

Confinement induced resonance

Yichao Yu*

Harvard Department of Physics

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1. INTRODUCTION

2.2. Multichannel scattering and Feshbach resonance

2. FESHBACH RESONANCE

3. CONFINEMENT INDUCED RESONANCE

2.1. T -Matrix and scatter length

4. CONCLUSION

$$\Psi(\vec{r}) = e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{r}} - \Psi_s \approx e^{i\vec{k}_0 \cdot \vec{r}} - \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{m}(k^2 - k'^2)\Psi_s(\vec{k}') = U(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) + \int \frac{d^3k''}{(2\pi)^3} U(\vec{k}', \vec{k}'')\Psi_s(\vec{k}'')$$

Define T matrix

$$T(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = U(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) + \int \frac{d^3k''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{U(\vec{k}', \vec{k}'')}{k^2/m - k''^2/m + i0} T(\vec{k}'', \vec{k})$$

$$\Psi_s(\vec{k}') = \frac{m}{k^2 - k'^2 + i0} T(\vec{k}', \vec{k}, \frac{k^2}{m})$$

$$f(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = -\frac{m}{4\pi\hbar^2} T(\vec{k}', \vec{k}, \frac{k^2}{m})$$

$$\tilde{U}(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = U(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) + \int_{k''^2/m > \varepsilon_c} \frac{d^3k''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\tilde{U}(\vec{k}', \vec{k}'')}{k^2/m - k''^2/m + i0} \tilde{U}(\vec{k}'', \vec{k})$$

$$T(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) = \tilde{U}(\vec{k}', \vec{k}) + \int_{k''^2/m < \varepsilon_c} \frac{d^3k''}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{\tilde{U}(\vec{k}', \vec{k}'')}{k^2/m - k''^2/m + i0} T(\vec{k}'', \vec{k})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f(k)} &= -\frac{4\pi}{mU_0} + 4\pi \int_{|q| < 1/R} \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{k^2 - q^2 + i0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(-\frac{1}{R} - \frac{k}{2} \ln \left(-\frac{R^{-1} - k - i0}{R^{-1} + k + i0} \right) \right) \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left(-\frac{1}{R} - \frac{i\pi k}{2} + k^2 R \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{R}{1 + \frac{2\pi^2 R}{mU_0}} \\ f(k) &= \frac{1}{a^{-1} + r_{eff}k^2/2 - ik} \end{aligned}$$

*Electronic address: yuyichao@mit.edu; URL: <http://yyc-arch.org/>