
revised-ising-gap.py

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1 import bootstrap
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import time
4 import datetime
5 import numpy as np
6 from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages
7
8 class Grid(object):
9     def __init__(self, kmax, lmax, mmax, nmax, allowed_points, disallowed_points):
10         self.kmax = kmax
11         self.lmax = lmax
12         self.mmax = mmax
13         self.nmax = nmax
14         self.allowed_points = allowed_points
15         self.disallowed_points = disallowed_points
16
17 # We define a class with imposes a gap in the Z2-even operator sector.
18 # The continuum starts at a specified value, and we add an operator between this and unitarity
19 # bound.
20 class IsingGap(object):
21     bootstrap.cutoff=1e-10
22     def __init__(self, from_file = False, file_name = 'name', dim = 3, gap = 3, sig_values = np.
23         arange(0.5,0.85,0.05).tolist(), eps_values = np.arange(1.0,2.2,0.2).tolist()):
24         self.dim = dim
25         self.gap = gap
26         self.sig_values = sig_values
27         self.eps_values = eps_values
28         if from_file == True:
29             self.recover_table(file_name)
30         else:
31             self.table = []
32
33 # Determines allowed and disallowed scaling dimensions for whatever the parameters are.
34 def determine_grid(self, key):
35     tab1 = bootstrap.ConformalBlockTable(self.dim, *key)
36     tab2 = bootstrap.ConvolvedBlockTable(tab1)
37
38 # Instantiate a Grid object with appropriate input values.
39 grid=Grid(*key, [], [])
40
41 for sig in self.sig_values:
42     for eps in self.eps_values:
43         sdp = bootstrap.SDP(sig,tab2)
44         sdp.set_bound(0,float(self.gap))
45         sdp.add_point(0,eps)
46         result = sdp.iterate()
47         if result:
48             grid.allowed_points.append((sig, eps))
49         else:
50             grid.disallowed_points.append((sig,eps))
51
52 # Now append this grid object to the IsingGap table.
53 # Note we will need to implement a look up table to retrieve desired data.
54 self.table.append(grid)
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53
54 # Append to the table more grids specified by parameter and parameter range.
55 def iterate_parameters(self, kmax_range, lmax_range, mmax_range, nmax_range):
56     keys = self.generate_keys(kmax_range, lmax_range, mmax_range, nmax_range)
57     for key in keys:
58         if self.get_grid_index(key) != -1:
59             continue
60         self.determine_grid(key)
61
62 # Saves the data as an executable file that will repopulate the table attribute.
63 def save_to_file(self, name):
64     with open(name + ".py", 'a') as file:
65         file.write("self.table = []\n")
66         for grid in self.table:
67             file.write("kmax = " + str(grid.kmax) + "\n")
68             file.write("lmax = " + str(grid.lmax) + "\n")
69             file.write("mmax = " + str(grid.mmax) + "\n")
70             file.write("nmax = " + str(grid.nmax) + "\n")
71             file.write("allowed_points = " + str(grid.allowed_points) + "\n")
72             file.write("disallowed_points = " + str(grid.disallowed_points) + "\n")
73             file.write("self.table.append(Grid(kmax, lmax, mmax, nmax, allowed_points,
74                 disallowed_points))" + "\n")
75
76 # Recoveres a table stored to a file.
77 def recover_table(self, file_name):
78     exec(open(file_name + ".py").read())
79
80 # Searches table of grids for index matching the input key. Returns -1 if not found.
81 def get_grid_index(self, key):
82     for i in range(0, len(self.table)):
83         if self.table[i].kmax == key[0] and self.table[i].lmax == key[1] and self.table[i].mmax ==
84             key[2] and self.table[i].nmax == key[3]:
85             return i
86     return -1
87
88 # Plots and saves a series of grids to an output PDF file.
89 # Takes as input parameter values for which we want plotted grids, and the desired PDF file
90 # name.
91 def plot_grids(self, keys, file_name):
92     table = self.generate_table(keys)
93     pdf_pages = PdfPages(file_name + ".pdf")
94
95     # Define the number of plots per page and the size of the grid board.
96     nb_plots = len(table)
97     nb_plots_per_page = 6
98     nb_pages = int(np.ceil(nb_plots / float(nb_plots_per_page)))
99     grid_size=(3,2)
100
101     # This will define which row of the grid we are on.
102     row_index = 0
103
104     # We go through each 'grid' in 'table', generating a plot for each.
105     for i in range(nb_plots):
106         # To begin, declare a new figure / page if we have exceeded limit of the last page.
107         if i % nb_plots_per_page == 0:
108             fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8.27, 11.69), dpi=100)

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108 # Now, add a plot for the current grid on the grid board.
109 plt.subplot2grid(grid_size, (row_index, i % grid_size[1]))
110 if i % grid_size[1] == 1:
111     row_index += 1
112
113 # Handle our data. Retrieve isolated points for plotting from our input table of Grid
    objects.
114 allowed_sig = [points[0] for points in table[i].allowed_points]
115 allowed_eps = [points[1] for points in table[i].allowed_points]
116 disallowed_sig = [points[0] for points in table[i].disallowed_points]
117 disallowed_eps = [points[1] for points in table[i].disallowed_points]
118
119 # Plot a grid.
120 plt.plot(allowed_sig, allowed_eps, 'r+')
121 plt.plot(disallowed_sig, disallowed_eps, 'b+')
122 plt.title('kmax : ' + table[i].kmax.__str__() + " " +
123         'lmax : ' + table[i].lmax.__str__() + " " +
124         'mmax : ' + table[i].mmax.__str__() + " " +
125         'nmax : ' + table[i].nmax.__str__())
126
127 # If we have filled a page, or have reached the end of our plots, tight-pack and save the
    page.
128 if (i + 1) % nb_plots_per_page == 0 or (i + 1) == nb_plots:
129     plt.tight_layout()
130     pdf_pages.savefig(fig)
131     row_index = 0
132
133 pdf_pages.close()
134
135 # Returns a key or list of keys generated by the input parameter ranges.
136 def generate_keys(self, kmax_range, lmax_range, mmax_range, nmax_range):
137     if type(kmax_range) == int:
138         kmax_range = [kmax_range]
139     if type(lmax_range) == int:
140         lmax_range = [lmax_range]
141     if type(mmax_range) == int:
142         mmax_range = [mmax_range]
143     if type(nmax_range) == int:
144         nmax_range = [nmax_range]
145     keys = []
146     for kmax in kmax_range:
147         for lmax in lmax_range:
148             for mmax in mmax_range:
149                 for nmax in nmax_range:
150                     key = [kmax, lmax, mmax, nmax]
151                     keys.append(key)
152     return keys
153
154 # Generates a subtable table of desired, already determined grids from main table.
155 # Gives a warning message if a grid isn't found.
156 def generate_table(self, keys):
157     # table to store the resulting grids.
158     table = []
159     for key in keys:
160         if self.get_grid_index(key) == -1:
161             print("Grid at kmax = " + str(key[0]) + ", " +
162                   "lmax = " + str(key[1]) + ", " +
163                   "mmax = " + str(key[2]) + ", " +

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164         "nmax = " + str(key[3]) + ", " + "does not exist.")
165     else:
166         table.append(self.table[self.get_grid_index(key)])
167
168     return table
169
170 def convergence_factor(self, key):
171     grid = self.table[self.get_grid_index(key)]
172     #key = self.generate_keys(grid.kmax, grid.lmax, grid.mmax, grid.nmax)[0]
173     grid_value = abs(len(grid.allowed_points) - len(grid.disallowed_points))
174
175     convergence = 0
176     for i in range(len(key)):
177         key[i] += 1
178         if self.get_grid_index(key) == -1:
179             print ("Can't calculate convergence factor. The required grids have not been calculated."
180                 )
181             break
182         else:
183             next_grid = self.table[self.get_grid_index(key)]
184             next_grid_value = abs(len(next_grid.allowed_points) - len(next_grid.disallowed_points))
185             convergence += abs(grid_value - next_grid_value)
186             key[i] -= 1
187     convergence /= len(key)
188
189     return convergence

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