

**S-scattering in a spherical potential:**

**Simple and instructive example of  
Bold Diagrammatic Monte Carlo**

$$f(q) = -u(q) - (1/\pi) \int_{-1}^1 d\chi \int_0^\infty u(|\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_1|) f(q_1) dq_1$$

S-scattering  
wavefunction



$$|\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q}_1| \equiv \sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}$$

$$u(q) = (1/\pi) \int U(r) e^{-i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3r$$

Spherically symmetric potential



$a = -f(0)$       S-scattering length: the quantity of interest

## Generic

$$Q(y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\xi_m} \int D(\xi_m, y, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_m$$

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## Our case

$$f(q) = D_1(q) + \int_{-1}^1 d\chi \int_0^{\infty} dq_1 D_2(q, q_1, \chi)$$

$$D_1(q) = -u(q)$$

$$D_2(q, q_1, \chi) = - (1 / \pi) u\left(\sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}\right) f(q_1)$$

## Generic

$$R_A(\vec{X}) = \frac{\text{New Diagram}}{\text{Old Diagram}} \frac{1}{\Omega(\vec{X})}$$

$\Omega(\vec{X})$  is an **arbitrary** distribution function for generating particular values of new continuous variables in the update **A**.

$$R_B(\vec{X}) = \frac{\text{New Diagram}}{\text{Old Diagram}} \Omega(\vec{X})$$

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## Our case

$$R_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \frac{(1/\pi) \left| u\left(\sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}\right) f(q_1) \right|}{|u(q)|} \frac{1}{\Omega_\chi(\chi) \Omega_q(q_1)}$$

$$R_{2 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{|u(q)|}{(1/\pi) \left| u\left(\sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}\right) f(q_1) \right|} \frac{\Omega_\chi(\chi) \Omega_q(q_1)}{1}$$

# Normalization

$$I = \int |u(q)| dq + (1/\pi) \int d\chi \int dq \int dq_1 \left| u\left(\sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}\right) f(q_1) \right|$$

global partition function  
(drops out from final Eqs.)

$$I_u = \int |u(q)| dq$$

number of 1-type diagrams in the MC statistics

sum of all contributions  
to the s-th bin of the histogram

$$\frac{Z_1}{Z_{\text{MC}}} \rightarrow \frac{I_u}{I}$$

$$\frac{H_s}{Z_{\text{MC}}} \rightarrow I^{-1} \int_{\text{bin}_s} f(q) dq$$

number of MC steps (= total number of diagrams in the MC statistics)

$$I = \frac{Z_{\text{MC}}}{Z_1} I_u \Rightarrow \boxed{\int_{\text{bin}_s} f(q) dq \leftarrow \frac{I_u}{Z_1} H_s}$$

→ reads '*approaches in the statistical limit*'

← reads '*being estimated as*'

## Estimator for s-scattering length

$$a = u(0) + (2 / \pi) \int u(q) f(q) dq \leftarrow u(0) + (2 / \pi) \frac{I_u}{Z_1} \sum_s u(q_s) H_s$$

# Normalization via a special non-physical diagram

Introduce a special (non-physical) normalization diagram  $D_0$  which is just a number (not a function). Sample the three diagrams, 0, 1, and 2 through the updates  $1 \rightleftharpoons 2$  (same as before) and  $0 \rightleftharpoons 1$  (new update).

$$R_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \frac{|u(q)|}{D_0} \frac{1}{\Omega_q(q)} \quad R_{1 \rightarrow 0} = \frac{D_0}{|u(q)|} \frac{\Omega_q(q)}{1}$$

$$\tilde{I} = D_0 + \int |u(q)| dq + (1/\pi) \int d\chi \int dq \int dq_1 \left| u\left(\sqrt{q^2 + q_1^2 - 2qq_1\chi}\right) f(q_1) \right|$$

modified global partition function

number of normalization diagrams in the MC statistics

$$\frac{Z_0}{Z_{\text{MC}}} \rightarrow \frac{D_0}{\tilde{I}}$$

$$\frac{H_s}{Z_{\text{MC}}} \rightarrow \tilde{I}^{-1} \int_{\text{bin}_s} f(q) dq$$

$$\tilde{I} = \frac{Z_{\text{MC}}}{Z_0} D_0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\int_{\text{bin}_s} f(q) dq \leftarrow \frac{D_0}{Z_0} H_s}$$

## Estimator for s-scattering length

$$a = u(0) + (2 / \pi) \int u(q) f(q) dq \leftarrow u(0) + (2 / \pi) \frac{D_0}{Z_0} \sum_s u(q_s) H_s$$



## Example of a solution (attractive 'square' potential well)

