

Non-separable two-body scattering as wave-packets collisions: applications to μCF and other exotic systems

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We develop a wave-packet propagation method for the quantum two-body problem with non-separable interactions. It was successfully applied for sticking[1] and stripping[2, 3] problems of μCF .

Recently, with this approach we have found[4, 5] that the atom-atom interaction or the scattering of an electron off a fixed impurity can be virtually switched off by the impact of a geometrical confinement. By tuning the width $a_{\perp} = \sqrt{\hbar/\mu\omega}$ of optical or magnetic trap $U(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}\mu\omega^2\rho^2$ one can turn off the ultracold atom-atom scattering in the cylindrical confinement.

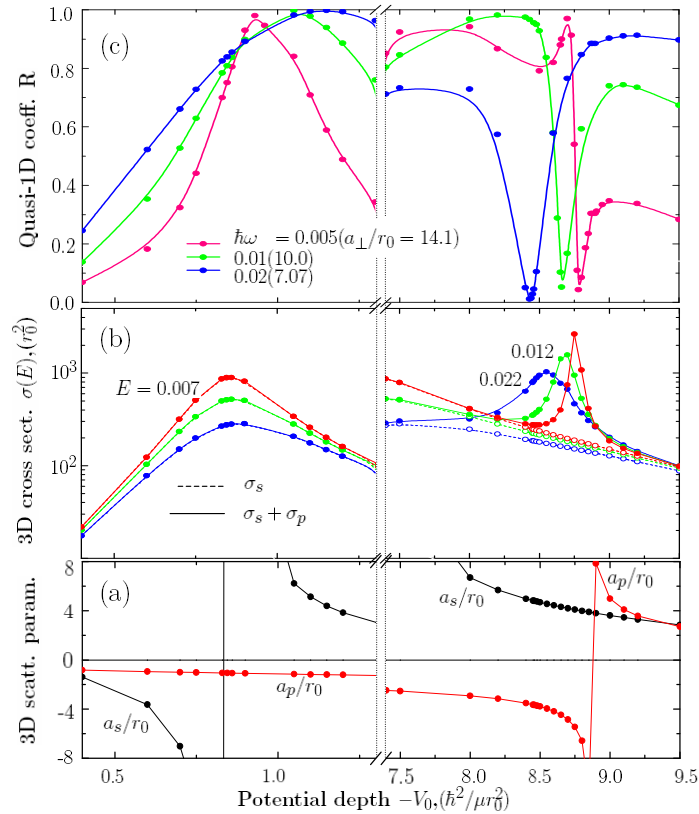


Figure illustrates this effect (by using the screened Coulomb $V(r) = V_0 \frac{r_0}{r} \exp\{-\frac{r}{r_0}\}$ as an interatomic potential): how the harmonic trap can transform the pure p -wave resonance in the 3D free space (Fig.(b)) to the free particles flow in a quasi-1D geometry (Fig.(c)).

At that, the maximum in the 3D scattering cross section $\sigma(E)$ (at the point $a_p \rightarrow \mp\infty$) (Fig.(b)) is transforming into the minimum of the reflection coefficient R , describing the particles flow in a quasi-1D trap(Fig.(c)), if $a_{\perp} = 1.45a_s$ and $a_s \sim -a_p$.

This effect might be useful for improving the sensitivity of guided atom interferometers, for controlling properties of quasi-1D quantum gases and decreasing the heat dissipation in tiny electronic devices.

The approach opens new possibilities for analyzing the laser-stimulated formation of antihydrogen atoms:

$$\bar{p} + e^+ \hbar\omega \rightarrow \bar{H}_n + 2\hbar\omega$$

which we suppose to discuss in the talk.

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