

Proposal of experimental realization of 3D Anderson transition with kicked cold atoms by D.L.Shepelyansky (2 letters to J.C.Garreau at 29 July and 3 Oct 2005).

Email 1

----Message d'origine----

De : dima [mailto:dima@irsamc.ups-tlse.fr]

Envoye: vendredi 29 juillet 2005 13:39

A : Jean-Claude Garreau Objet : Re: Preprint

Dear Professor Garreau,

To have this transition

thank for the preprint of your nice exprement.

I would like to ask the following:
you have now about 100kicks
and it seems to me that with your equipment
it is possible to see experimentally
3d Anderson transition with cold atoms
for the first time
(I tried to convince Raizen to do this
in 1994 but his claim was that he has not enough kicks).

you should replace
[1-eps*cos(omega*t)]

by
[1-eps*cos(omega*t)*cos(omega1*t)]

and take omega/2pi and omega1/2pi

as two irrational numbers.

Numerical data of Ref.1 (pdf attached)

shows that the Anderson transition

takes place around K/hbar = 1.8

for eps=0.75 (see Fig.1 there).

This 3d Anderson transition had been also discussed in Refs.2-4. (pdfs are available from my publication list on my web page).



I will be glad to give more information.

With best regards, Dima Shepelyansky

http://www.lpt.irsamc.ups-tlse.fr/~dima

Refs:

Ref.1

76. F.Borgonovi, D.L.Shepelyansky, "Two interacting particles in an effective 2-3-d random potential", J. de Physique I France v.6 (1996) p.287-299 (cond-mat/9507107)

Ref.2

37. G.Casati, I.Guarneri, D.L.Shepelyansky, "Anderson Transition in a One-Dimensional System with Three Incommensurate Frequencies", Phys. Rev.

Lett. v.62, p.345-348 (1989)

Ref.3

86. F.Borgonovi and D.L.Shepelyansky, "Particle propagation in a random and quasi-periodic potential", Physica D, v.109 (1997) p.24-31 (cond-mat/9610137)

Ref.4

141. A.A.Pomeransky and D.L.Shepelyansky, ``Quantum computation of the Anderson transition in the presence of imperfections'', Phys. Rev. A v.69 (2004) p.014302 (quant-ph/0306203)



Email 2

Date: Mon, 3 Oct 2005 21:06:49 +0200 (CEST)

From: dima <dima@irsamc.ups-tlse.fr>

To: Jean-Claude Garreau < jean-claude.garreau@univ-lille1.fr>

Subject: Re: RE: RE: Preprint

Parts/Attachments:

1 Shown 46 lines Text

2 OK 39 KB Application, "diff.ps"

3 OK 46 KB Application, "prob.ps"

4 OK 42 KB Application, "prob0.ps"

Bonjour Jean-Claude,

attached are figs is postscript for kicked rotator at k=1; 1.5; 2.0; 2.2 and hbar (or h)=2; thus chaos parameter is K=k hbar that corresponds to chaotic regime.

Fig diff.ps shows second moment of distribution during 200 kicks. It clearly shows that k=1; 1.5 are localized while k=2.0 is delocalised so thus the Anderson transition is somewhere in between.

Fig prob.ps shows decimal log of level probability Wp vs level number for the value of k given above (the change from parabolic to linear cusp shap also shows the transition aroun 1.8).

fig prob0.ps shows probability PO at initial zero n=0 state as a function of time for the cases of fig diff.ps. Here fluctuation are to strong to see the existence

Here fluctuation are to strong to see the existence of transition. Even if in experiment you will have very good averaging over many quasi-momentum states I doubt that

PO is a good characteristic,

indeed in 1d diffusion

the probability at zero drops as 1/sqrt(t)

that is too slow for a given time interval.



I think the only way to detect the transition is to measure Wp as it had been done by Raisen. You may show Wp at different moments of time showing frozen and diffusive spreading.

in cases above the kick amplitude is k(t)=k(1+0.75*coswt*cos(w1*t)) with w=2\pi/1.3247; w1=w/1.3247. runs are for quasimomentum=0

best regards, Dima

======NOTE======>these figs are at the end of file in this order:

[Part 2, "diff.ps" Application/POSTSCRIPT 52KB.] ==>4 pages [Not Shown. Use the "V" command to view or save this part.]

[Part 3, "prob.ps" Application/POSTSCRIPT 62KB.] ==> next 4 pages
[Not Shown. Use the "V" command to view or save this part.]

figs files are given below:

diff.pdf (4 pages); prob.pdf (4 pages); prob0.pdf (4 pages)























