Confinement-induced resonance in quasi-one-dimensional systems under transversely anisotropic confinement

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We theoretically investigate the confinement-induced resonance for quasi-one-dimensional quantum systems under transversely anisotropic confinement, using a two-body $s$-wave-scattering model in the zero-energy collision limit. We predict a single resonance for any transverse anisotropy, whose position shows a slight downshift with increasing anisotropy. We compare our prediction with the recent experimental result by Haller et al. [Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 153203 (2010)], in which two resonances are observed in the presence of transverse anisotropy. The discrepancy between theory and experiment remains to be resolved.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recently ultracold low-dimensional atomic gases have attracted a great deal of interest as they show unique quantum signatures not encountered in three dimensions (3D) [1]. For example, a one-dimensional (1D) gas of bosonic atoms with strongly repulsive interparticle interactions acquires fermionic properties [6]. A 1D gas of fermionic atoms may exhibit exotic inhomogeneous superfluidity [2–4] and cluster pairing [5]. In two dimensions, the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless (BKT) phase transition differs completely from the usual finite-temperature phase transitions [7]. Experimentally, ultracold low-dimensional atomic systems are conveniently accessible on introducing tight confinement via optical lattices that remove one or two spatial degrees of freedom [1]. Furthermore, the interactions between atoms can also be tuned precisely and arbitrarily by a collisional Feshbach resonance [8,9]. Using these means, low-dimensional atomic systems now provide an ideal experimental model to test fundamental many-body physics and are much simpler than corresponding systems in condensed matter physics.

Confinement-induced resonance (CIR) is an intriguing phenomenon found when one relates the effective 1D coupling constant of quasi-1D quantum gases, $g_{1D}$, to the 3D $s$-wave scattering length, $a_{1D}$ [10–15]. Considering a tight transverse confinement $(\omega_1 = \omega_\perp \gg \omega_z)$ with the characteristic length scale $a_\perp = \sqrt{\hbar/(m\omega_\perp)}$, Olshanii showed that the effective 1D coupling strength diverges at a particular ratio of $a_{3D}/a_\perp$ [10]. The underlying physics of the CIR is very similar to the well-known Feshbach resonance [11], if we assume that under tight confinement the ground-state transverse mode and the other transverse modes play respectively the roles of the scattering “open” channel and “closed” channels. The scattering state of two colliding atoms in the ground-state transverse mode can be brought into resonance with a bound molecular state in other high-lying transverse modes by tuning the ratio of $a_{3D}/a_\perp$. This causes a confinement-induced resonance.

This type of resonance was recently confirmed in several ultracold-atom experiments [16–20]. In particular, the properties of CIR for an ultracold quantum gas of Cs atoms were studied systematically by measuring atom loss and heating rate under transversely anisotropic confinement near a rather narrow Feshbach resonance [20]. On increasing the transverse anisotropy, two CIRs were observed, splitting from the single CIR in the isotropic limit.

In this article, we theoretically investigate the CIR under transversely anisotropic confinement, using a zero-energy pseudopotential approach [10], which is a useful generalization of Olshanii’s method. We find a single resonance in the scattering amplitude, except with a downshift of the resonance position with increasing transverse anisotropy. We calculate also the bound state of the decoupled excited transverse manifold and find only one such bound state exists. Taken together, we believe that there is only one CIR in an anisotropic two-body $s$-wave-scattering model at zero-energy limit. The two (splitting) resonances found experimentally therefore must be caused by some other reasons beyond the simple $s$-wave, zero-energy scattering model.

In the following, we first present the essence of $s$-wave-scattering approach and calculate the bound state of the excited transverse manifold (Sec. II) and then discuss in detail the CIR as a function of the transverse anisotropy (Sec. III). Section IV is devoted to conclusions and further remarks.

II. CIR UNDER TRANSVERSELY ANISOTROPIC CONFINEMENT

A. The scattering amplitude

In this section, we calculate the effective 1D coupling constant under transversely anisotropic confinement by generalizing the zero-energy $s$-wave-scattering approach developed by Olshanii [10]. Let us consider two atoms in a harmonic trap with weak confinement in $z$ axis and tight confinement in the transverse direction such that $\omega_r \approx \omega_z \gg \omega_t$. The transverse anisotropy is characterized by the ratio $\eta = \omega_z/\omega_t$. The motion along the $z$ axis is approximately free. To consider the scattering in this direction, we therefore set $\omega_z = 0$. Owing to the separability of center-of-mass motion and relative motion in harmonic traps, the low-energy $s$-wave scattering along the $z$ axis is described by the following single-channel Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}_{\text{rel}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \hat{H}_\perp + g_{1D}(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\partial}{\partial r},$$

where $\mu$, $\hbar$, $\omega_{\perp}$, and $g_{1D}(\mathbf{r})$ are the reduced mass, the reduced Plank constant, the transverse frequency, and the pseudopotential, respectively.
where

\[
\hat{H}_L = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mu \omega_y^2 (\eta^2 x^2 + y^2). \tag{2}
\]

Here \( g_{3D} = 4\pi \hbar^2 a_{3D}/m \) is the 3D coupling constant and \( \mu = m/2 \) is the reduced mass for the relative motion. The effective 1D coupling constant \( g_{1D} \) is obtained by matching the scattering amplitude of the exact 3D solution \( \Psi(r) \) of Eq. (1) to that of a 1D Hamiltonian

\[
\mathcal{H}_{1D} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + g_{1D} \delta(z). \tag{3}
\]

The latter scattering amplitude \( f_s(k_z) \), with low scattering energy \( E = \hbar^2 k_z^2/2\mu \), is then given by

\[
\Psi(x = 0, y = 0, z) \propto e^{ik_z z} + f_s(k_z) e^{ik_z z} \tag{4}
\]

for \( |z| \to \infty \), and the effective 1D coupling constant \( g_{1D} \) can be determined by using

\[
g_{1D} = \lim_{k_z \to 0} \frac{\hbar^2 k_z}{\mu} \text{Re} \left. f_s(k_z) \right|_{k_z = 0}. \tag{5}
\]

Next, we shall calculate the 3D exact solution \( \Psi(r) \), from which we can extract the effective 1D scattering amplitude \( f_s(k_z) \) at the collision energy \( E = \hbar^2 k_z^2/2\mu + \hbar \omega_y/2 + \hbar \omega_x/2 \), when \( k_z \to 0 \). Using the complete set of eigenstates of the noninteracting Hamiltonian, the (un-normalized) scattering wave function can be expanded as

\[
\Psi(r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \sum_{n_1, n_2} A_{n_1 n_2}(k) \phi_{n_1}(\frac{\sqrt{\pi} k}{d}) \phi_{n_2}(\frac{y}{d}) e^{ik_z z}, \tag{6}
\]

where \( \phi_{n}(\xi) = \left( \sqrt{\pi} 2^n n! \right)^{-1/2} e^{-\xi^2/2} H_n(\xi) \) is the \( n \)-th eigenstate of a 1D harmonic oscillator \((n = 0, 2, 4, \ldots) \) and \( d = \sqrt{\hbar/(\mu \omega_y)} \) is the oscillator length in the \( y \) axis. In the summation, the integers \( n_1, n_2 \) can be restricted to even numbers, as s-wave scattering preserves parity. The expansion coefficients \( A_{n_1 n_2}(k) \) may be determined by substituting the wave function (6) into the Schrödinger equation \( \hat{H}_3 \Psi(r) = E \Psi(r) \) and then projecting both sides of the equation onto noninteracting states (i.e., the expansion basis) [21–23]. Due to the contact interaction, the expansion coefficient takes the form

\[
A_{n_1 n_2}(k) = -\frac{g_{3D} \phi_{n_1}^*(0) \phi_{n_1}^*(0) \mathcal{F}}{n_1 \hbar \omega_x + n_2 \hbar \omega_y + \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} (k_z^2 - k_x^2)}, \tag{7}
\]

depending on a single parameter

\[
\mathcal{F} = \left[ \frac{\partial \Psi(r)}{\partial r} \right]_{r \to 0} = \left[ \frac{\partial \left[ z \Psi(0, 0, z) \right]}{\partial z} \right]_{z \to 0^+}. \tag{8}
\]

The summation over \( n_1, n_2 \), and \( k \) in the scattering wave function \( \Psi(r) \) can then be performed [22,23], yielding

\[
\Psi(0, 0, z) = \phi_0^* e^{ik_z z} - \frac{\eta^{1/4} g_{3D} \mathcal{F}}{2 \sqrt{\pi} \hbar^2 d k_z} \left[ 2 |z| \right] \sqrt{\left( \frac{d}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{d k_z}{2} \right)^2}, \tag{9}
\]

where the function \( \Lambda(\xi, \epsilon) \) takes the form

\[
\Lambda = \int_0^\infty dt e^{-t^2/\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - e^{-\eta t})(1 - e^{-\eta})}} - 1 \right]. \tag{10}
\]

The parameter \( \mathcal{F} \) is to be determined and it should satisfy the boundary condition, Eq. (8). We thus have to check the asymptotic behavior of the wave function (9) as \( z \to 0^+ \) or to check \( \Lambda(\xi, \epsilon) \) as \( \xi \to 0 \). After some algebra, one finds that

\[
\Lambda(\xi, \epsilon) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[ 2 + \mathcal{L}(\epsilon) + \mathcal{L}_1(\epsilon) \xi + \cdots \right]. \tag{11}
\]

At low energy, the zero-order term of \( \mathcal{L}(\epsilon) \) has the form \( \mathcal{L}(\epsilon) = -c + \bar{\mathcal{L}}(\epsilon) \), where the constant \( c \) is defined as

\[
C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty dt \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - e^{-\eta t})(1 - e^{-\eta})}} - 1 \right] t^{-1/2}. \tag{12}
\]

and

\[
\bar{\mathcal{L}}(\epsilon) = \sqrt{\pi} \sum_{n = 1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^\infty dt \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - e^{-\eta t})(1 - e^{-\eta})}} - 1 \right] t^{n-1/2}. \tag{13}
\]

Using the above asymptotic form of \( \Lambda(\xi, \epsilon) \), the parameter \( \mathcal{F} \) can be easily determined (and hence the effective 1D scattering amplitude) by comparing Eqs. (9) and (4). We finally arrive at

\[
\mathcal{F} = -1 + ik_z \frac{d^2}{2 \sqrt{\eta} \hbar \omega_z} \left( 1 - \frac{\mathcal{C}_{3D}}{d} \right) + i(d k_z/2 \sqrt{\eta}) \mathcal{F}(-d k_z/2)^2. \tag{14}
\]

In the limit of an isotropic transverse confinement \((\eta = 1)\), the constant \( C \) is

\[
C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty dt \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} e^{-1} - \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} \right] = -\zeta\left(\frac{1}{2}\right). \tag{15}
\]

The function \( \bar{\mathcal{L}}(\epsilon) \) has the form

\[
\bar{\mathcal{L}}(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{n = 1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^\infty dt e^{n-1/2} t^{-1}. \tag{16}
\]

Using the integral form of the Riemann \( \zeta \) function

\[
\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty dx x^{s-1} e^{-x}, \tag{17}
\]

we find that

\[
\bar{\mathcal{L}}(\epsilon) = \sum_{n = 1}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{(2n - 1)!!}{2^n n!} \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^n. \tag{18}
\]

Equations (15) and (18) reproduce the well-known result by Olshanii [10].

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We can easily obtain the 1D coupling constant $g_{1D}$ from Eqs. (5) and (14),
\[ g_{1D} = \frac{2\hbar^2 a_{3D}}{\mu d^2} \frac{1}{1 - C(a_{3D}/d)}, \tag{19} \]
which diverges at $a_{3D}/a_y = \sqrt{2}/C$, where $a_y = \sqrt{\hbar/m\omega_y} = d/\sqrt{2}$. Therefore, there is only one CIR, whose position depends on the ratio $\eta = \omega_y/\omega_x$ for a given length scale $a_y$. At $\eta = 1$, the constant in Eq. (12) can be calculated analytically, giving $C_{n=1} = -\zeta(1/2) = 1.4603 \ldots$. This recovers the well-known result given by Olshanii [10].

### B. Bound state of the excited transverse manifold

Bergman et al. [11] show that the physical origin of the CIR is a zero-energy Feshbach resonance under tight transverse confinement. The ground transverse mode and the manifold of excited modes play the roles of the open channel and the closed channel, respectively. If a bound state exists in the closed channel, a resonance will occur when the bound-state energy is equal to the incident energy of two colliding atoms in the ground transverse mode of the total Hamiltonian. In this section, we calculate the bound state of the decoupled excited manifold. We find that a resonance will appear at $a_{3D}/a_y = \sqrt{2}/C$, consistent with the calculations in Sec. II A.

Using a method similar to that in Sec. II A, the wave function of the total relative Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_0$ can be expanded in terms of the eigenstates of the noninteracting Hamiltonian, Eq. (6). After substituting Eq. (6) into the Schrödinger equation and using the normalization and orthogonality of the wave functions, we arrive at
\[ \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r}) \right]_{r=0} = -\frac{1}{2\pi a_{3D}d^2}, \tag{20} \]
where
\[ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dk_z}{2\pi} \sum_{n_1=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_2=0}^{\infty} e^{ik_z\hat{a}_{1D}^*} (0) \phi_{n_1} (0) \phi_{n_2} (x) \phi_{n_3} (y) \frac{1}{d^2k_z^2 + n_1 \eta + n_2 - \epsilon} \]
and $\epsilon = E/\hbar\omega_y - \eta/2 - 1/2$. Using
\[ \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 dq q^{n-1} \quad (n > 0) \tag{22} \]
and
\[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{2^kk!} H_k(x)H_k(y) = \frac{\exp \left( \frac{2\mu y - r^2 - t^2}{1 - t^2} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}, \tag{23} \]
Eq. (21) can be written as
\[ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\eta^{1/2}}{2\pi^{3/2}d^3} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2d^2}(\eta x^2 + y^2) \right] \times \int_0^\infty dt \frac{\exp \left[ \frac{t - \eta t^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \exp \left[ -\frac{e^{-t}\eta^2}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-t}}} \right] \times \exp \left( -\frac{e^{-t}\eta^2}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-t}}} \right) \tag{24} \]
for $\epsilon < 0$. As $r \to 0$, only the small $t$ terms dominate the integral, so
\[ \mathcal{H}(r \to 0) = \frac{\eta^{1/2}}{2\pi^{3/2}d^3} \int_0^\infty dt \frac{\exp \left[ -\frac{r^2}{\eta^{1/2}t^{3/2}} \right]}{\eta^{1/2}t^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi d^2 r}. \tag{25} \]
Hence, the function $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r})$ can be rewritten as
\[ \hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{2\pi^{3/2}d^3} F(\epsilon,\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{2\pi d^2 r} \tag{26} \]
and the regular part $F(\epsilon,\vec{r})$ has the form
\[ F(\epsilon,\vec{r}) = \left[ -\frac{1}{2d^2}(\eta x^2 + y^2) \right] \times \int_0^\infty dt \left\{ \sqrt{t} \exp \left[ \frac{t - \eta t^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \right] \exp \left[ -\frac{e^{-t}\eta^2}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-t}}} \right] \right\}. \tag{27} \]
Next, from Eq. (20), we obtain
\[ F(\epsilon,0) = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi} d}{a_{3D}}, \tag{28} \]
where
\[ F(\epsilon,0) = \int_0^\infty dt \left\{ \sqrt{t} \exp \left[ \frac{t - \eta t^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \right] - \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} \right\} \tag{29} \]
for $\epsilon < 0$. Equations (28) and (29) determine the bound-state energy of the total relative Hamiltonian depending on the interaction strength, which is denoted by the 3D scattering length $a_{3D}$.

If the transverse ground state is projected out from the Hilbert space, we can define the excited Hamiltonian as
\[ \hat{H}_e \equiv \hat{H}_0 - \hat{P}_g \hat{H}_0 \hat{P}_g, \tag{30} \]
where $\hat{P}_g = |g\rangle \langle g|$ is the projection operator of the transverse ground mode $|g\rangle$. We can also calculate the bound-state energy of the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$ by removing the $n_1 = n_2 = 0$ term from the summation of the function $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r})$, i.e., Eq. (21). Then the bound-state energy of the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$ should be determined by
\[ \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r \hat{H}_e(\vec{r}) \right]_{r=0} = -\frac{1}{2\pi a_{3D}d^2} \tag{31} \]
where
\[ \hat{H}_e(\vec{r}) = \hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{r}) - \frac{L}{\sqrt{2\pi d^3}} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2d^2}(\eta x^2 + y^2) \right] \times \exp \left( -\frac{\sqrt{-2\epsilon} d}{|z|} \right) \tag{32} \]
for $\epsilon < 0$. Consequently, we can redefine the regular part of $H_e(\vec{r})$ as

$$F_e(\epsilon, \vec{r}) = \mathcal{F}(\epsilon, \vec{r}) - \frac{2\pi \eta}{-\epsilon} \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2d^2} (\eta x^2 + y^2) \right] \times \exp \left( -\sqrt{-\epsilon} \frac{|z|}{d} \right).$$

Then, using Eqs. (31) and (33), we arrive at

$$F_e(\epsilon, 0) = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi} d}{a_{3D}},$$

where

$$F_e(\epsilon, 0) = \int_0^\infty dt \left\{ \exp \left( \frac{t\epsilon}{\sqrt{\eta}} \right) \sqrt{\eta} \times \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - e^{-\eta t})(1 - e^{-t})}} - 1 \right] - \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} \right\}.$$

This determines the bound-state energy of the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$.

For isotropic confinement ($\eta = 1$), it is obvious that

$$F_e(\epsilon, 0) = F(\epsilon - 2\hbar\omega, 0).$$

Hence, from Eqs. (28) and (34), the bound state of the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$ is $2\hbar\omega$ higher than that of the total relative Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_{rel}$, which is consistent with the conclusion of Bergeman [11].

The bound states of the total relative Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_{rel}$ and the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$ are plotted as functions of the 3D scattering length $a_{3D}$ in Figs. 1 and 2 with transverse aspect ratios $\eta = 1$ and $\eta = 2$ for isotropic and the anisotropic confinement, respectively. It is obvious that there is only one bound state for the excited Hamiltonian $\hat{H}_e$ for both isotropic and anisotropic confinement. A confinement-induced resonance occurs when this bound state becomes degenerate with the threshold of the transverse ground mode of the total relative Hamiltonian. The position of the CIR in terms of the 3D scattering length is determined by Eq. (34) with $\epsilon = 0$,

$$\frac{d}{a_{3D}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty dt \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\eta}}{\sqrt{t} \left[ \sqrt{(1 - e^{-\eta t})(1 - e^{-t})} - 1 \right]} - \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} \right\}.$$

This result is consistent with that in the Sec. II A which is $(a_{3D}/a_y)_{\eta=1}^R = \sqrt{2}/C$.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We plot in Fig. 3 the effective 1D coupling constant $g_{1D}$ as a function of the 3D s-wave-scattering length at $\eta = 1, 1.5, \text{and} 3$. In this parameter range, with increasing transverse anisotropy, the resonance position of CIR shifts from $(a_{3D}/a_y)_{\eta=1}^R = \sqrt{2}C_{\eta=1}^{-1} = 0.9684 \ldots$ to lower values. For the
experimental situation with a 3D scattering length tuned by a magnetic Feshbach resonance, this decrease corresponds to a shift to the deep Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) side of the Feshbach resonance.

In a wider parameter space, however, we observe an interesting nonmonotonic behavior of the resonance position as a function of the ratio $\eta$. As shown in Fig. 4, at sufficiently large (or small) values of the transverse anisotropy $\eta$, the resonance position $a_{3D}^{(R)}$ increases with increasing (or decreasing) transverse anisotropy and diverges at a critical frequency ratio $\eta_0 \simeq 18.551$ (or $\eta_0^{-1} \simeq 0.0539$). For $a_{3D}^{(R)}$, this corresponds to a bendback to the magnetic Feshbach resonance from the BEC limit. On further increasing (or decreasing) the transverse anisotropy, the quasi-1D quantum gas crosses over to a pancake-shaped, horizontally oriented 2D system, which would lead to a negative value for $a_{3D}^{(R)}$. This observation is in agreement with theoretical calculations [14] showing that, for a quasi-2D system, the s-wave CIR occurs always at a negative 3D scattering length ($a_{3D} < 0$) or on the BCS side of the magnetic Feshbach resonance.

We now compare our theoretical results with the experimental data [20]. This experiment uses a narrow Feshbach resonance in $^{133}$Cs [24], together with a nonadiabatic jump to a particular magnetic field to initiate the resonance with a finite kinetic energy. As a result, one may expect some differences to the simplest single-channel model used here. The single-channel model does not include the molecular field corresponding to the bound molecule state. It is known from previous calculations [14] that the single-channel model describes only a broad Feshbach resonance. As illustrated in Fig. 5, our prediction of $a_{3D}^{(R)}$ is just between the two CIRs observed in the experiment, and disagrees with either of them. In fact, the observation of a single CIR s-wave resonance in our theoretical calculation can be easily understood. Recall that the CIR is a kind of Feshbach resonance, which occurs when the scattering state in an open channel becomes degenerate in energy with the bound states in the closed channel. The number of CIRs is therefore simply equal to the number of bound states in the closed channel. For a quasi-1D quantum gas, the excited transverse modes are grouped together and regarded as closed channels (see, for example, Ref. [11] for a detailed discussion of closed channels). In our model, the sub-Hilbert space of the excited transverse modes can only sustain a single bound state, no matter how large large the transverse anisotropy. The experimental observation of two resonances must therefore have a different origin than the simple zero-energy s-wave-scattering picture pursued in this work.

Interestingly, we obtain a good agreement with experimental data if we include in the resonance condition an additional structure. It further splits into many subresonances and allows for an alternative way to increase the value of $\eta$ the observed CIR$_1$ displays additional structure. It further splits into many subresonances at $\eta > 1.5$ and finally disappears at sufficiently large values of transverse anisotropy. At the same time the CIR$_2$ persists. Also, in the limit of a 2D system ($\eta \to \infty$), the resonance position of the surviving CIR$_2$ is at a positive 3D scattering length. These experimental observations also disagree with our simple zero-energy s-wave-scattering calculation and with previous calculations [14] of 2D s-wave CIR. One possibility
is that many-body physics of the quantum bosonic gas may come into play. A likely explanation therefore is that the CIRs observed in this experiment are associated with the failure of Olshanii’s model [10] which is only a zero-energy single-channel s-wave description of the interatomic interactions, and the experimental conditions differ from this simple model. An advanced theory of CIRs need to be introduced, e.g., multichannel scattering theory, including molecular channels, nonzero collision energy theory, or many-body effects.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND REMARKS

In conclusion, we have presented a theoretical calculation of CIR under transversely anisotropic confinement by extending the standard zero-energy s-wave-scattering approach to incorporate transverse anisotropy. We have theoretically found a single CIR and have explained its physical origin. The position of our predicted CIR disagrees with either of the two CIRs measured most recently in a quasi-1D quantum bosonic gas of $^{133}$Cs atoms. Therefore, the CIRs observed in the experiment cannot be explained simply by the zero-energy s-wave-scattering theory. There are also several discrepancies when the quasi-1D system crosses over to the quasi-2D regime, which may arise either from the many-body physics of Cs atoms or the residual molecular fraction and angular momentum of the magnetic Feshbach resonance. To take these aspects into account, we look forward to improving the current s-wave-scattering calculation by replacing the two-body scattering matrix with its many-body counterpart and/or adopting a two-channel model to describe the magnetic Feshbach resonance.

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