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Ultracold atom-molecule collisions and bound states in magnetic fields: Tuning zero-energy Feshbach resonances in He-NH ($^3\Sigma^-$)

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We have generalized the BOUND and MOLSCAT packages to allow calculations in basis sets where the monomer Hamiltonians are off diagonal and used this capability to carry out bound-state and scattering calculations on $^3\text{He-NH}$ and $^4\text{He-NH}$ as a function of magnetic field. Following the bound-state energies to the point where they cross thresholds gives very precise predictions of the magnetic fields at which zero-energy Feshbach resonances occur. We have used this to locate and characterize two very narrow Feshbach resonances in $^3\text{He-NH}$. Such resonances can be used to tune elastic and inelastic collision cross sections, and sweeping the magnetic field across them will allow a form of quantum control in which separated atoms and molecules are associated to form complexes. For the first resonance, where only elastic scattering is possible, the scattering length shows a pole as a function of magnetic field and there is a very large peak in the elastic cross section. For the second resonance, however, inelastic scattering is also possible. In this case the pole in the scattering length is dramatically suppressed and the cross sections show relatively small peaks. The peak suppression is expected to be even larger in systems with stronger inelasticity. The results suggest that calculations on ultracold molecular inelastic collisions may be much less sensitive to details of the potential energy surface than has been believed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last five years, it has become possible to control the behavior of ultracold atomic gases by tuning the interactions between atoms using applied magnetic fields [1,2]. Notable successes have included the controlled implosion of Bose-Einstein condensates [3] and the production of molecules in both bosonic [4–7] and fermionic [8–11] quantum gases. Long-lived molecular Bose-Einstein condensates of fermion dimers have been produced [12–14], and the first signatures of ultracold triatomic [15] and tetra-atomic [16] molecules have been observed. The new capabilities in atomic physics have had important applications in other areas: for example, the tunability of atomic interactions has allowed exploration of the crossover between Bose-Einstein condensation and Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer behavior in dilute gases [17–19].

In parallel with the work on atomic gases, there have been intense efforts to cool molecules directly from high temperature to the ultracold regime. Molecules such as NH_3 , OH , and NH have been cooled from room temperature to the millikelvin regime by a variety of methods including buffer-gas cooling [20,21] and Stark deceleration [22,23]. Directly cooled molecules have been successfully trapped at temperatures around 10 mK, and there are a variety of proposals for ways to cool them further, including evaporative cooling, sympathetic cooling, and cavity-assisted cooling [24,25].

The possibility of controlling *molecular* interactions in the same way as *atomic* interactions is of great interest. Several groups have begun to explore the effects of external fields on ultracold molecular collisions [26]. Volpi and Bohn

[27] investigated collisions of $^{17}\text{O}_2$ with He and found a very strong enhancement of spin-flipping cross sections even for weak magnetic fields. Krems *et al.* [28] and Cybulski *et al.* [29] investigated spin-flipping collisions of NH with He and found a similar dependence on magnetic field. Krems and Dalgarno [30,31] elaborated the formal theory of scattering in a magnetic field for a variety of atom-molecule and molecule-molecule cases involving molecules in $^2\Sigma$ and $^3\Sigma$ states. Ticknor and Bohn [32] investigated $\text{OH}+\text{OH}$ collisions and found that in this case magnetic fields could *suppress* inelastic collisions. Lara *et al.* [33,34] investigated the very complicated case of $\text{OH}+\text{Rb}$ collisions, using basis sets designed to allow a magnetic field to be applied, though their initial calculations were for zero field.

The effects of electric fields have also been investigated. Avdeenkov and Bohn [35,36] investigated $\text{OH}+\text{OH}$ collisions in the presence of electric fields that caused alignment of the molecules. They identified novel field-linked states arising from long-range avoided crossings between effective potential curves in the presence of a field [36–39]. Avdeenkov *et al.* [40] have also investigated the effects of very high electric fields on collisions of closed-shell molecules. Very recently, Tscherbul and Krems [41] have explored the effect of combined electric and magnetic fields on He-CaH collisions and observed significant suppression of spin-flipping transitions at high electric fields in the cold regime (~ 0.5 K).

An important technique used to produce dimers in ultracold atomic gases is magnetic tuning across Feshbach resonances [1,2]. A Feshbach resonance [42,43] occurs whenever a bound state associated with one potential curve lies above the threshold for another curve. The resonance thus corre-

sponds to a level embedded in a continuum, which is a quasi-bound state. In the atomic case, the thresholds that produce low-energy Feshbach resonances are associated with different hyperfine states of the interacting atoms. It is often possible to tune a resonance across threshold (from above or below) by applying a magnetic field. This produces an avoided crossing between atomic and molecular states. If the magnetic field is tuned across the resonance slowly enough to follow the avoided crossing adiabatically, pairs of atoms can be converted into molecules or vice versa.

Molecules have a much richer energy level structure than atoms, and there are many additional types of Feshbach resonance. In particular, *rotational* Feshbach resonances can occur [44,45] and have significant influences on ultracold molecular collisions [46]. Other small energy level splittings, such as spin rotation and Λ doubling, can also cause resonances in molecular scattering. It is of great interest to characterize such resonances and their field dependence, both to understand their influence on collision cross sections and to prepare the ground for experiments that associate molecules by Feshbach resonance tuning.

The NH molecule is particularly topical in cold and ultracold molecule studies. It is a dipolar molecule with a $^3\Sigma^-$ ground state, so it is both electrostatically and magnetically trappable. It has been cooled by beam-loaded buffer-gas cooling [21] and is a promising candidate for molecular beam deceleration and trapping [47]. Krems *et al.* [28] and Cybulski *et al.* [29] have calculated potential energy surfaces for He-NH and used them in scattering calculations. Cybulski *et al.* also calculated zero-field bound states of the He-NH van der Waals complex. An electronic excitation spectrum of the van der Waals complex has been observed by Kerenskaya *et al.* [48]. Soldán and Hutson [49] have investigated the interaction potentials for NH with Rb, and Dhont *et al.* [50] have developed interaction potential energy surfaces for NH-NH in the singlet, triplet, and quintet states.

In the present paper we describe calculations of the bound states of a van der Waals complex in a magnetic field. We show how such calculations can be used to locate zero-energy Feshbach resonances as a function of applied field. Elastic and inelastic cross sections can then be tuned by sweeping the field across the Feshbach resonance. Such field sweeps could also be used to transfer unbound atom-molecule or molecule-molecule pairs into bound states of the corresponding complex.

A remarkable conclusion of the present paper is that, in the presence of inelastic scattering, the poles in scattering lengths that characterize low-energy Feshbach resonances in atomic systems [2] can be dramatically suppressed and elastic and inelastic cross sections show relatively small peaks as resonances cross thresholds. The numerical results obtained here allow us to test analytical formulas for this effect recently given by Hutson [51].

II. METHODS FOR BOUND-STATE CALCULATIONS

We consider the case of an NH molecule interacting with a He atom in the presence of a magnetic field. The Hamiltonian for this in Jacobi coordinates (R, θ) is

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu}R^{-1}\frac{d^2}{dR^2}R + \frac{\hat{L}^2}{2\mu R^2} + \hat{H}_{\text{mon}} + \hat{H}_Z + V(R, \theta), \quad (1)$$

where \hat{L}^2 is the space-fixed operator for end-over-end rotation, \hat{H}_{mon} is the Hamiltonian for the NH monomer, \hat{H}_Z is the Zeeman interaction, and $V(R, \theta)$ is the intermolecular potential. For simplicity we consider the NH molecule to be a rigid rotor, but the generalization to include NH vibrations is straightforward. The NH monomer Hamiltonian is therefore

$$\hat{H}_{\text{mon}} = \hbar^{-2}b_{\text{NH}}\hat{N}^2 + \hat{H}_{\text{SN}} + \hat{H}_{\text{SS}}, \quad (2)$$

where $b_{\text{NH}} = 16.343 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is the rotational constant of NH in its ground vibrational level [52],

$$\hat{H}_{\text{SN}} = \hbar^{-2}\gamma\hat{N} \cdot \hat{S} \quad (3)$$

is the spin-rotation operator, and

$$\hat{H}_{\text{SS}} = \frac{2}{3}\lambda_{\text{SS}}\left[\frac{4\pi}{5}\right]^{1/2}\sqrt{6}\sum_q(-1)^qY_{2-q}(\hat{r})[S \otimes S]_q^{(2)} \quad (4)$$

is the spin-spin operator written in space-fixed coordinates [53]. \hat{N} and \hat{S} are the operators for the rotational and spin angular momenta. The numerical values for the spin-rotation and spin-spin constants are $\gamma = -0.0055 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\lambda_{\text{SS}} = 0.920 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ [53].

There are several basis sets that could be used to expand the eigenfunctions of Eq. (1). We consider two of them in the present work, which we refer to as the *coupled* and *uncoupled* basis sets. Both basis sets represent the end-over-end rotation with quantum numbers $|LM_L\rangle$, where L is a rotational quantum number and M_L is its projection onto the space-fixed Z axis.

We use the convention that quantum numbers that describe a *monomer* are represented with lower-case letters, and reserve capital letters to describe states of the complex as a whole. In the absence of a magnetic field (or a perturbing atom), the rotational states of NH are approximately described by quantum numbers n , s , and j , where n represents the mechanical rotational of NH, s is the electron spin, and j is the vector sum of n and s . In the coupled representation for the He-NH problem, we use basis functions $|nsjm_j\rangle|LM_L\rangle$ that retain these monomer quantum numbers, with m_j the projection of j onto the space-fixed Z axis. In the uncoupled representation, we use instead basis functions $|nm_n\rangle|sm_s\rangle|LM_L\rangle$, where m_n and m_s are the projections of n and s individually.

In both basis sets we use, the matrix elements of \hat{L}^2 are diagonal in all quantum numbers and are simply $\hbar^2L(L+1)$. The rotational part of the monomer Hamiltonian is also diagonal, with matrix elements $b_{\text{NH}}n(n+1)$. The remaining matrix elements of the NH monomer Hamiltonian in the two basis sets are

$$\langle nsjm_j|\hat{H}_{\text{SN}}|n'sj'm'_j\rangle = \delta_{nn'}\delta_{jj'}\delta_{m_jm'_j}\gamma(-1)^{n+j+s}[n(n+1)(2n+1)s(s+1)(2s+1)]^{1/2}\begin{Bmatrix} s & n & j \\ n & s & 1 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\langle nsjm_j|\hat{H}_{\text{SS}}|n'sj'm'_j\rangle = \delta_{jj'}\delta_{m_jm'_j}\frac{2\sqrt{30}}{3}\lambda_{\text{SS}}(-1)^{j+n'+n+s}[(2n+1)(2n'+1)]^{1/2}\begin{pmatrix} n & 2 & n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{Bmatrix} s & n' & j \\ n & s & 2 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \langle sm_s|\langle nm_n|\hat{H}_{\text{SN}}|n'm'_n\rangle|sm'_s\rangle &= \delta_{nn'}\delta_{m_n m'_n}\delta_{m_s m'_s}\gamma m_n m_s \\ &+ (\delta_{nn'}\delta_{m_n m'_n \pm 1}\delta_{m_s m'_s \mp 1})\frac{\gamma}{2}[n(n+1) - m'_n(m'_n \pm 1)]^{1/2}[s(s+1) - m'_s(m'_s \mp 1)]^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle sm_s|\langle nm_n|\hat{H}_{\text{SS}}|n'm'_n\rangle|sm'_s\rangle &= \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{3}\lambda_{\text{SS}}(-1)^{s-m_s-m'_n}[(2n+1)(2n'+1)]^{1/2}[s(s+1)(2s+1)]\begin{pmatrix} n & 2 & n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\times \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ s & s & s \end{Bmatrix} \sum_q (-1)^q \begin{pmatrix} n & 2 & n' \\ -m_n & -q & m'_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s & 2 & s \\ -m_s & q & m'_s \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

It may be noted that \hat{H}_{mon} is approximately diagonal in the coupled representation but not in the uncoupled representation. In the coupled representation, the only off-diagonal terms are matrix elements of \hat{H}_{SS} that couple different rotational states with $\Delta n = \pm 2$.

The Zeeman Hamiltonian for NH, neglecting rotational and anisotropic spin terms [54], is

$$\hat{H}_Z = g_e \mu_B \hat{B} \cdot \hat{S}, \quad (9)$$

where g_e is the g factor for the electron, μ_B is the Bohr magneton, and \hat{B} is the magnetic field vector. The matrix elements of this operator are

$$\begin{aligned} \langle nsjm_j|\hat{H}_Z|n'sj'm'_j\rangle &= \delta_{nn'}\delta_{m_j m'_j}g_e\mu_B B(-1)^{n+s-m_j+1}[s(s+1)(2s+1)(2j+1)(2j'+1)]^{1/2} \\ &\times \begin{pmatrix} j & 1 & j' \\ -m_j & 0 & m_j \end{pmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} s & j' & n \\ j & s & 1 \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

and

$$\langle sm_s|\langle nm_n|\hat{H}_Z|n'm'_n\rangle|sm'_s\rangle = \delta_{nn'}\delta_{m_n m'_n}\delta_{m_s m'_s}g_e\mu_B B m_s, \quad (11)$$

where the magnetic field direction has been chosen as the Z axis and B is the field strength. This is diagonal in the uncoupled representation but not in the coupled representation.

The intermolecular potential is conveniently expanded in Legendre polynomials,

$$V(R, \theta) = \sum_{\lambda} V_{\lambda}(R)P_{\lambda}(\cos \theta). \quad (12)$$

The matrix elements of the Legendre polynomials in the coupled and uncoupled basis sets are

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle LM_L|\langle nsjm_j|P_{\lambda}(\cos \theta)|n'sj'm'_j\rangle|L'M'_L\rangle \\ &= [(2n+1)(2n'+1)(2j+1)(2j'+1)(2L+1)(2L'+1)]^{1/2}\begin{pmatrix} n & \lambda & n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} L & \lambda & L' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\times \sum_{m_{\lambda}} (-1)^{s+j+j'+\lambda+m_{\lambda}-M_L-m_j} \times \begin{pmatrix} L & \lambda & L' \\ -M_L & -m_{\lambda} & M'_L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} j & \lambda & j' \\ -m_j & m_{\lambda} & m'_j \end{pmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} j & j' & \lambda \\ n' & n & s \end{Bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle LM_L | \langle sm_s | \langle nm_n | P_\lambda(\cos \theta) | n' m'_n \rangle | sm'_s \rangle | L' M'_L \rangle \\
& = \delta_{m_s m'_s} [(2n+1)(2n'+1)(2L+1)(2L'+1)]^{1/2} \begin{pmatrix} n & \lambda & n' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L & \lambda & L' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \quad \times \sum_{m_\lambda} (-1)^{m_\lambda - M_L - m_n} \times \begin{pmatrix} L & \lambda & L' \\ -M_L & -m_\lambda & M'_L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n & \lambda & n' \\ -m_n & m_\lambda & m'_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

This is off diagonal in both representations.

We solve the bound-state Hamiltonian by a coupled-channel method [55]. Denoting a complete set of channel quantum numbers (n, s, j, m_j, L, M_L) or (n, m_n, s, m_s, L, M_L) by i , we expand the total wave function

$$\Psi = R^{-1} \sum_i \Phi_i(\hat{R}, \hat{r}) \chi_i(R), \quad (15)$$

where (\hat{R}, \hat{r}) represents all coordinates except the intermolecular distance R and the *channel functions* $\Phi_i(\hat{R}, \hat{r})$ are the corresponding basis functions of the coupled or uncoupled basis sets. Substituting this expansion into the total Schrödinger equation yields a set of coupled differential equations for the *radial functions* $\chi_i(R)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dR^2} + \frac{\hbar^2 L(L+1)}{2\mu R^2} - E \right] \chi_i(R) \\
& = - \sum_{i'} \langle i | \hat{H}_{\text{mon}} + \hat{H}_Z + V(R, \theta) | i' \rangle \chi_{i'}(R). \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

In the present work we solve the coupled equations to find bound states using the BOUND program [56], which uses the algorithms described in Ref. [55]. For N channels there are N coupled equations. However, it is actually necessary to propagate a set of N linearly independent solutions, so $\chi(R)$ is an $N \times N$ matrix. The log-derivative matrix $Y = (d\chi/dR)\chi^{-1}$ is propagated outward from R_{min} and inward from R_{max} to a common matching point R_{mid} in the classically allowed region of the potential using Johnson's algorithm [57]. This is done for a series of trial energies. If the energy is an eigenvalue of the Hamiltonian, the determinant of the log-derivative matching matrix $Y_{\text{match}} = Y_{\text{in}} - Y_{\text{out}}$ is zero. Bound states are located by searching for zeros of eigenvalues of Y_{match} as a function of energy. The log-derivative method provides a generalized node count [55, 58] which increases by 1 at each energy eigenvalue, and this allows us to use bisection to identify regions of energy that contain a bound state. The actual convergence on an energy eigenvalue uses the secant method, which gives quadratic convergence.

Version 5 of the BOUND program [56] contained an interface to allow new basis sets to be added, but could only handle basis sets in which the monomer Hamiltonian was diagonal. We have extended the program to remove this restriction and implemented the coupled and uncoupled basis sets described above. We have also built in new loops over

external fields to simplify calculations on Stark and Zeeman effects.

III. RESULTS OF BOUND-STATE CALCULATIONS

We have carried out bound-state calculations on $^4\text{He-NH}$ and $^3\text{He-NH}$ using the potential energy surface of Krems *et al.* [28] (described in more detail as potential 2 of Cybulski *et al.* [29]). The basis set included all functions with $n \leq 8$ and $L \leq 7$. The coupled equations were propagated outward from 1.8 to 3.57 Å and inward from 16.0 to 3.57 Å using a log-derivative sector size of 0.025 Å. Wentzel-Kramers-Brillouin (WKB) boundary conditions were applied in each channel at R_{max} to improve the convergence.

In zero field, the levels of He-NH are characterized by the total angular momentum \mathcal{J} , which is the vector sum of j and L . The total parity is also conserved and is given by $(-1)^{n+L+1}$. Since the lowest levels of NH have $n=0$, $j=s=1$ and $\mathcal{J}=L, L\pm 1$. The three different \mathcal{J} levels corresponding to each value of L are very close together: the separation is only about 10^{-3} cm^{-1} for $L=1$. The angular momentum coupling scheme corresponds to case (B) of Dubernet, Flower, and Hutson [59].

The field-free energies of He-NH on this potential have been calculated previously by Cybulski *et al.* [29]. Our results agree with theirs to $\pm 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the levels with $L=0-2$, but are approximately 0.0014 cm^{-1} lower for the $L=3$ levels of $^4\text{He-NH}$, which are bound by only 0.765 cm^{-1} . We attribute the difference to lack of convergence of the radial basis set used in their calculations. The results obtained from our program with the coupled and uncoupled basis sets are identical to $\pm 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-1}$, which confirms the correctness of the code.

In the presence of a field, \mathcal{J} is very quickly destroyed. The only rigorously good quantum numbers in a magnetic field are parity and $M_{\mathcal{J}} = m_j + M_L = m_n + m_s + M_L$. The bound-state energies for levels correlating with $n=0$ for $^3\text{He-NH}$ with $M_{\mathcal{J}}=0$ and -1 are shown in Fig. 1. Each level splits into components that can be labeled with the approximate quantum numbers $m_n=0$ and $m_s=0, \pm 1$. L remains an essentially good quantum number except in the vicinity of the avoided crossings. The major difference between $M_{\mathcal{J}}$ values is that some m_s levels are missing for $M_{\mathcal{J}} \neq 0$, but there are also small shifts of all the energy levels. A similar plot for $^4\text{He-NH}$ with $M_{\mathcal{J}}=0$ is shown in Fig. 2.

As expected, the Zeeman effect is generally quite linear for He-NH in the range of fields studied. This is because for $n=0$ the only off-diagonal terms are those of $V(R, \theta)$ and \hat{H}_{SS}

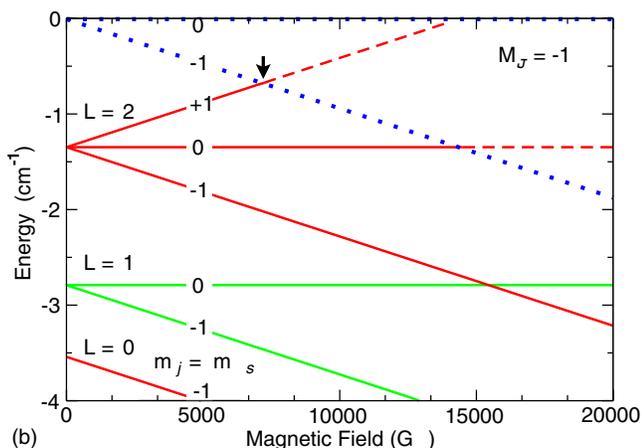
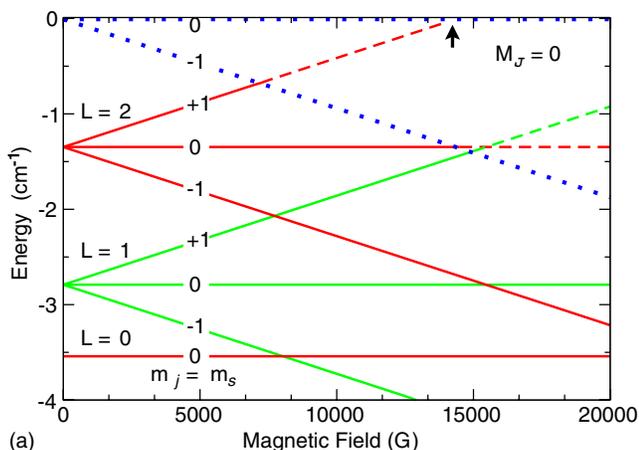


FIG. 1. (Color online) Bound-state energy levels for ${}^3\text{He-NH}$ for $M_J=0$ (upper panel) and $M_J=-1$ (lower panel) as a function of magnetic field B . Levels of odd parity are shown in red (darker lines) and levels of even parity in green (lighter lines). Dissociation thresholds are shown as dotted blue lines and quasibound levels are shown as dashed lines. The arrows show the positions at which levels cross $L=0$ thresholds.

that mix in excited n levels, and the spacing between the $n=0$ and $n=1$ levels for NH is around 32.6 cm^{-1} . Nevertheless, there are avoided crossings where levels of the same M_J and parity but different m_s cross. Expanded views of the energy level diagrams in the region of avoided crossings are shown for ${}^4\text{He}$ in Fig. 3 and for ${}^3\text{He}$ in Fig. 4. It may be seen that in this system the crossings are very tightly avoided, with spacings at the crossing points of $\Delta E=5.2 \times 10^{-4}$ and $2.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for ${}^4\text{He}$ and $\Delta E=1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for ${}^3\text{He}$.

The reason that the crossings are so tightly avoided in this case is that there are no direct off-diagonal matrix elements between $n=0$ basis functions with different values of m_s . The dominant coupling is a second-order one of the form

$$\frac{\langle 001m_s | \hat{H}_{SS} | 2m_n 1m'_s \rangle \langle 2m_n 1m'_s | V_2 | 001m'_s \rangle}{E_{n=2} - E_{n=0}}, \quad (17)$$

where basis functions are represented as $|nm_n sm_s\rangle$ and $m_n = m_s - m'_s$. Such crossings will thus be more strongly avoided

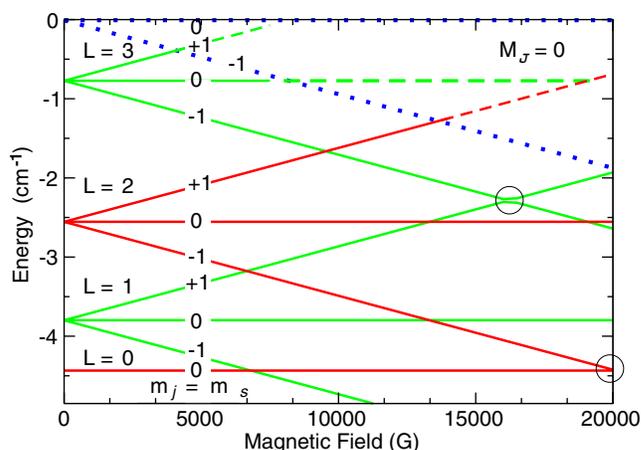


FIG. 2. (Color online) Bound-state energy levels for ${}^4\text{He-NH}$ for $M_J=0$ as a function of magnetic field B . Levels of odd parity are shown in red (darker lines) and levels of even parity in green (lighter lines). Dissociation thresholds are shown as dotted blue lines and quasibound levels are shown as dashed lines. Avoided crossings are circled.

in systems with stronger anisotropy or smaller monomer rotational constant.

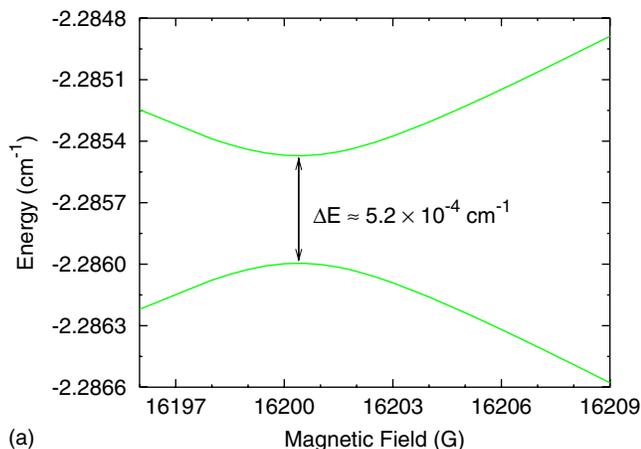
If matrix elements of \hat{H}_{SS} off diagonal in n are omitted, the avoided crossings still exist but are about a factor of 5 tighter. Under these circumstances they are caused by a third-order mechanism in which potential couplings mix in basis functions with $n>0$ (but the same values of m_s and m'_s) and these are connected by \hat{H}_{SS} .

It should be noted that for levels with $n>0$ there are direct matrix elements of \hat{H}_{SS} and \hat{H}_{NS} that connect levels with different m_s but the same m_j . This will produce more strongly avoided crossings where the separation is simply proportional to λ_{SS} (or γ for ${}^2\Sigma$ monomers). This will be particularly important for ${}^{16}\text{O}_2$, which has an $n=1$ ground state.

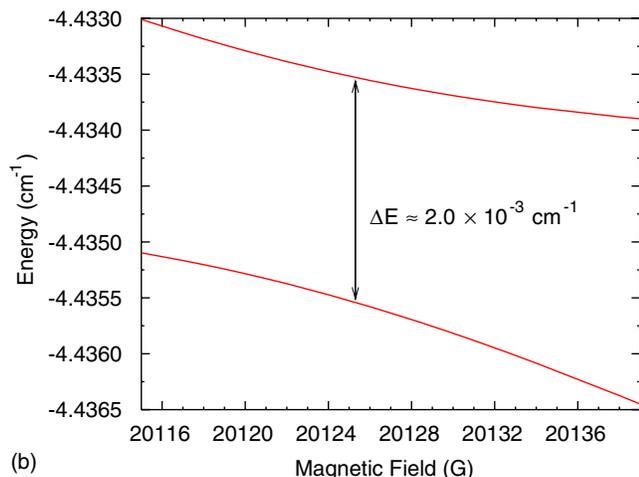
The boundary conditions applied by the BOUND program are only correct for true bound states, below the lowest dissociation threshold. Above a threshold, the boundary conditions produce artificially quantized states. These are of two types: states that are predominantly in an *open* channel, which have no physical significance; and states that are predominantly in a *closed* channel, which correspond closely to quasibound states of the real system but with only an approximate open-channel (dissociative) component. The two types are very easy to tell apart: the open-channel states are closely parallel to a lower threshold, and inspection of the wave function confirms their parentage. The open-channel states have been omitted from Figs. 1 and 2. The closed-channel states are shown as dashed lines above the lowest threshold. They allow us to estimate very precisely where a bound or quasibound state crosses a threshold, and thus where a zero-energy resonance is expected in the scattering. This information will be used in Sec. V below.

IV. METHODS FOR SCATTERING CALCULATIONS

The coupled equations needed for scattering calculations are identical to those for bound states. The only differences



(a)



(b)

FIG. 3. (Color online) Avoided crossing between levels with $m_s=+1$ and $m_s=-1$ (upper panel) and between levels with $m_s=0$ and $m_s=-1$ (lower panel) for ${}^4\text{He-NH}$ as a function of magnetic field B .

are that the energy E is above one or more thresholds E_i and that scattering boundary conditions are applied at long range. In the present work we solve the coupled equations for scattering using the MOLSCAT package [60]. We have generalized MOLSCAT in the same way as BOUND to handle basis sets in which the monomer Hamiltonian is nondiagonal.

A. Boundary conditions

The usual procedure for obtaining the scattering matrix S from the log-derivative matrix Y has been described by Johnson [57]. Each channel is either open, $E \geq E_i$, or closed, $E < E_i$. If matching takes place at a finite distance R_{\max} where the wave function in the closed channels ($E < E_i$) has not decayed to zero, it is necessary to take account of the closed channels. The asymptotic form of the wave function is

$$\chi(R) = J(R) + N(R)K, \quad (18)$$

where $J(R)$ and $N(R)$ are diagonal matrices made up of Riccati-Bessel functions for open channels and modified spherical Bessel functions for closed channels. If there are N channels and N_{open} open channels, the $N \times N$ log-derivative

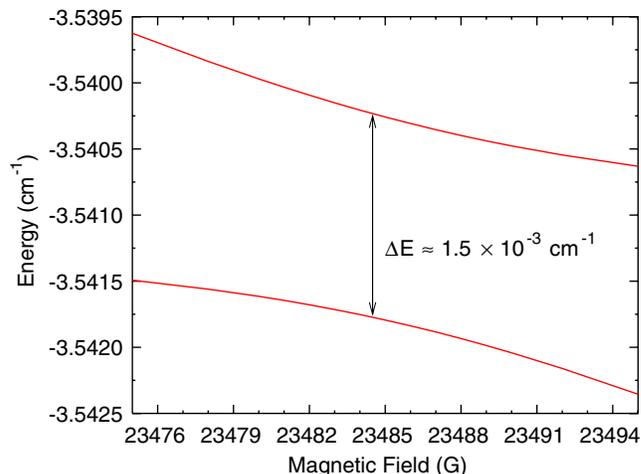


FIG. 4. (Color online) Avoided crossing between levels with $m_s=0$ and $m_s=-1$ for ${}^3\text{He-NH}$ as a function of magnetic field B .

matrix is converted into an $N \times N$ real symmetric K matrix. The S matrix is then obtained from the open-open submatrix, K_{oo} , using the relationship

$$S = (I + iK_{\text{oo}})^{-1}(I - iK_{\text{oo}}), \quad (19)$$

where I is an $N_{\text{open}} \times N_{\text{open}}$ unit matrix. However, the boundary conditions (18) are appropriate only in a basis set in which both \hat{L}^2 and the asymptotic Hamiltonian are diagonal. In our generalized version of MOLSCAT, the log-derivative matrix Y is propagated in the primitive basis set (which is nondiagonal) and then transformed at R_{\max} into a basis set that diagonalises $\hat{H}_{\text{mon}} + \hat{H}_Z$.

For the simple case of He-NH, the eigenvalues of $\hat{H}_{\text{mon}} + \hat{H}_Z$ are nondegenerate except at zero field. The transformation that diagonalizes $\hat{H}_{\text{mon}} + \hat{H}_Z$ is thus unique. However, in more complicated cases it may be necessary to transform to a basis set that diagonalizes $\hat{H}_{\text{mon},1} + \hat{H}_{Z,1}$ and $\hat{H}_{\text{mon},2} + \hat{H}_{Z,2}$ separately. Additional degeneracies arise at zero field, and resolving them may require diagonalization of another operator such as \hat{J}_Z .

B. Cross sections

The cross section for a transition $i \rightarrow f$ from initial state i to final state f is obtained from the square of the corresponding T matrix element,

$$\sigma_{if} = \frac{\pi}{k^2} |T_{if}|^2, \quad (20)$$

where k is the incoming wave vector, $k^2 = 2\mu(E - E_i)/\hbar^2$, and $T_{if} = \delta_{if} - S_{if}$. In general it is necessary to sum over all channels corresponding to the monomer levels of interest and over S matrices obtained for different values of M_J and parity. In the present work, however, we deal with cross sections involving nondegenerate states for which no summations are needed.

C. Scattering lengths

In the ultracold regime, scattering properties are often described in terms of a complex scattering length $a = \alpha - i\beta$ [61,62]. The diagonal S -matrix element in the incoming channel 0 may be written in terms of a complex phase shift δ [63],

$$S_{00} = \exp(2i\delta), \quad (21)$$

and the energy-dependent complex scattering length is defined by

$$a = \frac{-\tan \delta}{k}. \quad (22)$$

Equivalently,

$$S_{00} = \frac{1 - ika}{1 + ika}. \quad (23)$$

The scattering length becomes constant at limitingly low energy. The elastic and total inelastic cross sections are exactly [64]

$$\sigma_{\text{el}} = \frac{4\pi|a|^2}{1 + k^2|a|^2 + 2k\beta} \quad (24)$$

and

$$\sigma_{\text{inel}} = \frac{4\pi\beta}{k(1 + k^2|a|^2 + 2k\beta)}. \quad (25)$$

The scattering length is often given as

$$a = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2i} \frac{T_{00}}{k}. \quad (26)$$

However, this relies on a Taylor series expansion of $\exp(2i\delta)$ that is valid only when $\delta \ll 1$. Across an elastic scattering resonance, δ changes by π even at limitingly low energy, so Eq. (26) is inappropriate. In the present work we obtain scattering lengths numerically either by converting the low-energy S -matrix elements to complex phases using Eq. (21) and then the definition (22) or by using the equivalent identity

$$a = \frac{1}{ik} \left(\frac{1 - S_{00}}{1 + S_{00}} \right). \quad (27)$$

D. Resonant behavior

If there is only one open channel, then the phase shift δ is real and its behavior is sufficient to characterize a resonance. It follows a Breit-Wigner form as a function of energy,

$$\delta(E) = \delta_{\text{bg}} + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\Gamma_E}{2(E_{\text{res}} - E)} \right], \quad (28)$$

where δ_{bg} is a slowly varying background term, E_{res} is the resonance position, and Γ_E is its width (in energy space). This corresponds to the S -matrix element describing a circle of radius 1 in the complex plane. In general the parameters

δ_{bg} , E_{res} , and Γ_E are slow functions of energy, but this is neglected in the present work apart from threshold behavior.

The resonance position E_{res} and the threshold energy E_{thresh} are both functions of magnetic field,

$$\frac{dE_{\text{res}}}{dB} = \mu_{\text{res}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dE_{\text{thresh}}}{dB} = \mu_{\text{thresh}}. \quad (29)$$

We define $B_{\text{res}}(E)$ as the field at which $E_{\text{res}} = E$. For low kinetic energies, the width Γ_E also depends on the field through its threshold dependence [65],

$$\Gamma_E(E_{\text{kin}}) = 2k\gamma_E, \quad (30)$$

with constant reduced width γ_E . As a function of magnetic field at constant kinetic energy, the phase shift thus follows a form similar to Eq. (28),

$$\delta(B) = \delta_{\text{bg}} + \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{\Gamma_B(E_{\text{kin}})}{2(B_{\text{res}}(E) - B)} \right]. \quad (31)$$

The width $\Gamma_B(E_{\text{kin}})$ is a signed quantity that is negative if the bound state tunes upward through the energy of interest and positive if it tunes downward,

$$\Gamma_B(E_{\text{kin}}) = \frac{\Gamma_E(E_{\text{kin}})}{\mu_{\text{thresh}} - \mu_{\text{res}}}. \quad (32)$$

The background phase shift δ_{bg} goes to zero as $k \rightarrow 0$ according to Eq. (22) (with the background scattering length a_{bg} finite and independent of k), but the resonant term still exists. The scattering length passes through a pole when $\delta = (n + \frac{1}{2})\pi$. The scattering length follows the formula commonly used in atomic scattering [66],

$$a(B) = a_{\text{bg}} \left[1 - \frac{\Delta_B}{B - B_{\text{res}}(E)} \right], \quad (33)$$

where $\Delta_B = -\Gamma_B/2ka_{\text{bg}} = -\gamma_B/a_{\text{bg}}$ and is independent of k near threshold.

When there are several open channels, δ is in general complex. The quantity that then follows the Breit-Wigner form (28) and (31) is the S -matrix eigenphase sum [44,67], which is the sum of phases of the eigenvalues of the S matrix. The eigenphase sum is real, because the S matrix is unitary, so that all its eigenvalues have modulus 1. In practice the eigenphase sum is most conveniently calculated by diagonalizing the real symmetric matrix K_{oo} and summing the inverse tangents of its eigenvalues.

If there is more than one open channel, the individual S -matrix elements still describe circles in the complex plane,

$$S_{ii'} = S_{\text{bg},ii'} - \frac{ig_{Ei}g_{Ei'}}{E - E_{\text{res}} + i\Gamma_E/2}, \quad (34)$$

where g_{Ei} is complex. The partial width for channel i is $\Gamma_{Ei} = |g_{Ei}|^2$ and the radius of the circle in $S_{ii'}$ is $|g_{Ei}g_{Ei'}|/\Gamma_E$. The analogous expression as a function of magnetic field at constant kinetic energy is

$$S_{ii'} = S_{\text{bg},ii'} - \frac{ig_{Bi}g_{Bi'}}{B - B_{\text{res}} + i\Gamma_B/2}, \quad (35)$$

where the energy dependence of B_{res} and Γ_B has been omitted to simplify notation. If $\Gamma_{E0} < \Gamma_E$ (or equivalently $|\Gamma_{B0}| < |\Gamma_B|$), the scattering length does not pass through a pole. In the low-energy threshold regime, Γ_{B0} is proportional to k and we may define an energy-independent *reduced width* γ_{B0} ,

$$\Gamma_{B0} = 2\gamma_{B0}k. \quad (36)$$

However, Γ_B has inelastic contributions Γ_B^{inel} that are essentially energy independent. Hutson [51] has defined a *resonant scattering length*

$$a_{\text{res}} = \frac{2\gamma_{B0}}{\Gamma_B^{\text{inel}}} \quad (37)$$

that characterizes the strength of the resonant contribution to the scattering at low energy. If $ka_{\text{res}} \ll 1$, S_{00} describes a circle of radius $2ka_{\text{res}}$ in the complex plane as a resonance is tuned through threshold and the real part of the scattering length oscillates by $\pm a_{\text{res}}/2$.

As will be seen below, for He+NH the inelastic scattering strongly suppresses the pole in the scattering length and the resonant oscillation in the scattering length is of quite small amplitude. The corresponding oscillations in the elastic and inelastic cross sections are also relatively weak.

V. RESULTS OF SCATTERING CALCULATIONS

We have carried out scattering calculations on $^4\text{He-NH}$ and $^3\text{He-NH}$ using the potential energy surface of Krens *et al.* [28]. These calculations used a reduced basis set of functions with $n \leq 4$ and $L \leq 5$ to allow comparison with previous studies. The coupled equations were propagated outward from 1.7 to 120.0 Å using Johnson's log-derivative algorithm [57] with a sector size of 0.025 Å.

We have verified that the present code gives identical scattering results for He-NH with the coupled and uncoupled basis sets. This confirms the correctness of the coding for the basis sets and the extraction of S matrices. Our program also gives identical results to Refs. [28,29] for scattering in a magnetic field.

It is of great interest to investigate the effect of zero-energy Feshbach resonances on low-energy molecular scattering as a function of magnetic field. However, a major problem is that the resonances can be very narrow, and locating the fields at which they occur is difficult and time consuming. For example, in the He-NH problem we expect the coupling between bound and continuum states with different m_j to be comparable to or smaller than that between bound states of different m_j . To a first approximation, the latter is the energy separation of the bound-state avoided crossings, which is around 10^{-3} cm^{-1} . Since the energy of a state with $m_s = \pm 1$ tunes by about $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{G}$, we expect the Feshbach resonances to be less (perhaps much less) than 10 G wide.

Fortunately, the bound-state capability described above provides a solution to this problem: we can extrapolate the

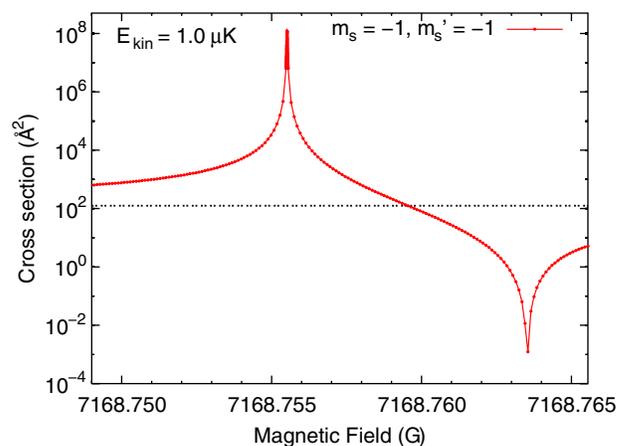


FIG. 5. (Color online) Elastic ($m_s = -1 \rightarrow -1$) cross section for $^3\text{He-NH}$ collisions in the vicinity of an elastic Feshbach resonance at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K.

bound-state energies to calculate the field at which they cross a threshold and then scan across a small range of fields in the vicinity. As an example, we searched for Feshbach resonances in $^3\text{He-NH}$. It may be seen in Fig. 1 that there is a $^3\text{He-NH}$ bound state with $m_s = +1$ that crosses the $m_s = -1$ threshold at about 7200 G and the $m_s = 0$ threshold at about 14 300 G. Careful extrapolation of the bound-state energies with the basis set used for the scattering calculations gives more precise field estimates of 7168.750 G (for $M_J = -1$) and 14340.36 G (for $M_J = 0$), respectively.

Care must be taken to use bound-state calculations for the correct values of M_J and parity. In the present case, we want s -wave resonances, with $L=0$ in the incoming channel. This requires $M_J = m_j$ and even parity. Bound-state calculations with different values of M_J produce energies that cross threshold at different values of the field. In He-NH, which is a very weakly coupled system with almost linear Zeeman effects, the fields are only slightly different; for example, the crossing with the $m_s = 0$ threshold occurs at 14 345.40 G for $M_J = -1$. Nevertheless, the difference can easily be enough to miss the resonance, and in more strongly coupled systems will be crucial.

For ^3He colliding with NH ($m_s = -1$) near 7169 G, only elastic scattering can occur. For $M_J = -1$ and even parity, the present basis set gives three open channels with $L=0, 2$, and 4. Scattering into the $L > 0$ channels is strongly suppressed by the centrifugal barriers. The elastic cross section is shown as a function of field in Fig. 5 and the corresponding eigenphase sum and scattering length are shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The peak in the cross section for kinetic energy $E_{\text{kin}} = 10^{-6}$ K is close to the value of $4\pi/k^2 = 1.2 \times 10^8 \text{ Å}^2$ characteristic of a pole in the scattering length. The peak shows an asymmetric Fano line shape [68], with interference between a background term and a resonant term that interfere constructively on the low-field side of the resonance and destructively on the high-field side. The diagonal S -matrix element for $L=0$ describes a circle of radius 1 in the complex plane as the field is ramped across the resonance, as shown in Fig. 8. Fitting the eigenphase sum to Eq. (31) gives $\delta_{\text{bg}} < 0.001$, $B_{\text{res}} = 7168.7555$ G, and $\Gamma_B = -1.65 \times 10^{-5}$ G, while

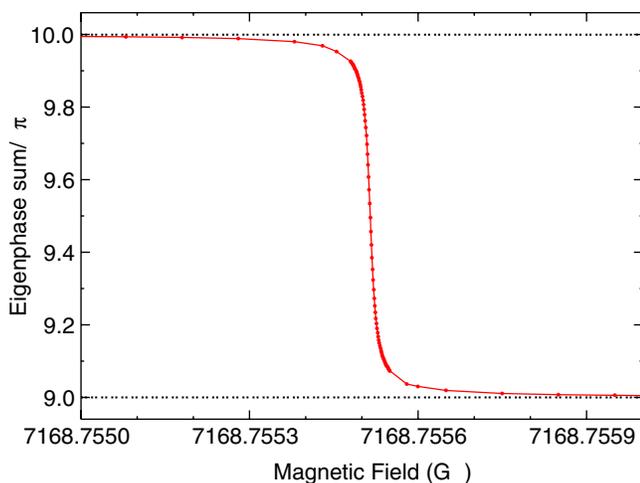


FIG. 6. (Color online) Phase shift for elastic ^3He -NH collisions in the vicinity of an elastic Feshbach resonance at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K.

fitting the scattering length to Eq. (33) gives $a_{\text{bg}}=3.19 \text{ \AA}$, $B_{\text{res}}=7168.7555 \text{ G}$, and $\Delta_B=8.04 \times 10^{-3} \text{ G}$. The widths Γ_B and Δ_B are related by $\Gamma_B/2=-ka_{\text{bg}}\Delta_B$. It may be seen that the bound-state calculation does indeed give a very precise estimate of the position of the zero-energy resonance.

For ^3He colliding with NH ($m_s=0$) near 14 300 G, both elastic and inelastic scattering are possible. For $M_J=0$ and even parity, our basis set gives three elastic channels ($m_s=0$ with $L=0, 2$, and 4) and two inelastic channels ($m_s=-1$ with $L=2$ and 4). However, the elastic channels with $L>0$ make no significant contributions at ultralow energies. Figure 9 shows scans of the elastic ($m_s=0 \rightarrow 0$) and total inelastic ($m_s=0 \rightarrow -1$) cross sections for kinetic energies of 10^{-6} and 10^{-3} K. Once again the bound-state calculation gives a very precise estimate of the position of the zero-energy resonance. At 10^{-3} K the resonance is shifted slightly because a different field is needed to bring the bound state into resonance with the larger total energy. Apart from the shift, however,

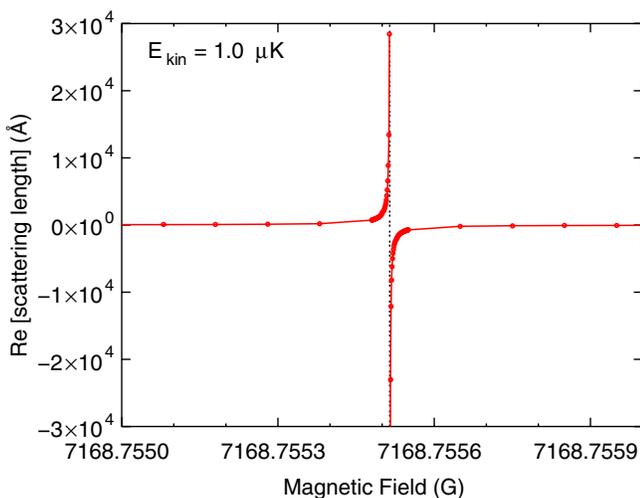


FIG. 7. (Color online) Scattering length for elastic ^3He -NH collisions in the vicinity of an elastic Feshbach resonance, from calculations at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K.

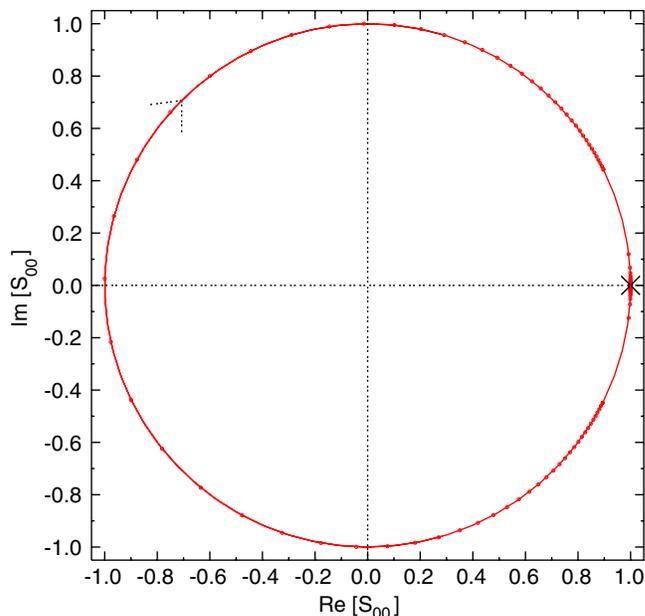


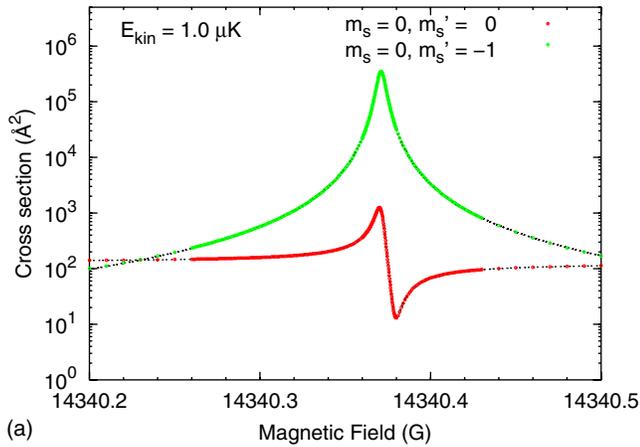
FIG. 8. (Color online) The circle of radius 1 in the complex plane described by the $L=0$ diagonal S -matrix element for elastic scattering in the vicinity of an elastic Feshbach resonance at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K. The cross shows the value far from resonance.

the cross sections behave as expected from the Wigner threshold laws: the elastic cross section is almost unchanged and the inelastic cross section scales with k^{-1} .

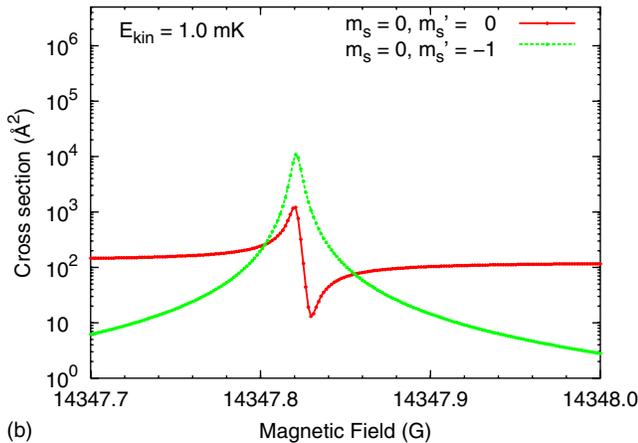
A notable feature of Fig. 9 is that the elastic cross section does not peak at the very high value of $4\pi/k^2$ characteristic of a pole in the scattering length. The real and imaginary parts of the scattering length are shown in Fig. 10. Instead of rising to ∞ , the scattering length oscillates with a peak at less than $+8 \text{ \AA}$. The eigenphase sum shows a sharp drop through π as shown in Fig. 11, and fitting to Eq. (31) gives $B_{\text{res}}=14\,340.371 \text{ G}$ and $\Gamma_B=-5.72 \times 10^{-3} \text{ G}$. However, the phase change is distributed between several diagonal matrix elements.

The S -matrix elements are shown explicitly for two different energies $E_{\text{kin}}=10^{-6}$ and 4×10^{-6} K, in Figs. 12 and 13. The corresponding values of k differ by a factor of 2. It may be seen in Fig. 12 that the elastic S -matrix element for the low-energy incoming channel describes a small circle with a radius that depends linearly on k . For $E_{\text{kin}}=10^{-6}$ K, the radius is only about 0.003. The other diagonal elements describe much larger circles that are almost independent of k , with background (nonresonant) S -matrix elements (shown by crosses) that are far from 1: these channels have substantial kinetic energy so are not governed by the Wigner threshold laws. The inelastic S -matrix elements are shown in Fig. 13, and it may be seen that those for incoming channel 0 describe circles with radii proportional to $k^{1/2}$.

Since S_{00} describes a small circle in the complex plane, the corresponding complex phase δ given by Eq. (21) shows a relatively small oscillation that does not pass through $\pm\pi/2$. There is thus an oscillation but no pole in the scattering length a (and no discontinuity in its sign). This explains why the peak in the elastic scattering cross section is much



(a)



(b)

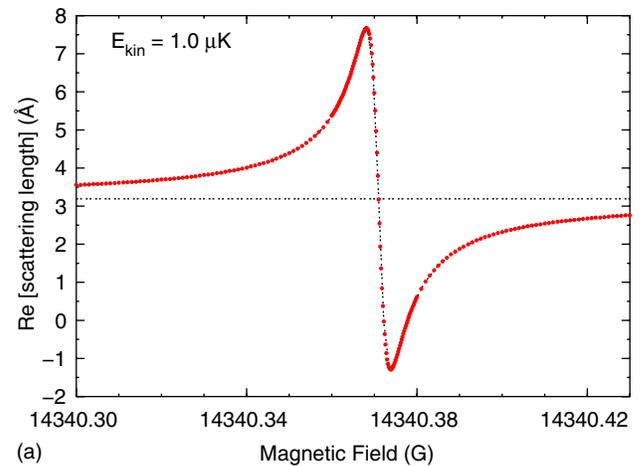
FIG. 9. (Color online) Elastic ($m_s=0\rightarrow 0$) and inelastic ($m_s=0\rightarrow -1$) cross sections for $^3\text{He-NH}$ collisions in the vicinity of an inelastic Feshbach resonance at kinetic energies of 10^{-6} K (upper panel) and 10^{-3} K (lower panel). The lines show the results of Eqs. (39) and (40).

lower than the value of $4\pi/k^2$ expected when there is a pole in a .

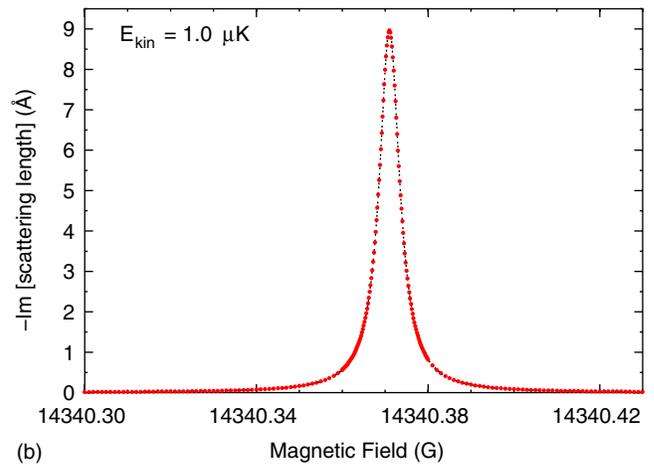
The behavior observed here may be quantified in terms of the theory of Hutson [51]. Fitting the individual S -matrix elements at $E_{\text{kin}}=10^{-6}$ K to Eq. (35) gives a partial width $\Gamma_{B0}=-1.646\times 10^{-5}$ G for the incoming channel and $\Gamma_{B1}=-5.693\times 10^{-3}$ G and $\Gamma_{B2}=-1.308\times 10^{-5}$ G for the two inelastic channels. It is noteworthy that both a_{bg} and Γ_{B0} have the same values for this resonance as for the elastic scattering resonance in Figs. 5–8. We have verified numerically that Γ_{B0} is proportional to k and Γ_{B1} and Γ_{B2} are independent of it. With $k=3.219\times 10^{-4}$ Å $^{-1}$, this gives $\gamma_{B0}=0.02557$ G Å and $a_{\text{res}}=8.96$ Å. The peaks in the scattering lengths in Fig. 10 are at $\alpha_{\text{max}}=7.67$ Å, $\alpha_{\text{min}}=-1.28$ Å, and $\beta_{\text{max}}=8.96$ Å, which correspond to the theoretical predictions [51] $\alpha_{\text{min}}^{\text{max}}=a_{\text{bg}}\pm a_{\text{res}}/2$ and $\beta_{\text{max}}=a_{\text{res}}$ with $a_{\text{bg}}=3.19$ Å.

The shapes of the peaks in scattering lengths and cross sections also correspond very accurately to the theoretical profiles [51],

$$a(B) = a_{\text{bg}} + \frac{a_{\text{res}}}{2(B - B_{\text{res}})\Gamma_B^{\text{inel}} + i}, \quad (38)$$



(a)



(b)

FIG. 10. (Color online) Real and imaginary parts of the scattering length for $^3\text{He-NH}$ collisions in the vicinity of an inelastic Feshbach resonance, from calculations at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K. Upper panel: real part; lower panel: imaginary part. The lines show the results of Eq. (38).

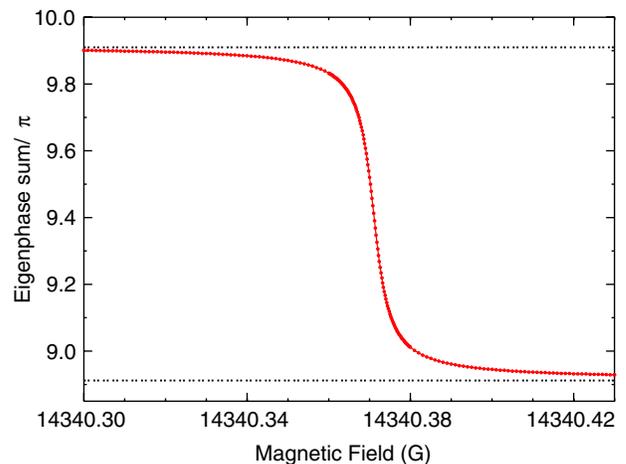
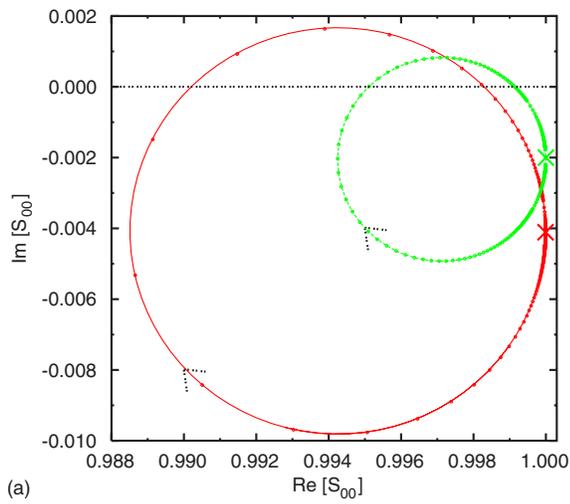
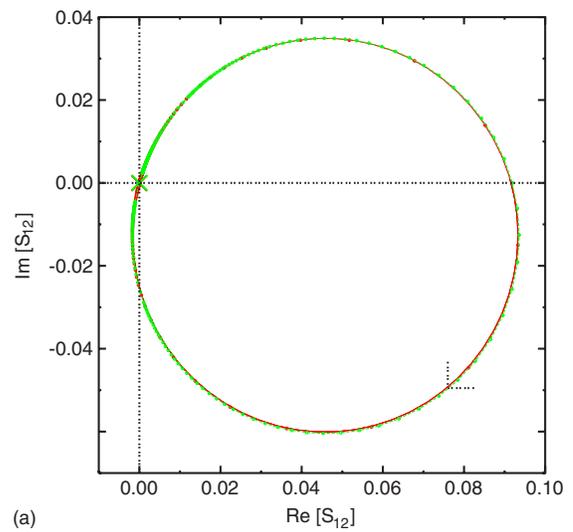


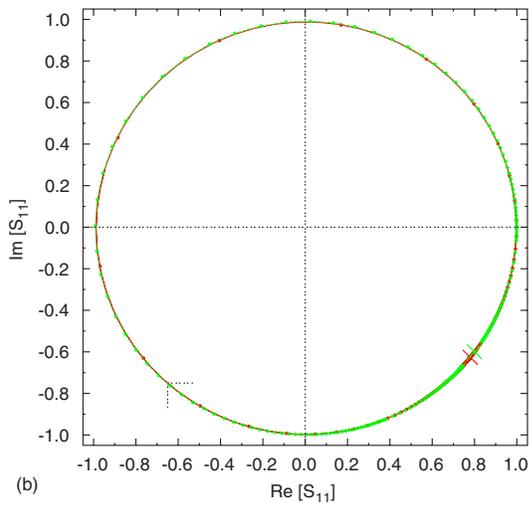
FIG. 11. (Color online) Eigenphase sum for inelastic $^3\text{He-NH}$ collisions in the vicinity of an inelastic Feshbach resonance at a kinetic energy of 10^{-6} K.



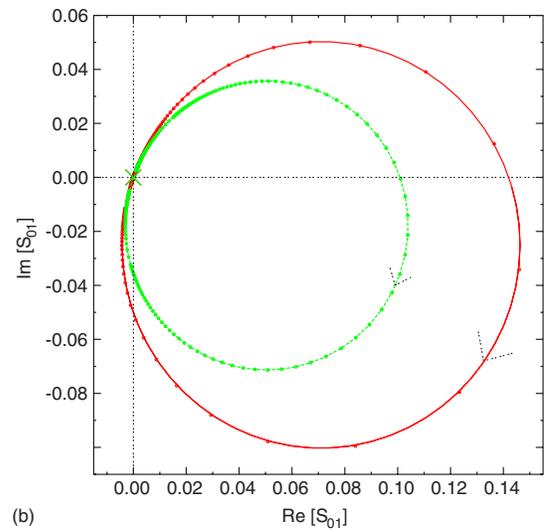
(a)



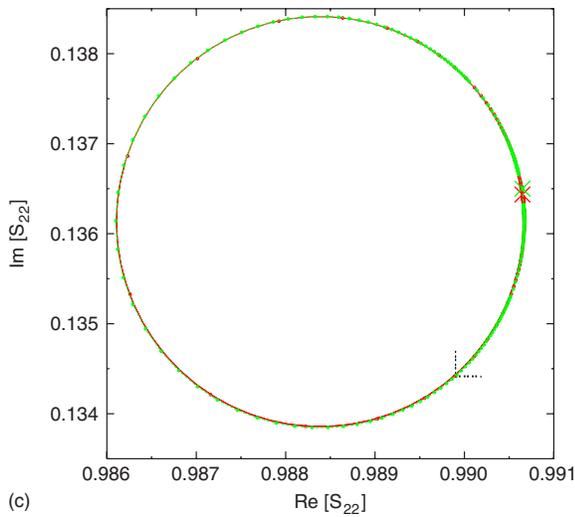
(a)



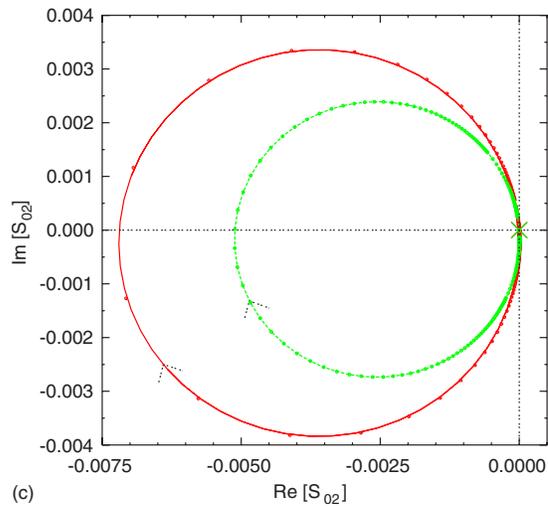
(b)



(b)



(c)



(c)

FIG. 12. (Color online) The circles described by diagonal S -matrix elements in the presence of inelastic scattering at $E_{\text{kin}} = 10^{-6}$ (green, smaller circles) and 4×10^{-6} K (red, larger circles). Top panel: incoming wave, channel 0, $m_s=0$, $L=0$; center panel: channel 1, $m_s=-1$, $L=2$; bottom panel: channel 2, $m_s=-1$, $L=4$. The crosses show values far from resonance.

FIG. 13. (Color online) The circles described by the off-diagonal S -matrix elements for three-channel scattering at $E_{\text{kin}} = 10^{-6}$ (green, smaller circles) and 4×10^{-6} K (red, larger circles). Channels are labeled as in Fig. 12. The crosses show values far from resonance.

$$\sigma_{\text{el}}(B) \approx 4\pi|a|^2 = 4\pi \left| a_{\text{bg}} + \frac{a_{\text{res}}}{2(B - B_{\text{res}})/\Gamma_B^{\text{inel}} + i} \right|^2, \quad (39)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{inel}}^{\text{tot}}(B) \approx \frac{4\pi\beta}{k} = \frac{4\pi}{k} \frac{a_{\text{res}}}{[2(B - B_{\text{res}})/\Gamma_B^{\text{inel}}]^2 + 1}. \quad (40)$$

The resulting profiles are shown in Figs. 9 and 10, using the parameters determined from the S -matrix elements without refitting to the scattering lengths and cross sections.

It is remarkable that, even in a system as weakly coupled as He-NH, the behavior of the cross sections and scattering lengths is so different from the elastic case. It has been common in theoretical studies of atom-atom scattering to model Feshbach resonances using a two-channel treatment with one closed and one open channel. The present results make it clear that such an approximation may miss essential features of the physics, and in particular may predict unphysical poles in the scattering length.

The expression for the inelastic rate coefficient k_{inel} corresponding to Eq. (40) is

$$k_{\text{inel}} = \left(\frac{\hbar k}{\mu} \right) \sigma_{\text{inel}}^{\text{tot}}(B) \approx \left(\frac{2\hbar}{\mu} \right) \frac{a_{\text{res}}}{[2(B - B_{\text{res}})/\Gamma_B^{\text{inel}}]^2 + 1}. \quad (41)$$

This is independent of kinetic energy except for the dependence of B_{res} on E_{kin} . The peak value occurs at $B = B_{\text{res}}$ and is $k_{\text{inel}}^{\text{max}} = 2\hbar a_{\text{res}}/\mu$. For He-NH near the 14 340 G resonance this gives a peak value $k_{\text{inel}}^{\text{max}} = 2.84 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Feshbach resonances with $L > 0$ in the incoming channel can also occur, but are suppressed at ultralow energies because of the centrifugal barrier. $^3\text{He-NH}$ has a very low reduced mass, and with a long-range potential given by $-C_6 R^{-6}$ with $C_6 = 7.84 E_h a_0^6$ the heights and positions of the centrifugal barriers for $L = 1-4$ are given in Table I. Because of this, no zero-energy resonance was observed for $M_J = -1$ near 14 345 G, even though there is a state that crosses the threshold there.

We should emphasize the advantage of using coupled-channel methods rather than basis-set methods for bound states when attempting to locate zero-energy Feshbach resonances. Basis-set methods lose accuracy close to dissociation because of the difficulty of representing near-dissociation and continuum functions with basis sets. In coupled-channel methods, by contrast, the behavior of the wave function at long range can be built in by applying WKB boundary conditions at R_{max} . Because of this, the approximations in the bound-state calculations are very similar to those in scattering calculations with the same basis set, and as we have shown this allows very precise estimates of resonance positions.

VI. RELATIVE MERITS OF DIFFERENT BASIS SETS

The coupled and uncoupled basis sets give identical results for bound-state energies and for collision properties, and in this sense they are equivalent. However, the un-

coupled basis set is a little easier to program and its matrix elements are easier to generalize to more complicated cases (such as those involving nuclear spin or two structured monomers). In addition, the uncoupled basis set gives a much simpler representation of the wave functions for bound states and resonances in any significant magnetic field. We therefore intend to use uncoupled basis sets in future work.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

We have modified the BOUND and MOLSCAT packages to allow the use of basis sets in which the asymptotic Hamiltonian is nondiagonal and used this capability to perform bound-state and scattering calculations on He-NH in the presence of a magnetic field. The bound-state capability makes it possible to locate zero-energy Feshbach resonances as a function of magnetic field even when they are very narrow. It provides a very straightforward way to program new coupling cases and collision types, and in future work we will use it to investigate low-energy scattering of systems containing two structured monomers in electric and magnetic fields.

For He-NH, we have located two zero-energy Feshbach resonances involving an $m_s = +1$ level of the He-NH complex tuned through the $m_s = -1$ and $m_s = 0$ thresholds. The two resonances show very different behavior as a function of magnetic field. For the resonance at the $m_s = -1$ threshold, only elastic scattering is possible and the resonance shows the classic behavior familiar from ultracold atom-atom scattering. The scattering length passes through a pole at resonance and the elastic cross section shows a very large peak. For the resonance at the $m_s = 0$ threshold, however, inelastic scattering is also possible. The pole in the scattering length is dramatically suppressed, and the peak in the elastic cross section is far smaller than would be expected if a pole were present.

Our results provide a numerical demonstration of the effects recently predicted by Hutson [51], who parametrized the strength of the resonant contribution with a resonant scattering length a_{res} . If a_{res} is very large, the scattering length shows polelike behavior and there are very large peaks in cross sections. Conversely, if a_{res} is small, the pole is suppressed and the peaks in cross sections are relatively small. A large value of a_{res} occurs *only* if the state responsible for the resonance is coupled much more weakly to the inelastic channels than to the elastic channel. For the inelastic resonance that we have characterized in He-NH, the couplings to the elastic and inelastic channels are comparable and the resonant scattering length is only 8.96 Å.

The suppression of resonant peaks in cross sections by inelastic scattering applies to any parameter that tunes resonances through zero energy. In particular, the strong sensitivity of low-energy cross sections to details of potential energy surfaces arises mostly because small changes in the potential can move resonances across threshold. If the resonant peaks are strongly suppressed, the sensitivity to details of the potential will be much reduced. This effect explains previously puzzling results in $\text{Na} + \text{Na}_2$ [69] and $\text{Li} + \text{Li}_2$ [64] reactive scattering, where it was found that cross sections for ultra-

TABLE I. Positions (Å) and heights (K) of centrifugal barriers.

L	$^3\text{He-NH}$		$^4\text{He-NH}$	
	R_{max}	$V(R_{\text{max}})$	R_{max}	$V(R_{\text{max}})$
1	9.6	0.14	10.2	0.10
2	7.3	0.73	7.7	0.52
3	6.1	2.06	6.5	1.46
4	5.4	4.43	5.7	3.14

cold collisions of vibrationally excited molecules with $v \geq 2$ are only weakly dependent on potential parameters and show no sharp peaks when Feshbach resonances are tuned through zero energy. Even for $v=1$, the cross sections oscillate by only about a factor of 10 as a function of potential parameters. The lack of large resonant peaks in these systems is now seen to be due to suppression by fast inelastic processes.

There are other systems where the suppression is much weaker and sharp peaks are still observed. For example,

Bodo *et al.* [70] explored $\text{F}+\text{H}_2$ reactive scattering as a function of reduced mass and observed polelike behavior in the scattering length when resonances were tuned through zero energy. In this case the resonances are in the entrance channel of the reaction, and their coupling to the exoergic (reactive) channels is suppressed by the presence of a high barrier. Under these circumstances the poles are not strongly suppressed and there are large peaks in cross sections.

The sensitivity of elastic and inelastic cross sections to details of the potential energy surface thus depends on the balance between elastic and inelastic couplings. In systems where the resonances are strongly coupled to inelastic channels, cross sections will be much less sensitive to potential details than was previously expected.

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