ_z single-particle eigenstates is that the expectation value of the SO coupling on both spin-up and spin-down wave functions is identically zero. No SO energy contribution would thus be present in such a mean-field approach.

A possible alternative, explored in recent studies of the 2D electron gas with Rashba SO coupling [57–59], is to make use of single-particle eigenfunctions of the Rashba coupling [60]. Given the dependence of the SO coupling on momentum, these orbitals retain a plane wave structure, accompanied by a k -dependent spinorial form. These wave functions provide information about the nonlocal spin structure induced by the SO coupling, leading in general to nonzero SO energy contributions. A straightforward use of Rashba eigenstates, however, is not possible in our case, since the expectation value of σ_z on Rashba eigenstates is zero. A different approach must thus be tailored when aiming to study the polarization properties of our system.

To combine the polarization properties of σ_z eigenstates with the nonlocal structure induced by the Rashba coupling, we introduce a variational many-body state $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$, depending on two variational parameters ζ and n_+ whose meaning will become clear in the following.

Physically, a favorable way of controlling the polarization of a given system is that of applying an external magnetic field, inducing a spin-dependent coupling. Following this idea, we define an auxiliary Hamiltonian,

$$\hat{H}_\zeta = \int d^2\mathbf{r} \hat{\Psi}^\dagger(\mathbf{r})\hat{h}_\zeta\hat{\Psi}(\mathbf{r}), \quad (8)$$

where $\hat{h}_\zeta = \hat{h}_{\text{sp}} + \hat{v}_\zeta$ and $\hat{v}_\zeta = \zeta\sigma_z$. This Hamiltonian only contains single-particle energy terms, and can favor, through the parameter ζ , the alignment or antialignment of the spin along the z axis, while still retaining the nonlocal Rashba SO coupling. Hence, we explicitly construct our many-body variational wave function as an eigenstate of \hat{H}_ζ :

$$\hat{H}_\zeta |\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle = E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0)} |\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle. \quad (9)$$

The diagonalization of \hat{H}_ζ within the single-particle framework leads to the single-particle eigenenergies,

$$\epsilon_\pm(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{k^2}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \lambda^2 k^2}, \quad (10)$$

corresponding to the single-particle eigenstates,

$$\phi_{\mathbf{k}}^\pm(\mathbf{r}) = c_{\pm, \mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{\lambda(k_y + ik_x)}{\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \lambda^2 k^2}} \right) e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{r}}, \quad (11)$$

where the normalization constants $c_{\pm, \mathbf{k}}$ are defined to be real and obey the equation:

$$c_{\pm, \mathbf{k}} = \left(\frac{\lambda^2 k^2}{(\zeta \pm \sqrt{\zeta^2 + \lambda^2 k^2})^2} + 1 \right)^{-1/2}. \quad (12)$$

Here $\mathbf{k} = (k_x, k_y)$ is a 2D wave vector. As seen, two solutions exist for every fixed value of \mathbf{k} , corresponding to two distinct energy bands. These will be hereafter labeled as \pm for simplicity. We underline that these single-particle states depend, through \hat{v}_ζ on the external parameter ζ . This has not been fixed yet, and will be used in the following as a variational parameter.

The variational many-particle wave function $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ is constructed as an antisymmetrized product of the above single-particle eigenstates, and is constrained to describe a fixed density of particles n through the relation,

$$\hat{n} |\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle = n |\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle. \quad (13)$$

The total density of particles is equal to the sum of the densities relative to the $+$ and $-$ bands ($n = n_+ + n_-$). The densities of the \pm bands (n_\pm) can in turn be expressed in terms of the relative Fermi energies ϵ_\pm^F , as

$$n_\pm = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^2\mathbf{k} \Theta(\epsilon_\pm^F - \epsilon_\pm(\mathbf{k})), \quad (14)$$

where $\Theta(x)$ is the Heaviside step function. Given the constraint of fixed total density n , only n_+ can be regarded as an independent variable, controlling the relative $+/-$ band occupation in $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$.

Depending on the ζ value and the single-particle band occupation, the system will be allowed to develop both a non-local Rashba spin texture, or a spin-polarized configuration. The relevant spin configurations will thus be spanned by our theory, and the present approach will represent an extension of the original variational procedure to a broader space of configurations.

Once the variational wave function has been defined, the energy is written as

$$E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta) = \langle \Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} | \hat{H} | \Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} \rangle. \quad (15)$$

This expression is a function of the parameter ζ and of the single-particle band occupation n_+ , and its minimization at fixed total density n leads to the optimal parameters $\bar{\zeta}$ and \bar{n}_+ , from which the wave function $|\Phi_{\bar{\zeta}, \bar{n}_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ is determined. We also stress that $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta)$, differently from $E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0)}$, accounts for the presence of the two-body interaction.

Finally, after the optimal wave function $|\Phi_{\bar{\zeta}, \bar{n}_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ has been obtained through the variational procedure, the polarization P can be straightforwardly computed as

$$P(\bar{\zeta}, \bar{n}_+) = \langle \Phi_{\bar{\zeta}, \bar{n}_+}^{\text{VAR}} | \hat{m} | \Phi_{\bar{\zeta}, \bar{n}_+}^{\text{VAR}} \rangle / n. \quad (16)$$

As concerns the actual computation of $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta)$, this can be simplified by making use of the relation (9). Details and analytical formulas regarding $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta)$ and P are reported and discussed in detail in the appendix.

IV. RESULTS

We present in this section the energy and polarization properties of the system at $T = 0$, derived according to the variational procedure introduced in Sec. III. In the following we will express lengths in units of $n^{-1/2}$, and energies in units of $\frac{n\hbar^2}{m}$.

As already outlined in Sec. II (see appendix for details), if $\bar{\zeta} = 0$ no polarization is present in the system, since the single-particle states on which $|\Phi_{\bar{\zeta}, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ relies coincide in this case with the Rashba eigenstates. On the other hand, if a polarized state is energetically favored with respect to a spin unpolarized configuration, a finite optimal $\bar{\zeta}$ will be found within the variational procedure.

Clearly, depending on g and λ_R , different optimal \bar{n}_+ and $\bar{\zeta}$ values will be found, corresponding to different values of the polarization.

Interestingly, the introduction of a ζ dependent $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ allows one to consistently achieve lower variational energies with respect to using both Rashba states and σ_z eigenvectors in the polarized regime. According to the variational principle $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ is thus expected to provide a more accurate approximation to the polarized ground states.

To understand the behavior of $|\Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}}\rangle$ in relation to the repulsive interaction we analyze \bar{n}_+ and $\bar{\zeta}$ as a function of g and λ_R (see Fig. 1). Clearly, $\bar{\zeta}$ is identically zero below g_c , while increasing values of $\bar{\zeta}$ are found above g_c . This indicates a modification of the spin configuration of the system upon increasing g , related to the development of a polarization. On the other hand, we stress that an imbalanced occupation of the $+$ and $-$ bands alone is not sufficient to induce a finite polarization in the system. In fact, this quantity is closely

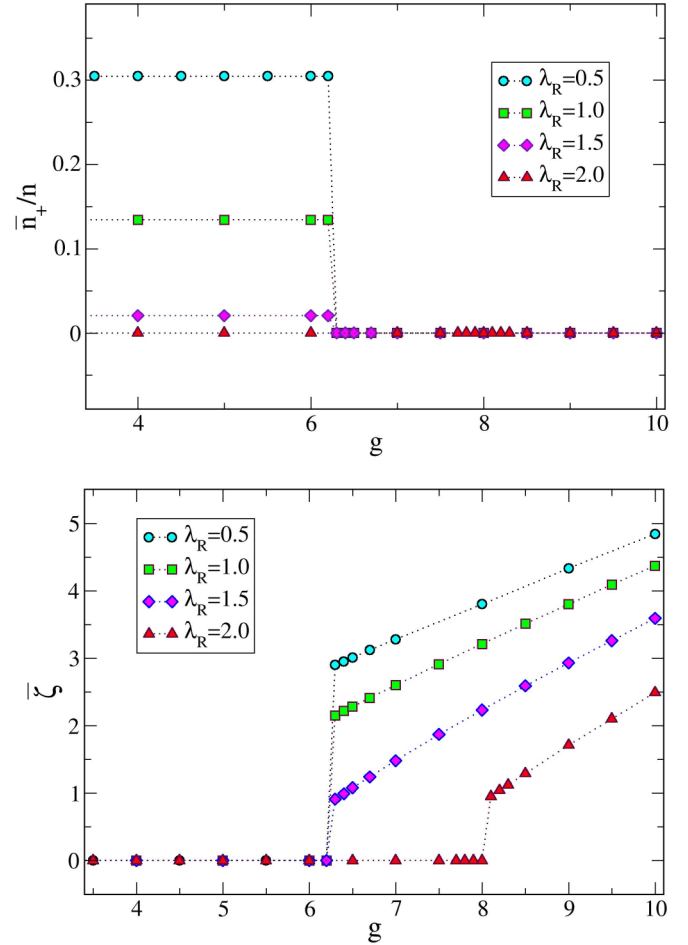


FIG. 1. (Color online) Optimal variational parameters \bar{n}_+ and $\bar{\zeta}$, plotted in function of g for different values of λ_R . Units are specified in the text.

related to occupation of Rashba single-particle bands, and thus to the nonlocal spin structure of the system.

By analyzing the polarization P as a function of g and λ_R we observe a first-order phase transition, analogous to that found in the absence of SO, leading to finite polarization at strong repulsion (see Fig. 2). While P is identically zero below g_c , a gradual polarization increase with respect to g , depending on λ_R , is found upon introduction of the SO coupling, beyond the critical point.

A slower convergence to the fully polarized state ($P = 1$) is also observed for the larger λ_R , while a decrease of P with respect to λ_R is found at fixed g . This suggests a clear tendency of the SO coupling to effectively frustrate the spin alignment. Moreover, large values of λ_R can even cause a complete loss of polarization ($P = 0$). This remarkable effect is visible in Fig. 2 for $\lambda_R = 2.0$, and can be understood analytically through an expansion over ζ of the total energy $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta)$ around $\zeta = 0$. Under the condition $\lambda_R > \sqrt{\pi n}/m$ only the $-$ band is occupied (see, for instance, Fig. 1, upper panel), and one can prove that, to leading order in ζ ,

$$E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+ = 0, \zeta) \simeq C + \frac{n\zeta^2}{2m\lambda_R^2} - \frac{g}{4} \frac{n^2\zeta^2}{m^2\lambda_R^4}, \quad (17)$$

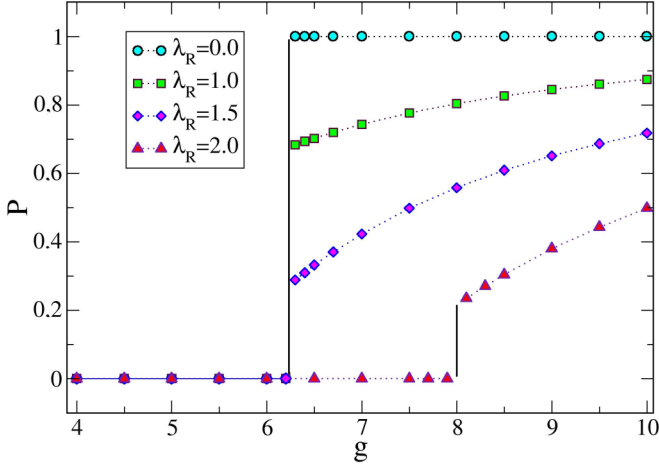


FIG. 2. (Color online) Polarization of the optimal variational state, plotted in function of g for different values of λ_R . Solid black lines indicate the phase transition (shifted in the case of $\lambda_R = 2$). Units are specified in the text.

where C is constant with respect to ζ . Clearly, the Rashba coupling varies the relative importance of the two-body and one-body terms in the above equation, changing the convexity of E_{VAR} with respect to ζ . Hence, the value of ζ that minimizes the energy becomes eventually zero for $\lambda_R > \sqrt{gn/(2m)}$. Moreover, a numerical study of $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+ = 0, \zeta)$ reveals that $\zeta = 0$ is a global minimum in this context, and should represent the best approximation to the ground state, according to the variational principle.

Since nonzero P is only possible at finite ζ , no spin polarization will be present in the system when $\lambda_R > \sqrt{gn/(2m)}$. Equivalently, the critical value of g , beyond which finite polarization is developed, will depend on the SO coupling, and can be expressed as

$$g_{c,\lambda_R} = \begin{cases} 2\pi/m & \text{if } \lambda_R < \sqrt{\pi n}/m \\ 2m\lambda_R^2/n & \text{if } \lambda_R > \sqrt{\pi n}/m. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

The critical g will thus coincide with the value predicted in the absence of SO coupling if $\lambda_R < \sqrt{\pi n}/m$, but it will be shifted to higher values (stronger repulsion), for larger SO couplings (see Fig. 3). As a whole, the Rashba coupling and the repulsive two-body coupling thus constitute complementary tools for an effective tuning of the system polarization, opening the way to the development of partially polarized states and control of the phase transition.

As a final remark, we stress that the present approach reproduces, for $\lambda_R \rightarrow 0$, the mean-field results presented by Conduit [46] in the absence of SO. On the other hand, the further inclusion of correlation terms was recently shown [43,46] to produce a reduction of the critical coupling constant g_c , and a contextual smoothing of the transition. An analogous behavior is thus expected also in presence of the Rashba coupling, while the SO effects presented above should be roughly preserved. In fact SO couplings have a one-body structure, and their effects were recently shown to be only marginally influenced by the correlation induced by the two-body repulsion [57,61,62].

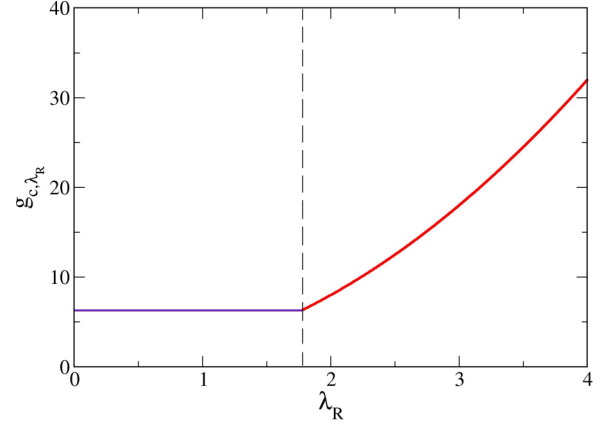


FIG. 3. (Color online) Critical repulsive interaction coupling constant g_{c,λ_R} as a function λ_R . The dashed vertical line separates the regimes of constant and variable g_{c,λ_R} . Units are specified in the text.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The spin polarization of the two-dimensional Fermi gas in the presence of contact repulsion and Rashba SO coupling has been computed from a variational theory, based on the optimization of the wave-function spinorial structure. As a result, we observe no polarization below the critical repulsive coupling g predicted in the absence of SO coupling, and confirm the presence of a phase transition. Above criticality the polarization is determined by a competition between the repulsive interaction and the Rashba coupling. While the two-body repulsion has a polarizing effect, the SO coupling tends to frustrate the spin alignment, and can eventually lead to a complete loss of polarization. This mechanism determines a variability of the critical g as a function of λ_R , with a consequent shift of the phase transition. Contextually, partially polarized states can be obtained by tuning λ_R .

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge Francesco Pederiva and Enrico Lipparini for useful discussions.

APPENDIX: ANALYTICAL FORMULAS

We provide here an analytic computation of $E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta)$ defined in Eq. (15). To make use of the convenient single-particle energy expressions given in Eq. (10), we first observe that $\hat{h}_{sp} = \hat{h}_\zeta - \hat{v}_\zeta$. The variational energy can thus be recast into

$$E_{\text{VAR}}(n_+, \zeta) = E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0)} + \langle \Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} | \hat{H}_{2B} | \Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} \rangle + \zeta \langle \Phi_{h, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} | \hat{m} | \Phi_{\zeta, n_+}^{\text{VAR}} \rangle.$$

The eigenvalue $E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0)}$ defined in Eq. (9) can be computed as $E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0)} = E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0,+)} + E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0,-)}$, where $E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0,\pm)}$ are defined as the sum of the single-particle energies [see Eq. (10)].

Regarding the $+$ band, the total single-particle energy contribution is given by the expression,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0),+} &= \frac{V}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^2\mathbf{k} \epsilon_+(\mathbf{k}) \Theta(\epsilon_+^F - \epsilon_+(\mathbf{k})) \\ &= \frac{\pi n_+^2}{m} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{3\lambda_R^2} [(\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_+)^{3/2} - \zeta^3]. \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the $-$ band, instead, one has to distinguish between the cases $\epsilon_-^F > -\zeta$ (single intersection with the $-$ band), and $\epsilon_-^F < -\zeta$ (double intersection with the $-$ band):

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0),-} &= \frac{V}{(2\pi)^2} \int d^2\mathbf{k} \epsilon_-(\mathbf{k}) \Theta(\epsilon_-^F - \epsilon_-(\mathbf{k})) \\ &= \frac{\pi n_-^2}{m} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{3\lambda_R^2} [(\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_-)^{3/2} - \zeta^3] \end{aligned}$$

if $\epsilon_-^F > -\zeta$,

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{n_-}{2\lambda_R^2} (\pi^2 n_-^2 - \zeta^2 + \lambda_R^2) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{3\lambda_R^3} [(\lambda_R^2 + \pi n_-)^3 - (\lambda_R^2 - \pi n_-)^3], \end{aligned}$$

if $\epsilon_-^F < -\zeta$.

The dependence on n_- can be easily removed from the above equations through the relation $n_- = n - n_+$.

Analogously to $E_{\zeta, n_+}^{(0),\pm}$, the expectation value of the two-body interaction \hat{H}_{2B} (indicated as $E^{(1)}$) and of the operator \hat{m} (indicated with M) are also defined as functions of n_+ and ζ .

We provide here the analytical formulas for $E^{(1)}$ and P distinguishing again between the two cases $\epsilon_-^F < -\zeta$ and $\epsilon_-^F > -\zeta$.

$$\begin{aligned} E^{(1)} &= g \left[\frac{1}{4} (n_+ + n_-)^2 - \left(\frac{\zeta}{4\pi\lambda_R^2} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left(\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_+} - \sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_-} \right) \right], \quad (A1) \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \frac{\zeta}{2\pi\lambda_R^2} \left(\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_-} - \sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_+} \right), \quad (A2)$$

$\epsilon_-^F < -\zeta$:

$$\begin{aligned} E^{(1)} &= g \left[\frac{1}{4} (n_+ + n_-)^2 - \left(\frac{\zeta}{4\pi\lambda_R^2} \right)^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left(\sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_+} - \zeta - \frac{2\pi n_-}{m} \right) \right], \quad (A3) \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \frac{\zeta}{2\pi\lambda_R^2} \left(\zeta + \frac{2\pi n_-}{m} - \sqrt{\zeta^2 + 4\pi\lambda_R^2 n_+} \right). \quad (A4)$$

Since in both cases M contains ζ as an overall multiplicative factor, no polarization is possible for $\zeta = 0$, in line with the observations of Sec. II. We remember, in this regard, that the polarization P [see Eq. (16)] is related to M by $P = M/n$.

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