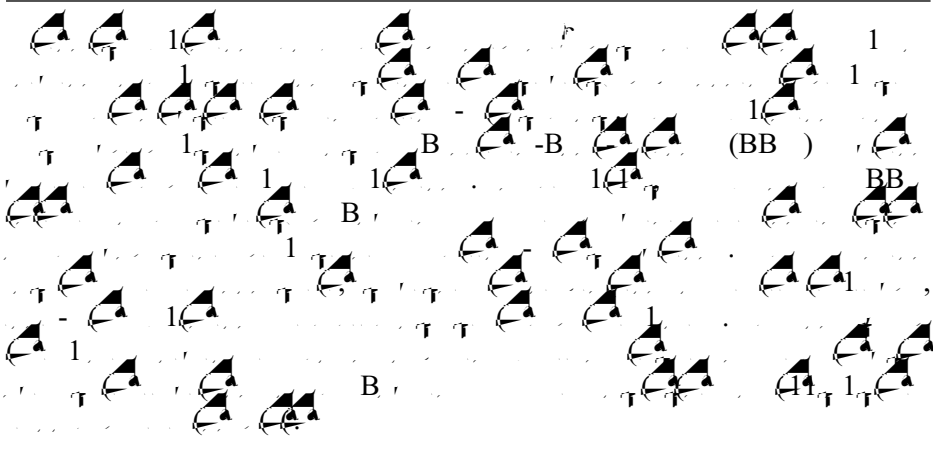
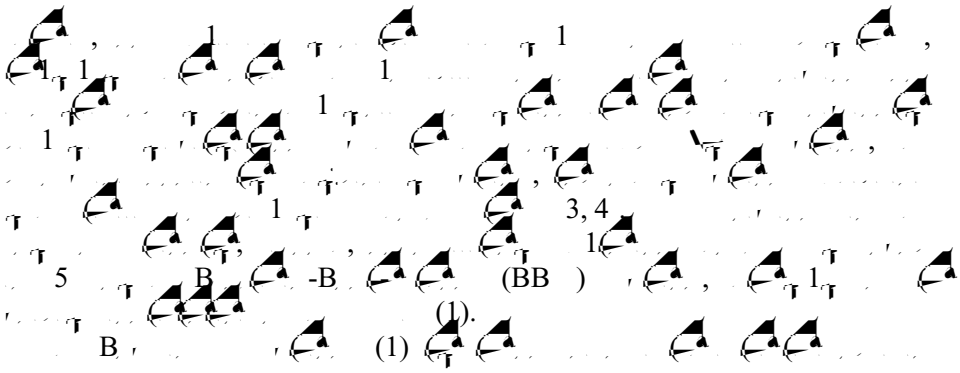


Spin Exchange for a Regulated Bosonic System

By Gennady A. El, Mark A. Hoefer , and Michael Shearer



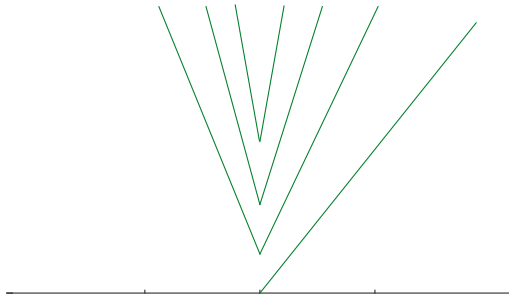
1. Introduction



$h_{\pm} = \frac{1}{16}(r_{\pm} - s_{\pm})^2$ (10),
 $s_{\pm}, r_{\pm} = \dots$ (14) (15).
 $A = \dots$ (10)

3. BBM approximation and the structure of the expansion shock

\dots (11)



$$r^{(0)}, r^{(1)}, r^{(2)}, s^{(0)}, s^{(1)}, s^{(2)} \rightarrow 0, \delta \rightarrow 0, \rightarrow 0. \quad (15)$$

$$\dots \quad (21) \quad \dots \quad (20), \quad \dots$$

$$(\epsilon r^{(1)} \dots)$$

$$\frac{1}{4\delta} (3r^{(0)} \quad s^{(0)} \quad 3\epsilon r^{(1)} \quad \epsilon^2(3r^{(2)} \quad s^{(2)} \quad \dots)) (\epsilon r^{(1)} \quad \epsilon^2 r^{(2)} \quad \dots)$$

$$\frac{1}{6\delta^2} (\epsilon r^{(1)} \quad \epsilon^2 (r^{(2)} \quad s^{(2)} \quad \dots)) \quad (22)$$

$$(\epsilon^2 s^{(2)} \quad \dots) \quad \frac{1}{4\delta} (r^{(0)} \quad 3s^{(0)} \quad \dots) (\epsilon^2 s^{(2)} \quad \dots) \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{1}{6\delta^2} (\epsilon r^{(1)} \quad \dots)$$

B $\ll k < \delta, \dots \quad (22)$

$$\left(\frac{\epsilon}{\delta}\right) : \frac{1}{\delta}$$



$$r^{(c)}(\cdot) \sim 1 - \epsilon \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\epsilon^{(c)}(\cdot)}{1 - \frac{9}{4}} \right) \\ \frac{\epsilon^2}{3} \left(C - \frac{2 - 17 \epsilon^{(c)2}(\cdot) - D \epsilon^{(c)}(\cdot) - E \epsilon^{(c)}(\cdot)}{16 \left(1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2} \right).$$

$$s^{(c)}(\cdot) \sim 3 - \frac{3}{4} \epsilon \left(C - \frac{3 \epsilon^{(c)2}(\cdot)}{16 \left(1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2} \right)$$

From (58), (50), and (59), we have


$$r_2(X_{\pm}) = F_2^{\pm} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2} \Rightarrow_{\pm} r^{(2)}(X_{\pm}) = \frac{1}{24\left(1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2}. \quad (60)$$

For $F_2 = F_2$, $k < 24$, we have

$$r_2(X_{\pm}) = \frac{1 - 3X}{24\left(1 - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2}. \quad (61)$$

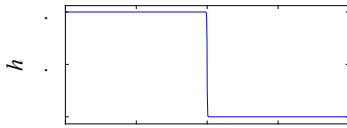
From (61), we have

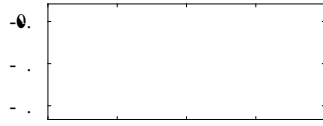
$$r^{(1)}(X_{\pm}) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{X - 3X}{1 - \frac{9}{4}} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 - 3 \right)$$

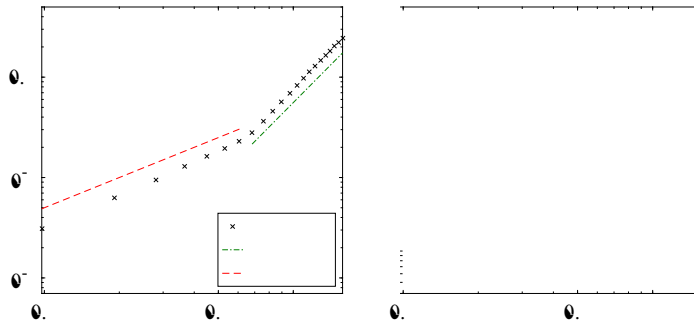


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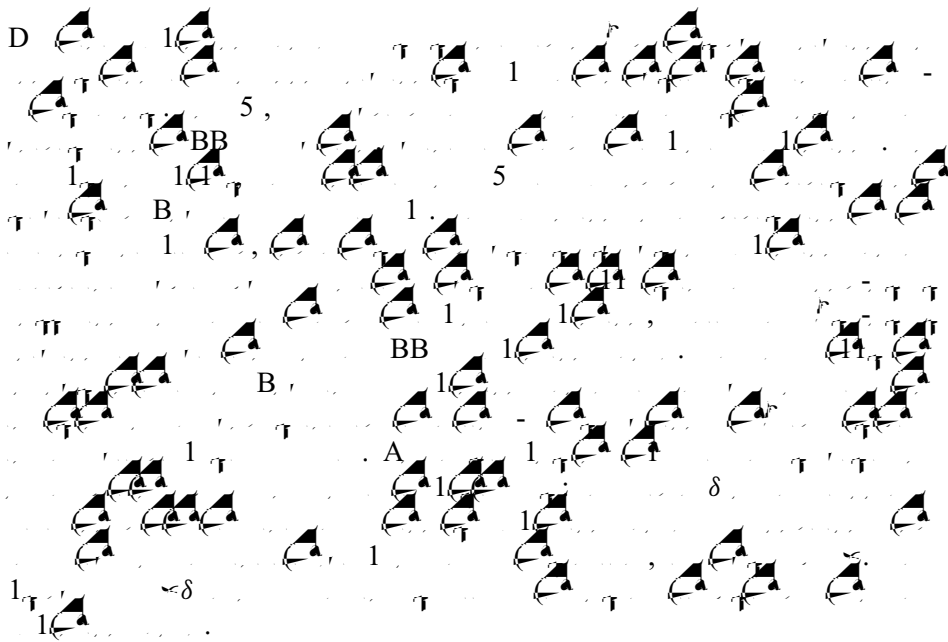
$$r^{(k)}(X, \cdot) = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$







6. Discussion



Acknowledgments

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Appendix

A.1. Let $u(x, t)$ and $h(x, t)$ be the solutions of the initial-boundary value problem (1)–(4) with $u(x, 0) = u_0(x)$ and $h(x, 0) = h_0(x)$. Then, the solution $u(x, t)$ can be written as

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [u_0(x) + h_0(x)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (u_0(x) - h_0(x)) dx. \quad (A1)$$

B. Let $h(\pm L, t) = h_{\pm}$ and $u(\pm L, t) = u_{\pm}$. Then, the solution $h(x, t)$ can be written as

$$h(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [u_0(x) + h_0(x)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (u_0(x) - h_0(x)) dx. \quad (A2)$$

Let $g(x, t) = u(x, t) - h(x, t)$. Then, the solution $g(x, t)$ can be written as

$$h(x_n, t) = h_0(x_n) + \frac{1}{2L} (h_0(x_n) - h_0(x_n - L)). \quad (A3)$$

Let $g_n(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2L}{N} \sum_{m=N-2}^{N-1} x_m g(x_m, t) & n=0 \\ \frac{g_n(t)}{ik_n} & n=0 \end{cases} \quad (A4)$

Let $g(x, t) = \int_{-L}^L x g(x, t) dx$. Then, the solution $g(x, t)$ can be written as

