

Quantum Many-Body Simulations of Double Dot System

Alocias Mariadason

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Methods
3. Wavefunction
4. Implementation
5. Results
6. Summary and Conclusion

Introduction

Quantum-Dot

1. Small semiconductor nanostructures

Quantum-Dot Model

- Schrödinger equation

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¹S. Kvaal. "Harmonic Oscillator Eigenfunction Expansions, Quantum dots, and Effective Interactions". In: *Phys. Rev. B* (2009).

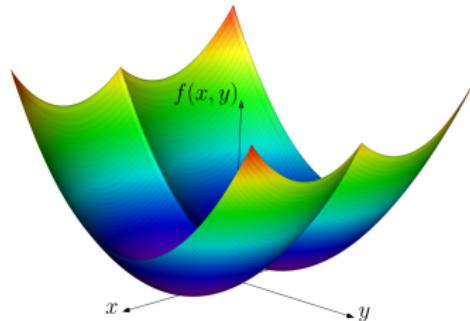
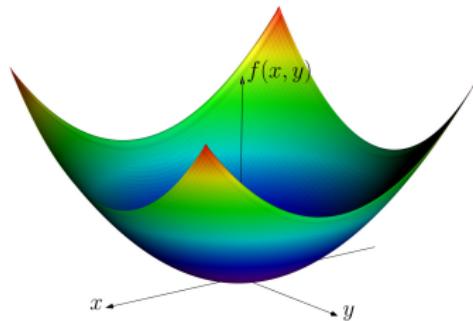
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$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 r^2$$

$$V(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{2} m\omega^2 (r^2 - \delta R|x| + R^2)$$



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Methods

Methods

**Hartree-Fock
Variational Monte-Carlo**

Methods: Variational Principle

$$E_0 \leq \frac{\langle \Psi | \mathcal{H} | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle}$$

Slater Determinant and Energy Functional

Methods: Slater Determinant and Energy Functional

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$$\bullet E[\Psi] = \frac{\langle \Psi | \mathcal{H} | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} = \sum_p \langle p | \mathcal{H}_0 | p \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{p,q} [\langle pq | f_{12} | pq \rangle \pm \langle pq | f_{12} | qp \rangle]$$



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- Assumptions

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 - The Born-Oppenheimer approximation holds.

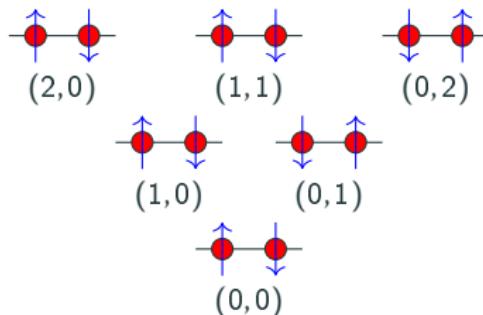
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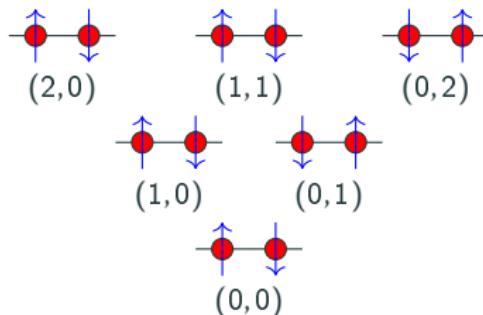
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- The Mean Field Approximation holds.



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 - Fock-operator: $\mathcal{F} \equiv \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{J} \pm \mathcal{K}$
 - $\mathcal{J} \equiv \langle \psi_k^* | f_{12} | \psi_k \rangle = \int \psi_k^*(\mathbf{r}) f_{12} \psi_k(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$
 - $\mathcal{K} \equiv \langle \psi_k^* | f_{12} | \psi \rangle = \int \psi_k^*(\mathbf{r}) f_{12} \psi(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r}$

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 - $\mathcal{F} |\psi\rangle = \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} |\psi\rangle, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_0, \dots, \varepsilon_N)$

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- Expand: $\phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{p=1}^L C_{pi} \chi_p(\mathbf{r})$

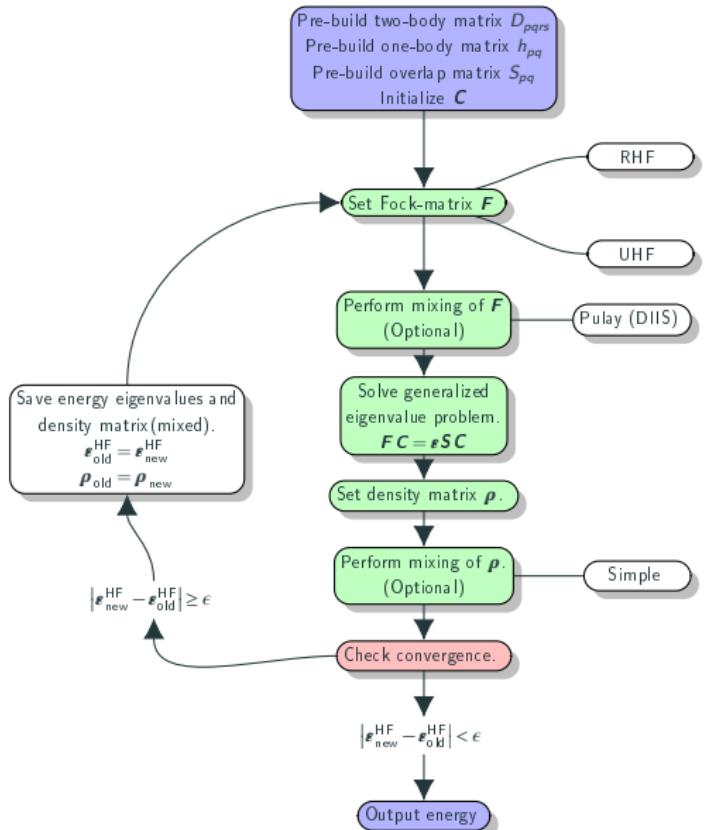
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- Roothan-Hall: $\mathbf{FC}_i = \epsilon S \mathbf{C}_i$
 - $F_{pq} = h_{pq} + \sum_{pq} \rho_{pq} (2D_{prqs} \pm D_{prsq})$
 - $h_{pq} \equiv \langle p | h | q \rangle$
 - $\rho_{pq} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{N}{2}} C_{pi} C_{qi}^*$
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- Poople-Nesbet: $\mathbf{F}^+ \mathbf{C}^+ = \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{C}^+, \mathbf{F}^- \mathbf{C}^- = \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^- \mathbf{S} \mathbf{C}^-$
 - $F_{pq}^\pm = h_{pq} + \sum_{k_\pm} \sum_{rs} C_{rk_\pm}^{\pm\dagger} C_{sk_\pm}^{\pm\dagger} [D_{prqs} - D_{prsq}] + \sum_{k_\mp} \sum_{rs} C_{rk_\mp}^{\mp\dagger} C_{sk_\mp}^{\mp\dagger} D_{prqs}$

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Variational Monte-Carlo

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- Rewrite expectation value: $\frac{\langle \Psi | \mathcal{H} | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} = \int \frac{\Psi^* \mathcal{H} \Psi}{\int \Psi^* \Psi dr} dr = \int \frac{|\Psi|^2 E_L}{\int \Psi^* \Psi dr} dr$

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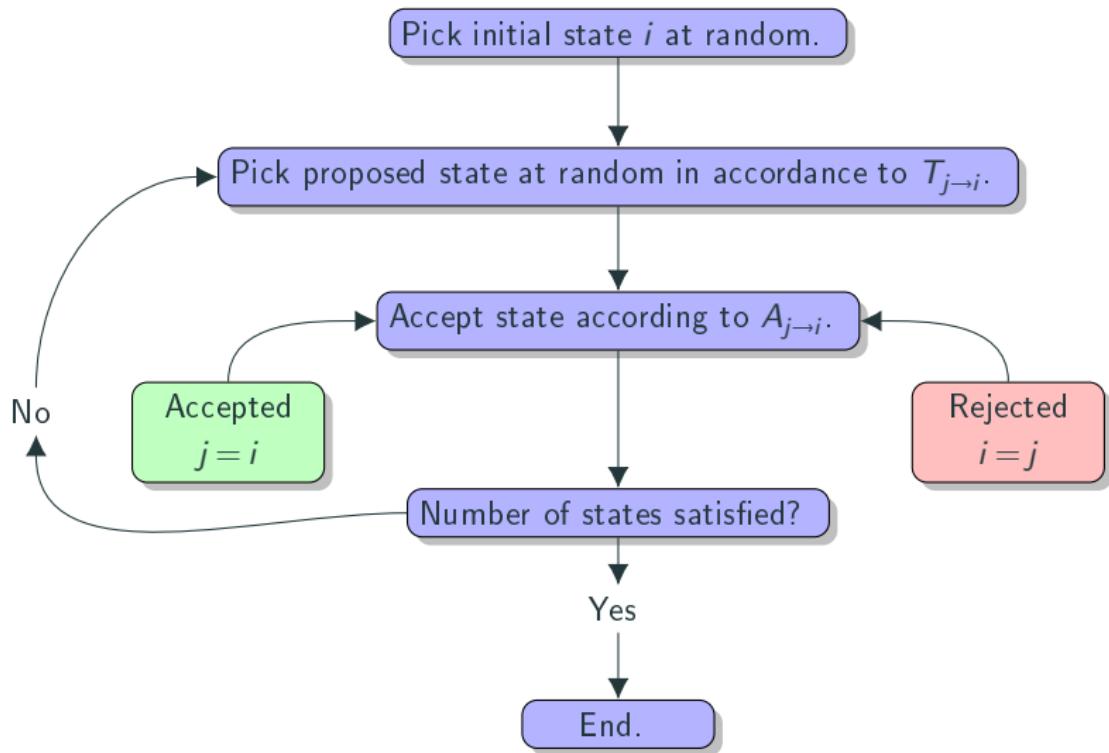
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Methods: Variational Monte-Carlo

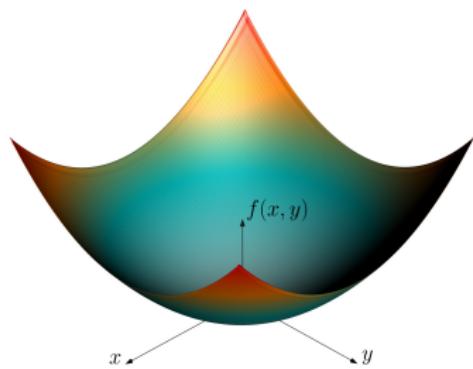
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 - Importance Sampling
 - $r^{\text{new}} = r^{\text{old}} + D \Delta t F^{\text{old}} + \sqrt{\Delta t} \xi$
 - $F = \frac{2}{\Psi} \nabla \Psi$
 - $\frac{T(b, a, \Delta t)}{T(a, b, \Delta t)} = \sum_i \exp\left(-\frac{(r_i^{(b)} - r_i^{(a)} - D \Delta t F_i^{(a)})^2}{4D \Delta t} + \frac{(r_i^{(a)} - r_i^{(b)} - D \Delta t F_i^{(b)})^2}{4D \Delta t}\right)$

Methods: Variational Monte-Carlo

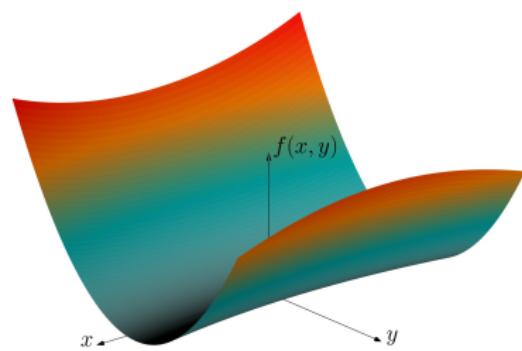


Minimization

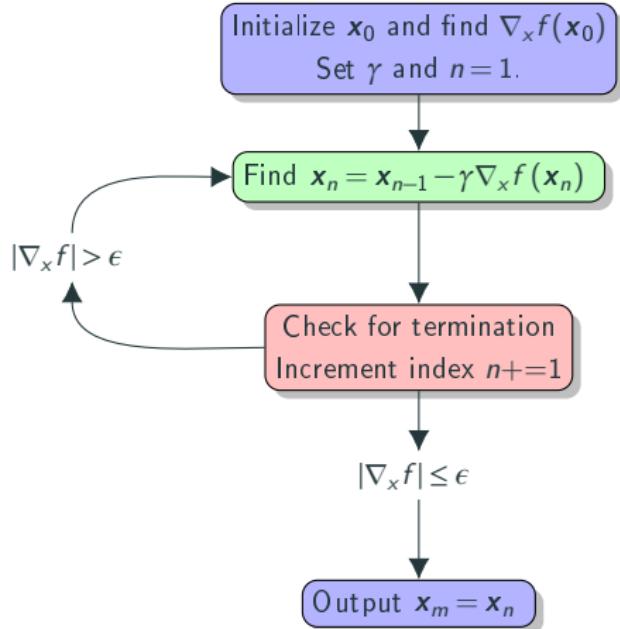
Single-Well



Rosenbrock



Minimization: Gradient Descent

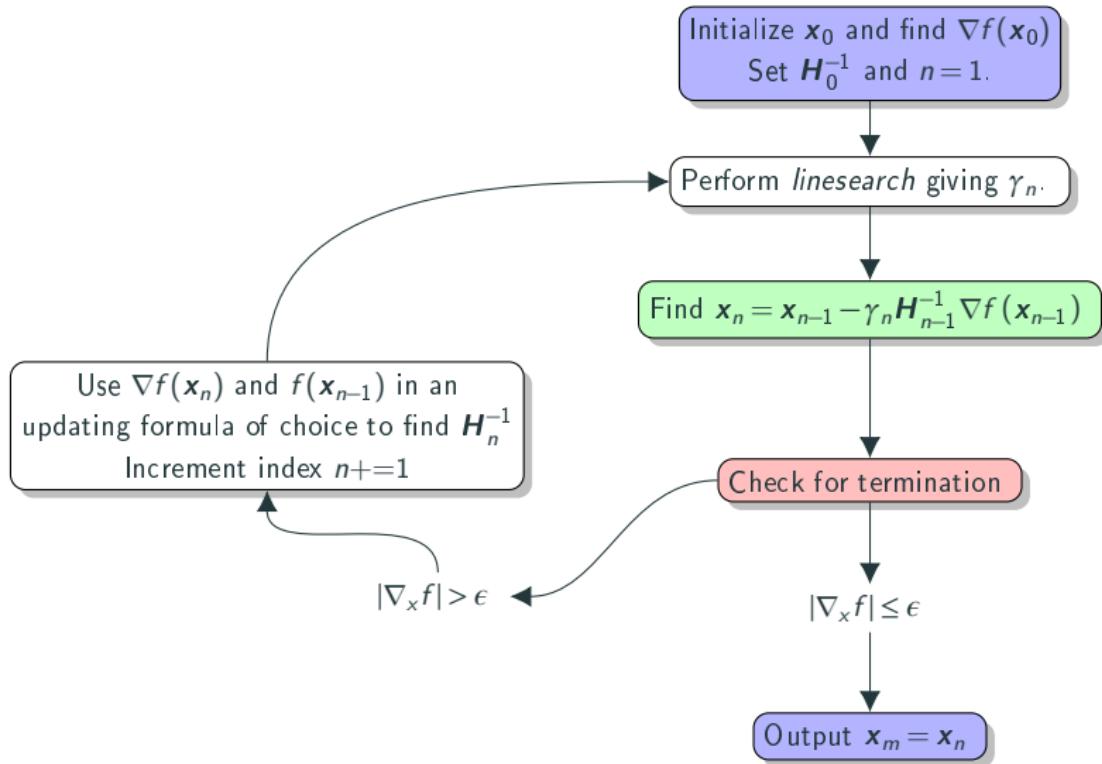


Minimization: Gradient Descent

x_0	γ	Iterations	x_m	$f(x_m)$
(5, 5)	0.9	20	(-0.072, -0.072)	0.010
(5, 5)	0.9	50	(-8.920×10^{-5} , -8.920×10^{-5})	1.591×10^{-8}
(5, 5)	0.9	100	(-1.273×10^{-9} , -1.273×10^{-9})	3.242×10^{-18}
(5, 5)	0.5	20	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0
(5, 5)	0.5	50	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0
(5, 5)	0.5	100	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0
(5, 5)	0.1	20	(0.072, 0.072)	0.010
(5, 5)	0.1	50	(8.920×10^{-5} , 8.920×10^{-5})	1.591×10^{-8}
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x_0	γ	Iterations	x_m	$f(x_m)$
(0, 0.5)	0.001	100	(0.181, 0.030)	0.034
(0, 0.5)	0.001	500	(0.512, 0.258)	0.327
(0, 0.5)	0.001	1000	(0.675, 0.454)	0.106
(0, 0.5)	0.001	100000	(1.000, 1.000)	0.0
(0, 0.5)	0.0001	100	(0.027, 0.068)	1.399
(0, 0.5)	0.0001	500	(0.105, 0.009)	0.801
(0, 0.5)	0.0001	1000	(0.184, 0.031)	0.666
(0, 0.5)	0.0001	100000	(0.994, 0.989)	3.131×10^{-5}

Minimization: Quasi-Newton BFGS

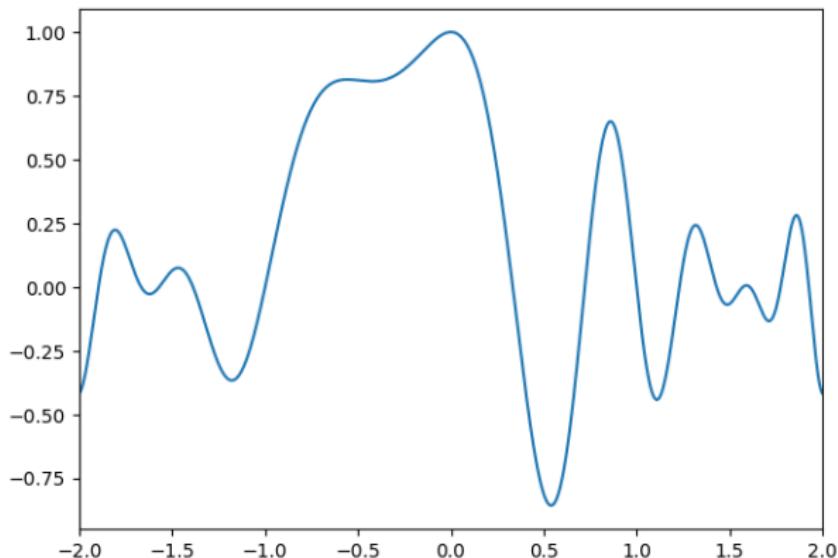


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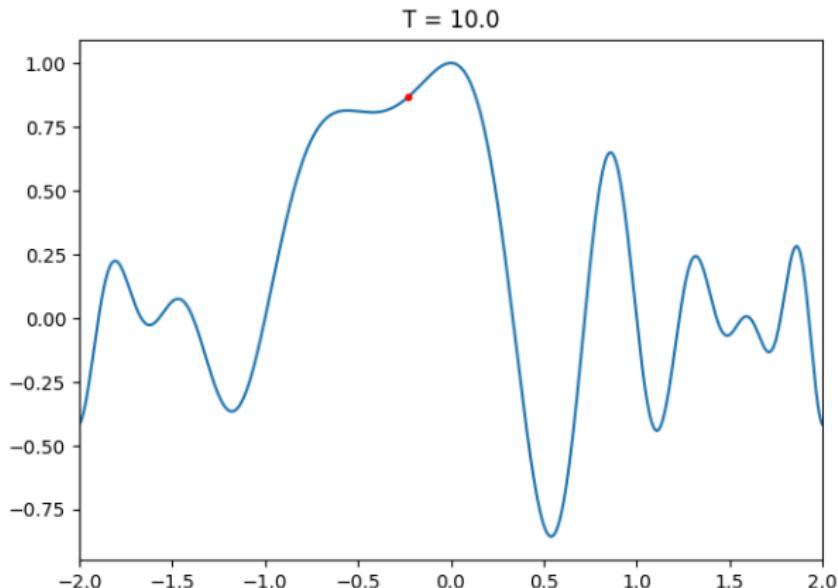
x_0	Iterations	x_m	$f(x_m)$
(1,1)	1	(-0.071,-0.071)	1.000
(-1,2)	1	(0.447,-0.894)	1.000
(1,1)	2	(0.000,0.000)	0.000
(-1,2)	2	(0.000,0.000)	0.000
(10,10)	1	(-0.071,-0.071)	1.000
(10,10)	2	(0.000,0.000)	0.000
(100,100)	1	(-0.071,-0.071)	1.000
(100,100)	2	(0.000,0.000)	0.000

x_0	Iterations	x_m	$f(x_m)$
(-0.5,2.0)	1	(-0.706,0.708)	7.280
(-0.5,2.0)	2	(-0.780,0.649)	3.342
(-0.5,2.0)	10	(0.238,0.051)	0.584
(-0.5,2.0)	30	(1.000,1,000)	0.000
(5.5,-10.0)	1	(-0.996,0.091)	85.214
(5.5,-10.0)	2	(-0.908,1.087)	10.549
(5.5,-10.0)	10	(0.027,0.012)	0.9613
(5.5,-10.0)	30	(1.000,1,000)	0.000

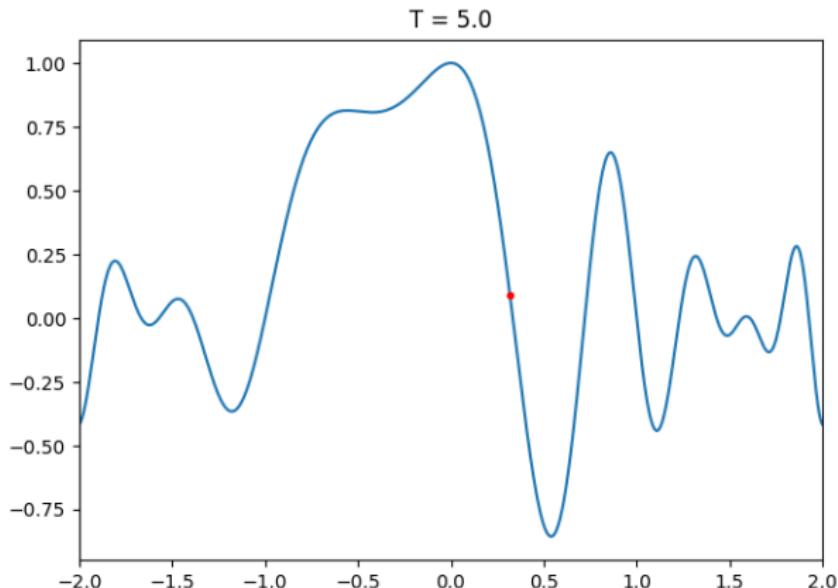
Minimization: Simulated Annealing



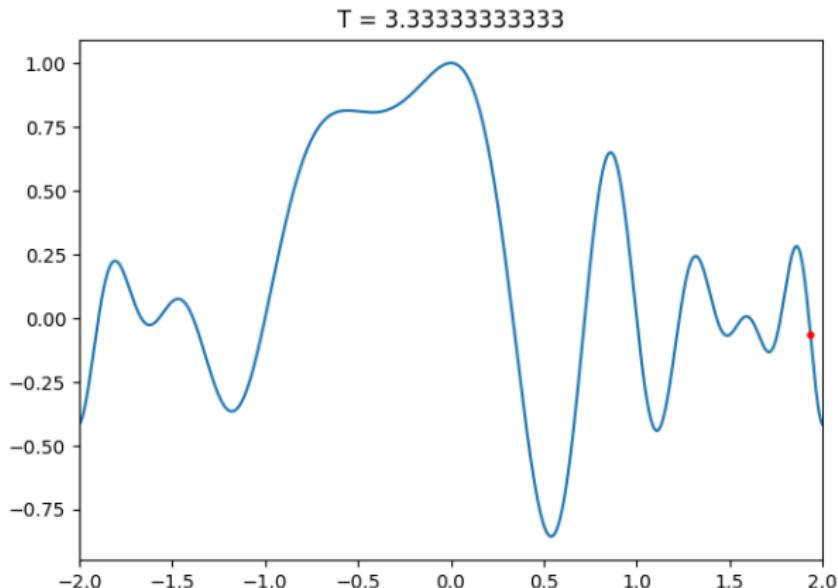
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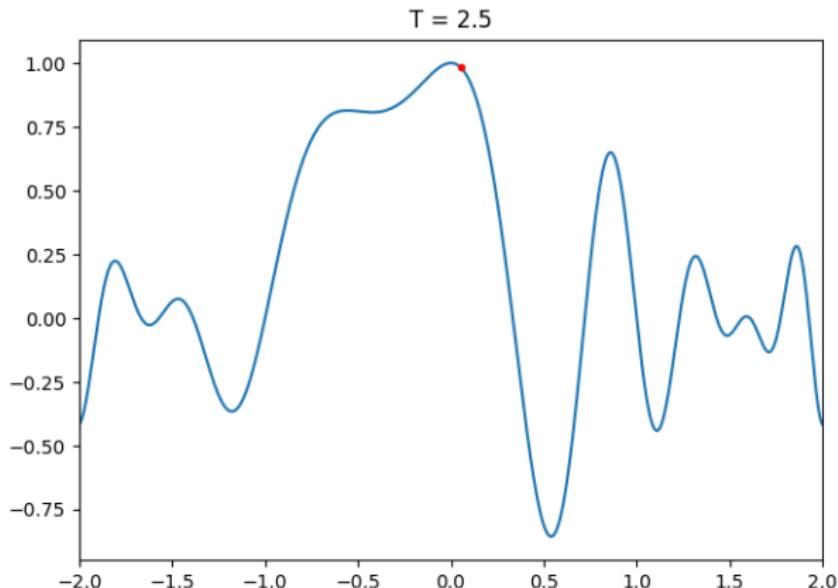
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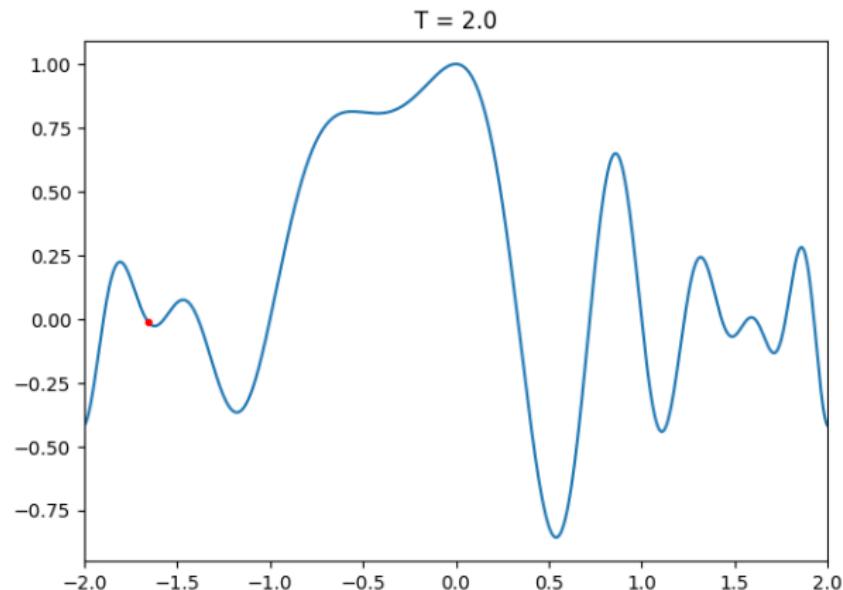
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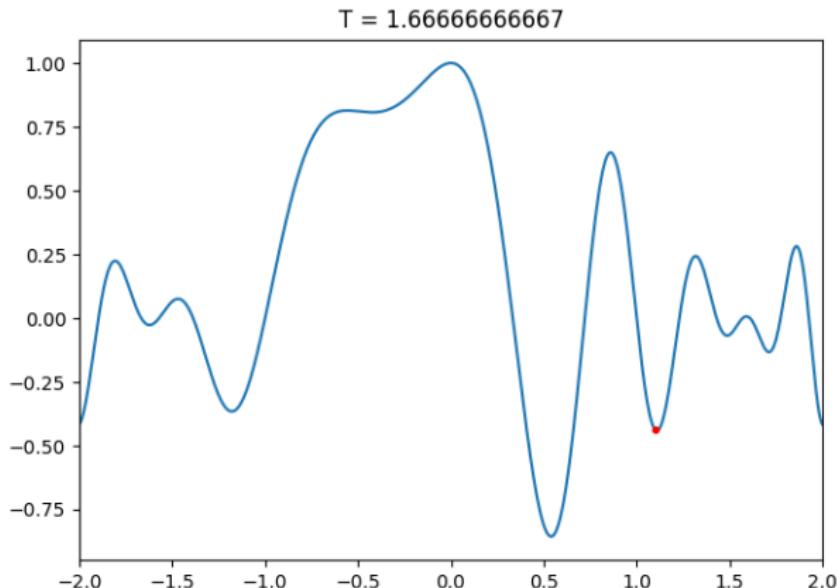
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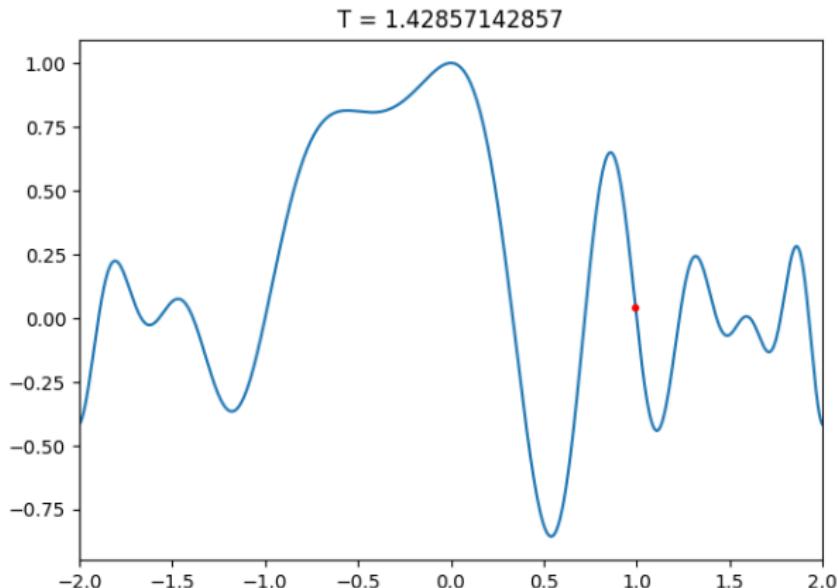
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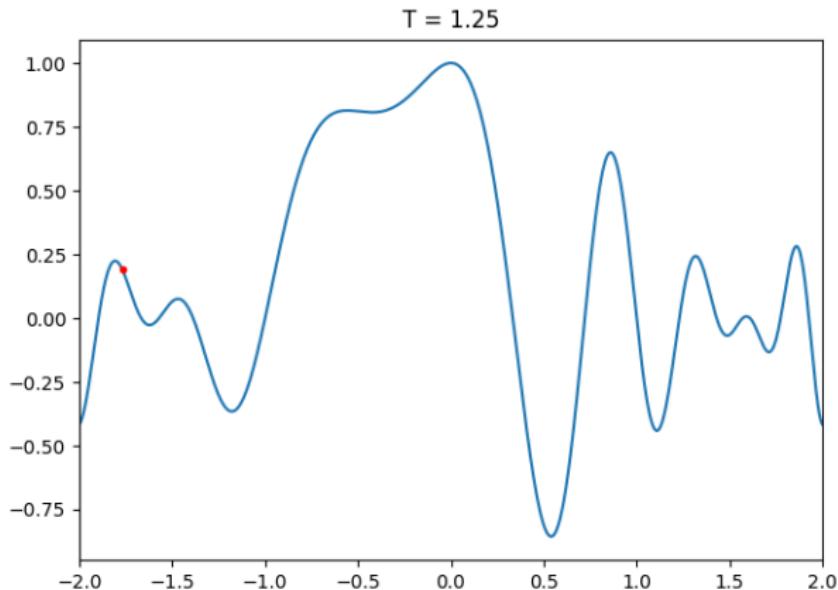
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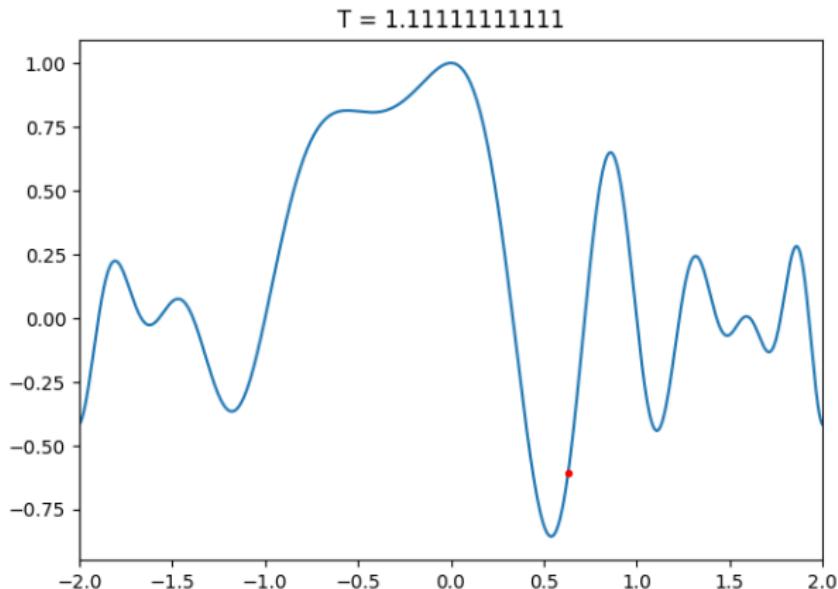
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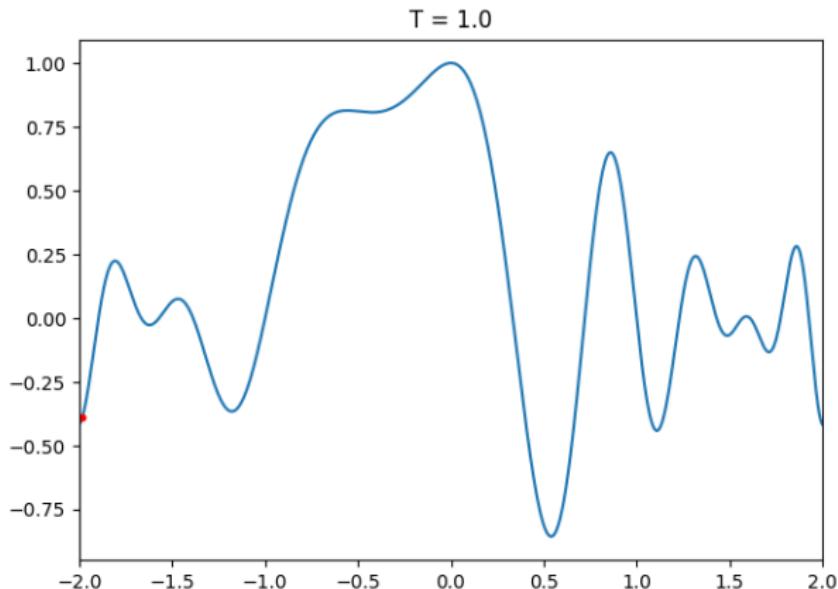
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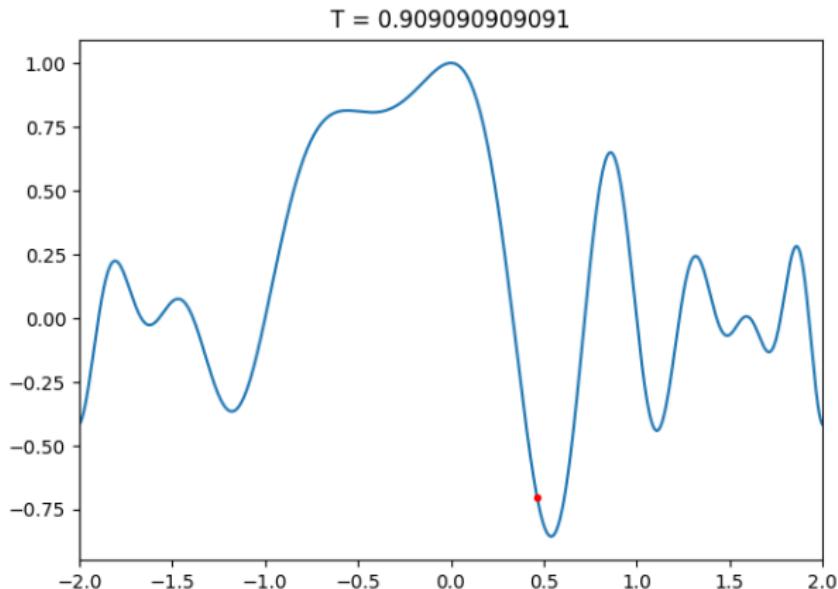
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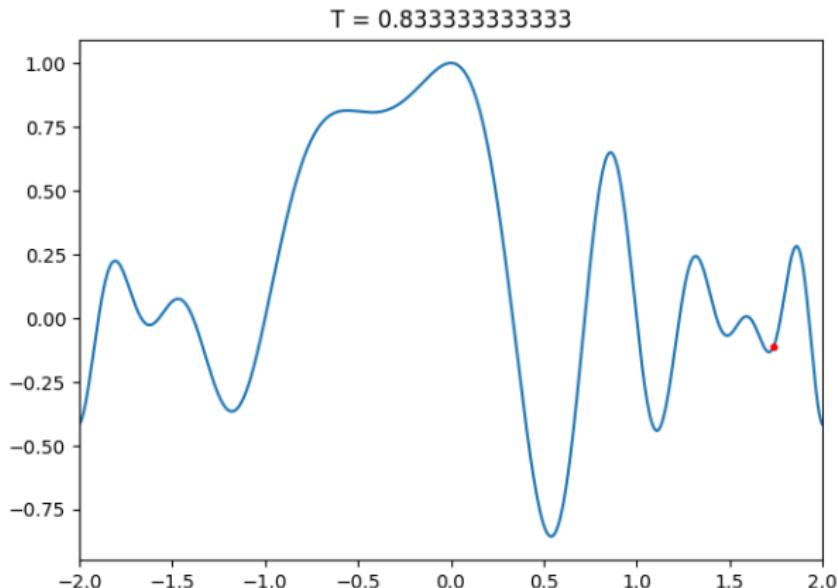
Minimization: Simulated Annealing



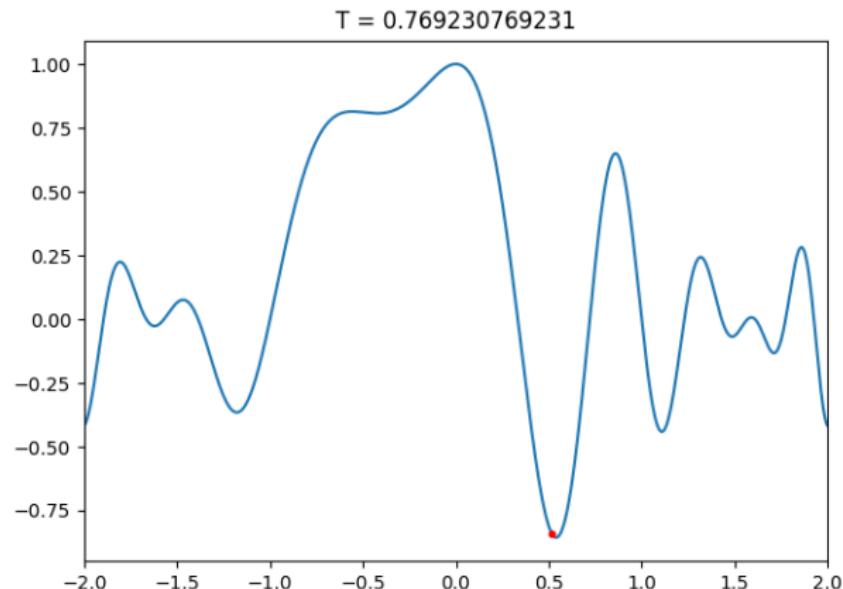
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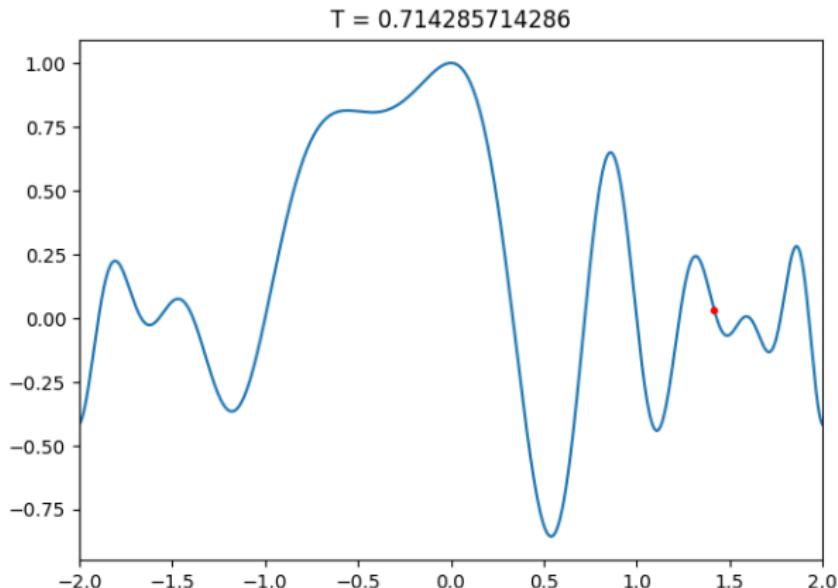
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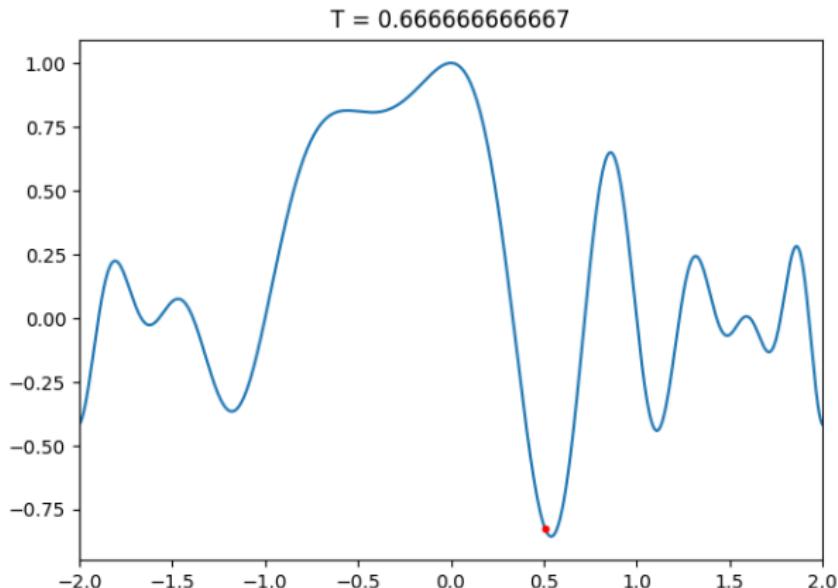
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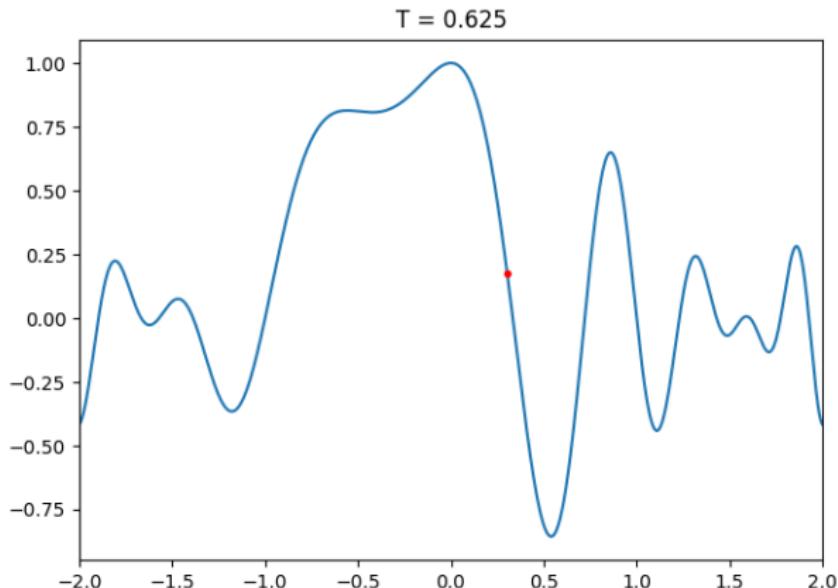
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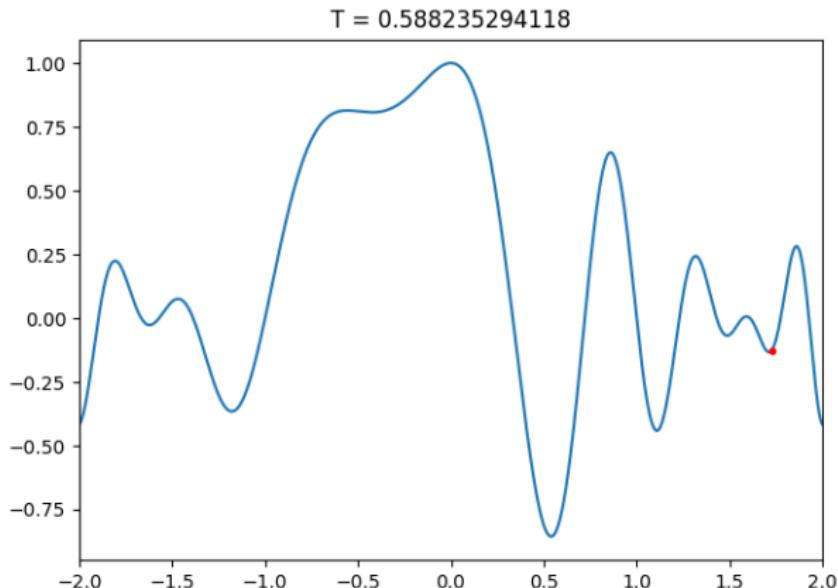
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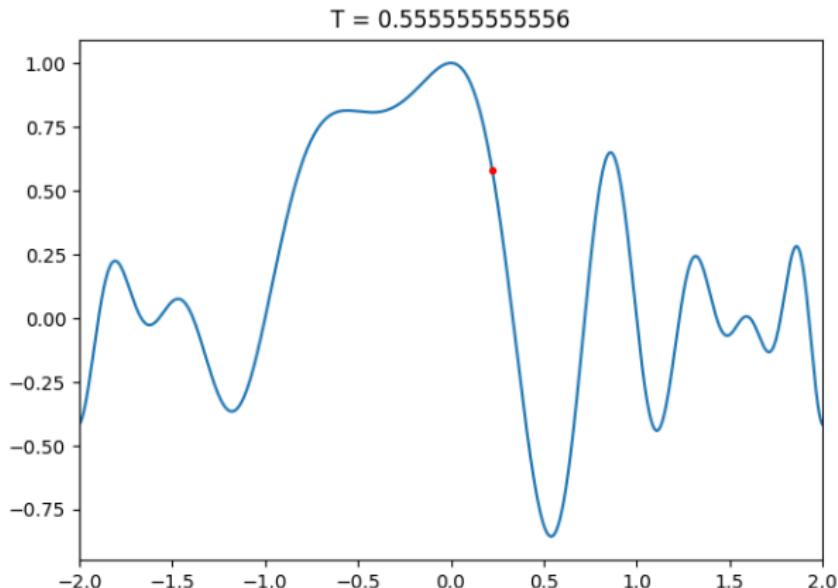
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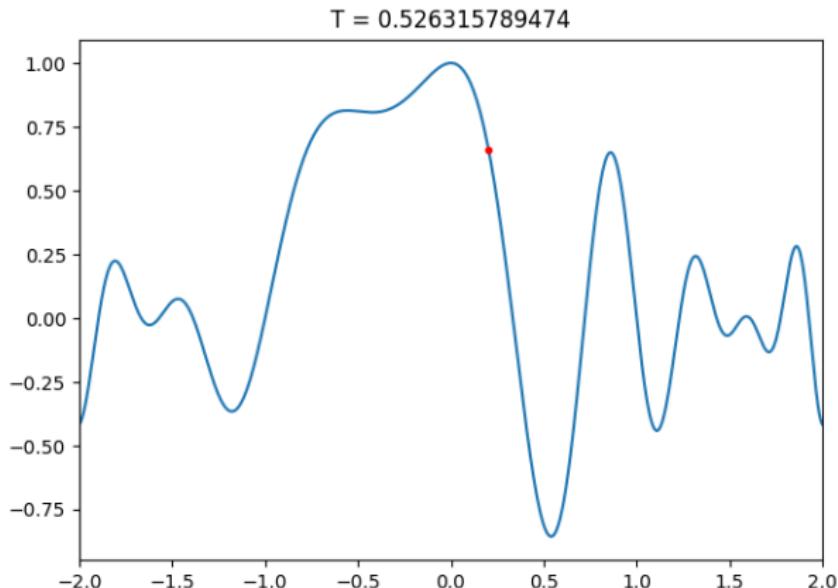
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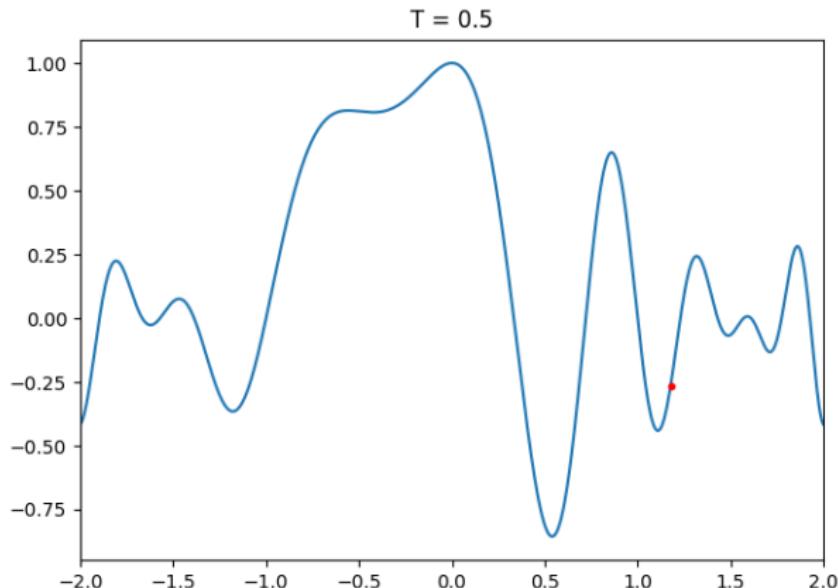
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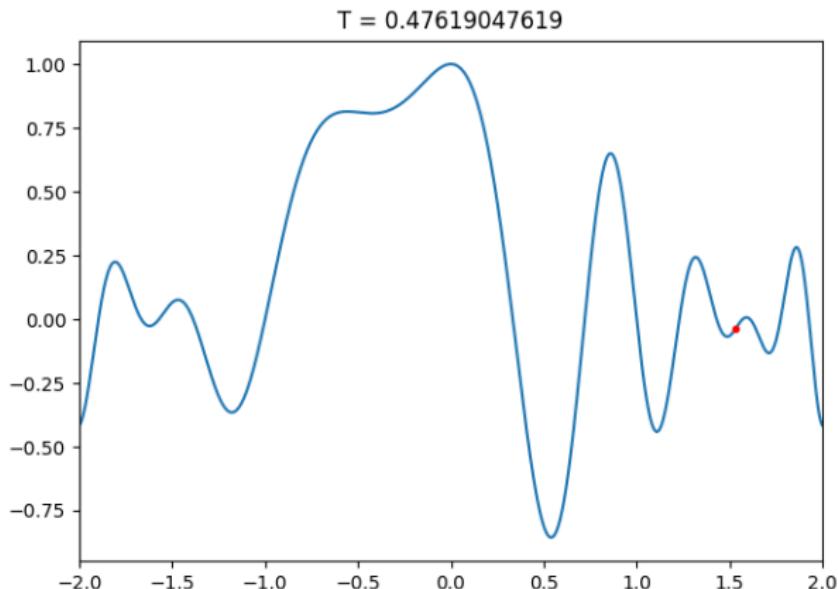
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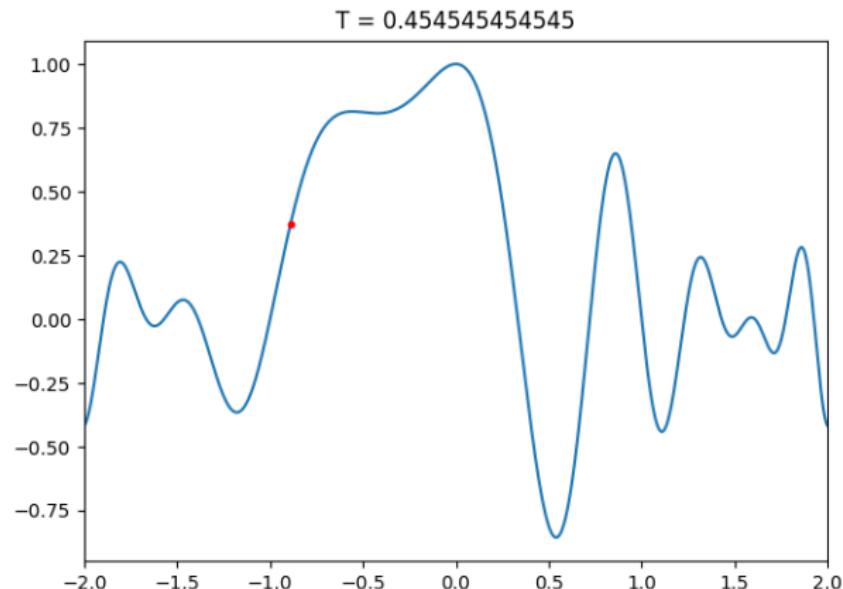
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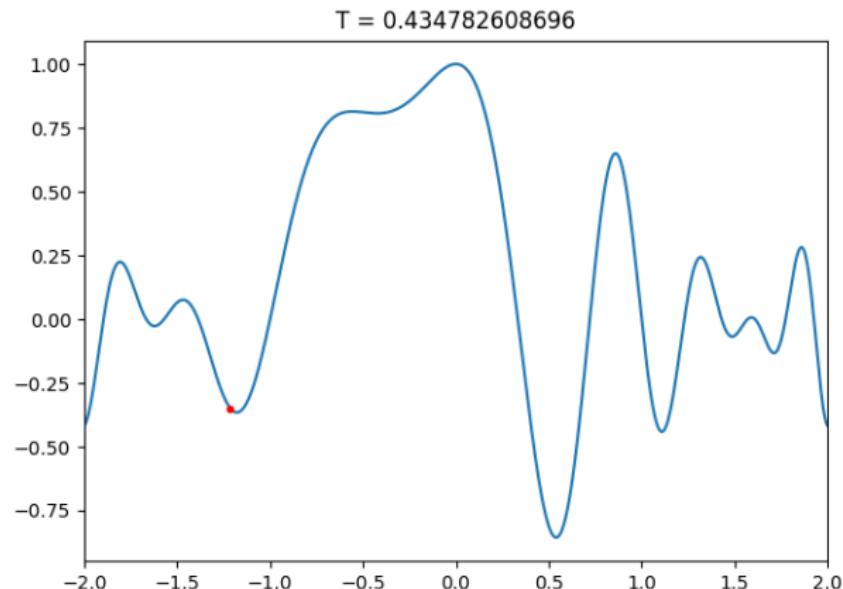
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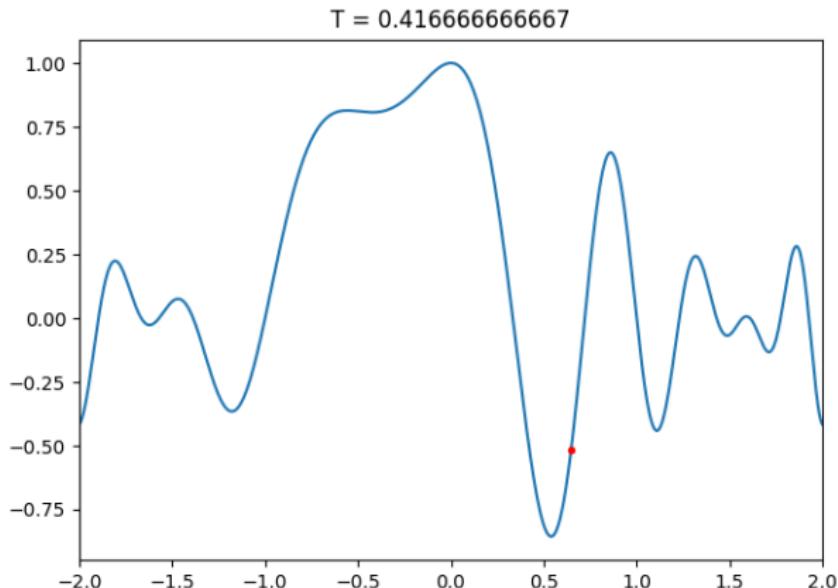
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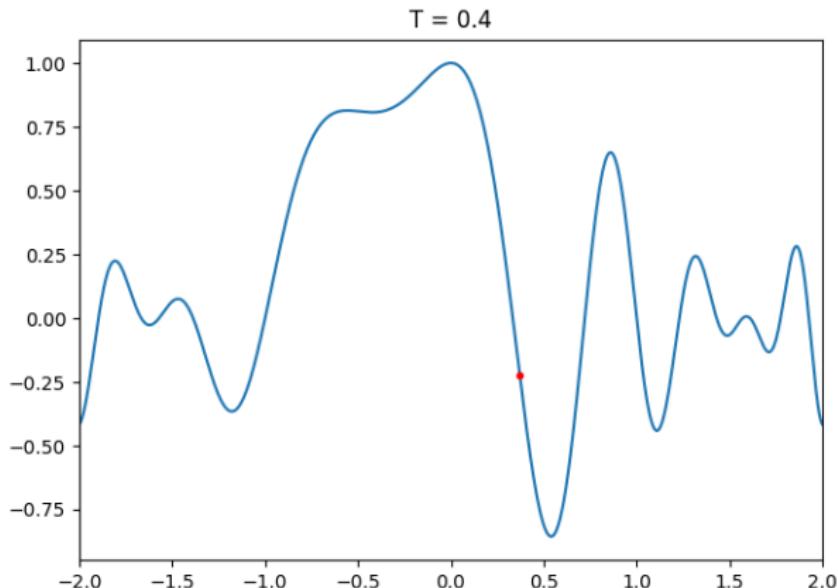
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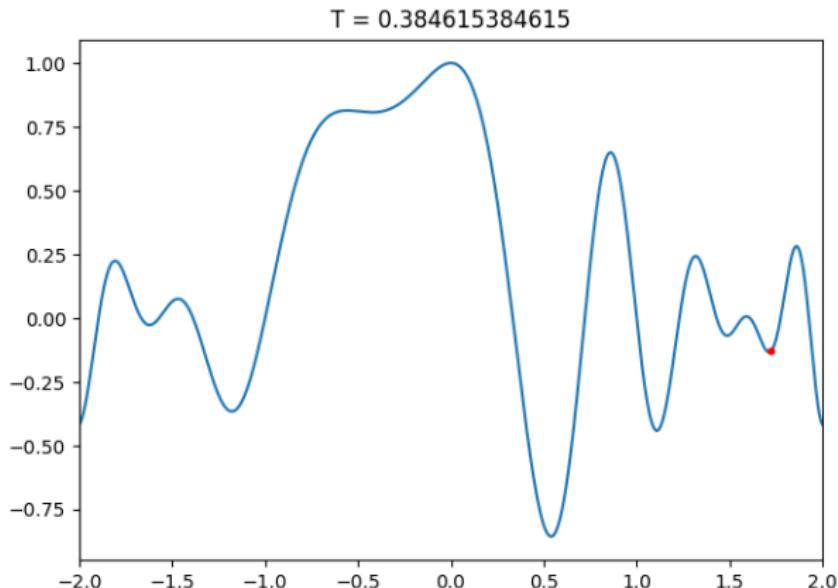
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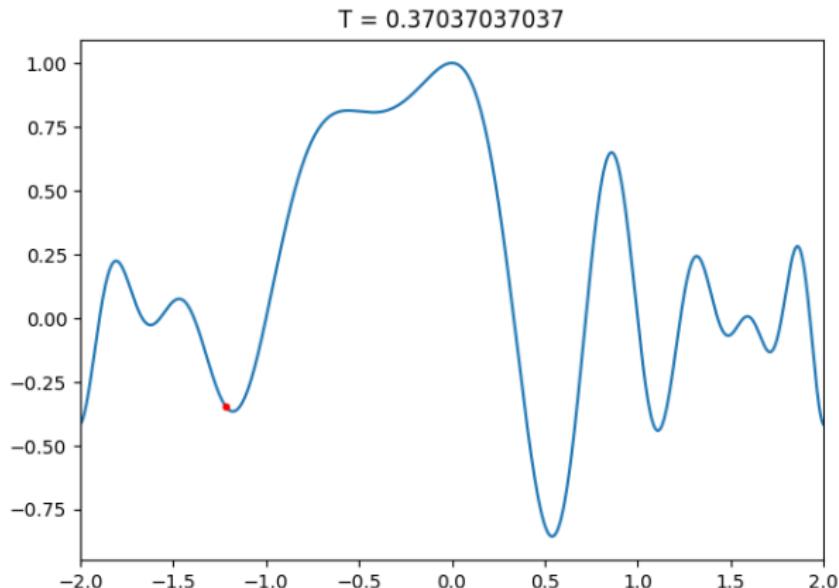
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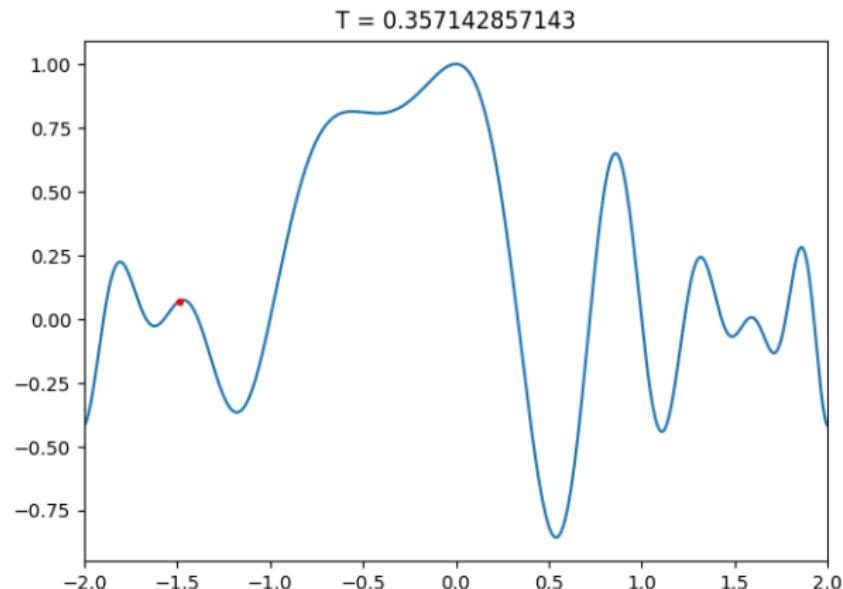
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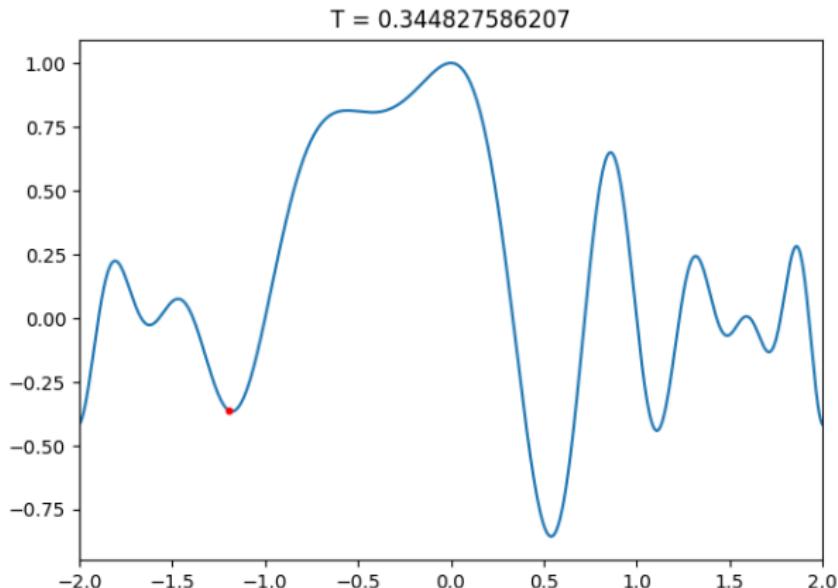
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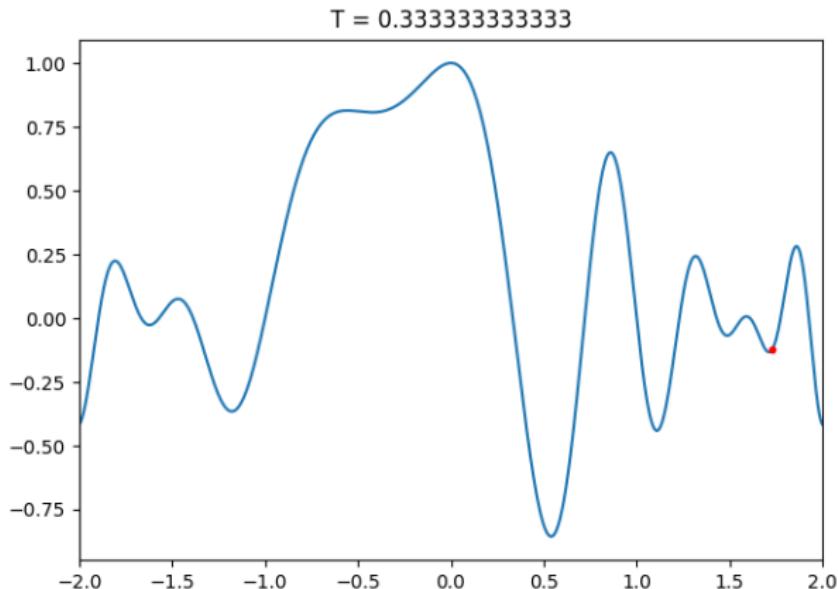
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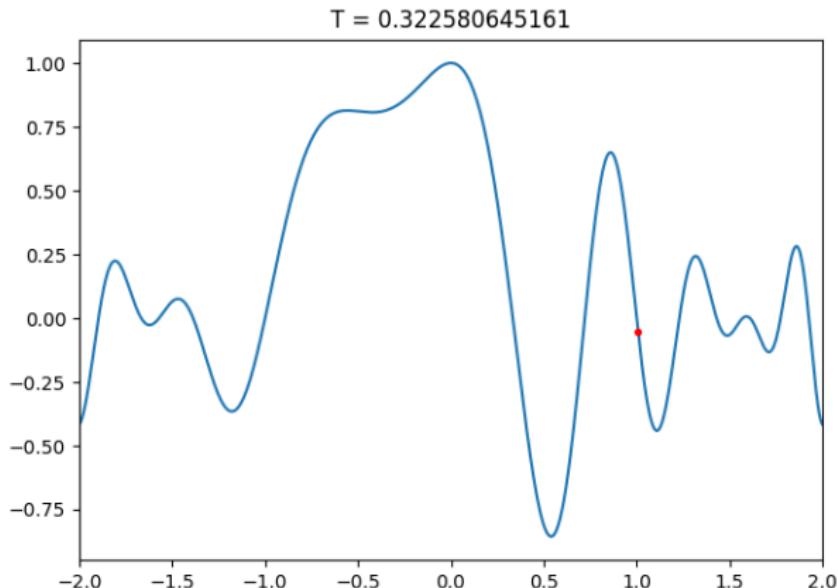
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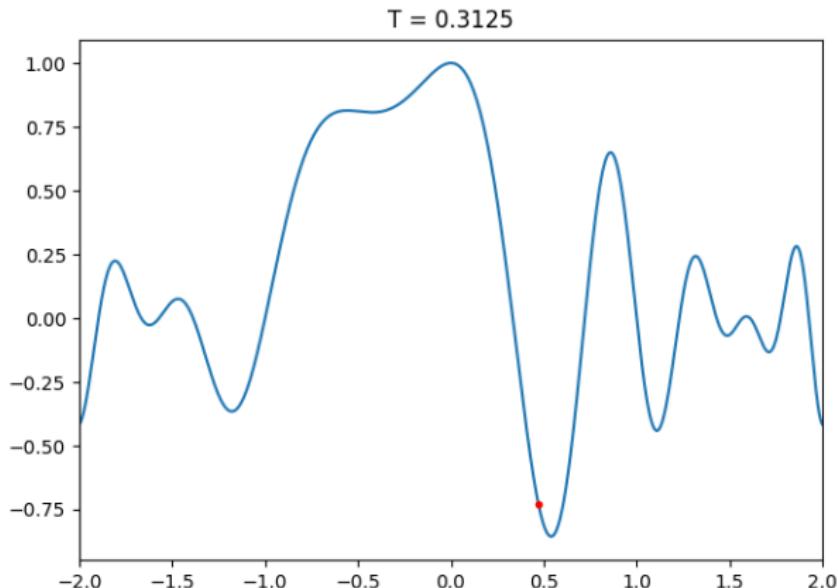
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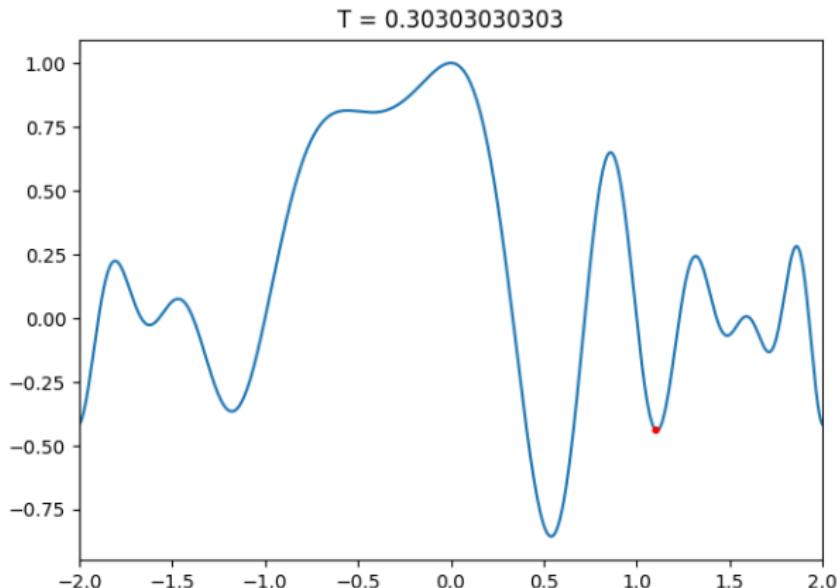
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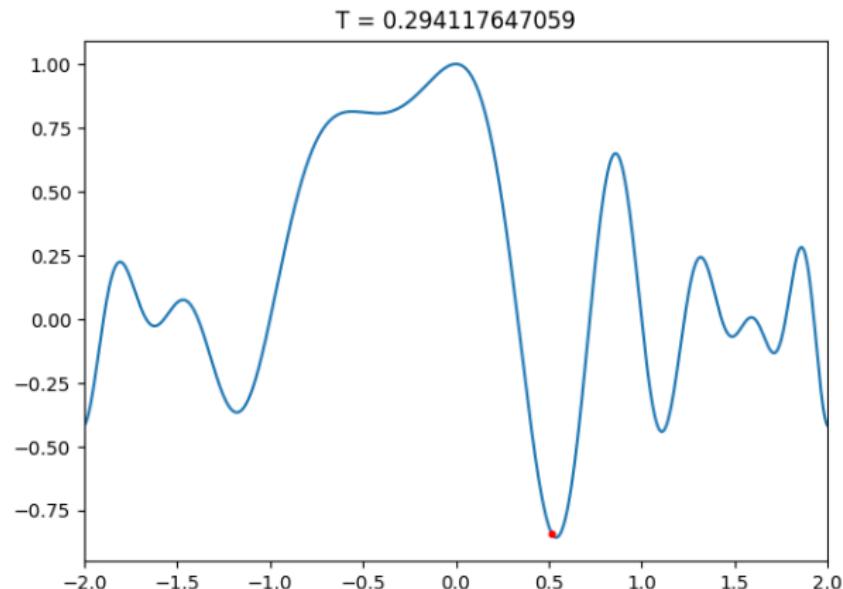
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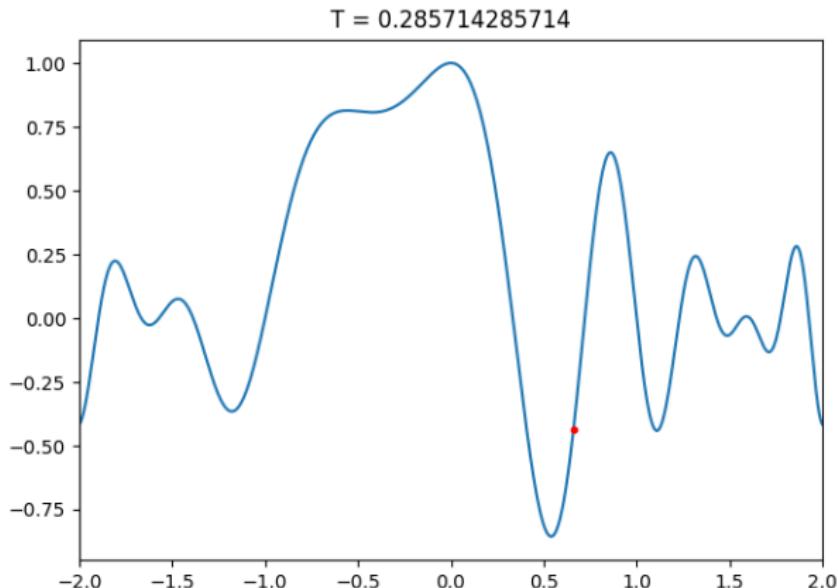
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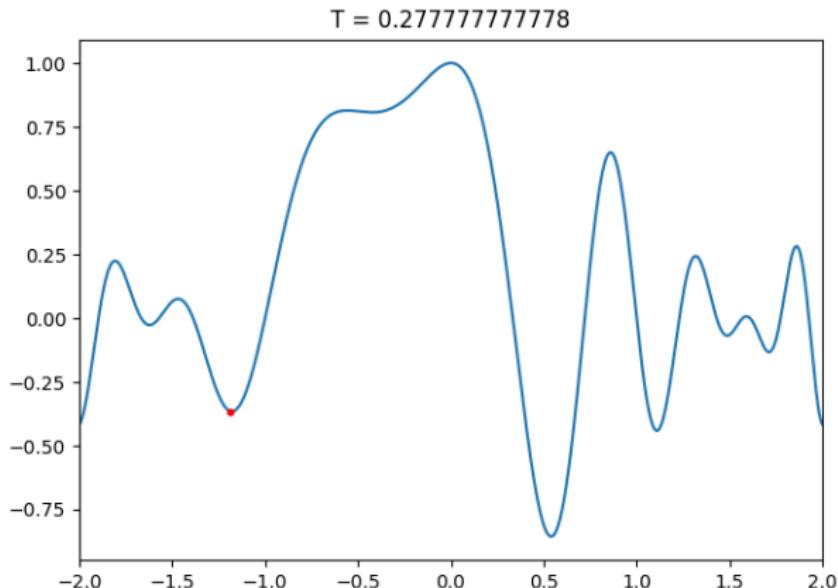
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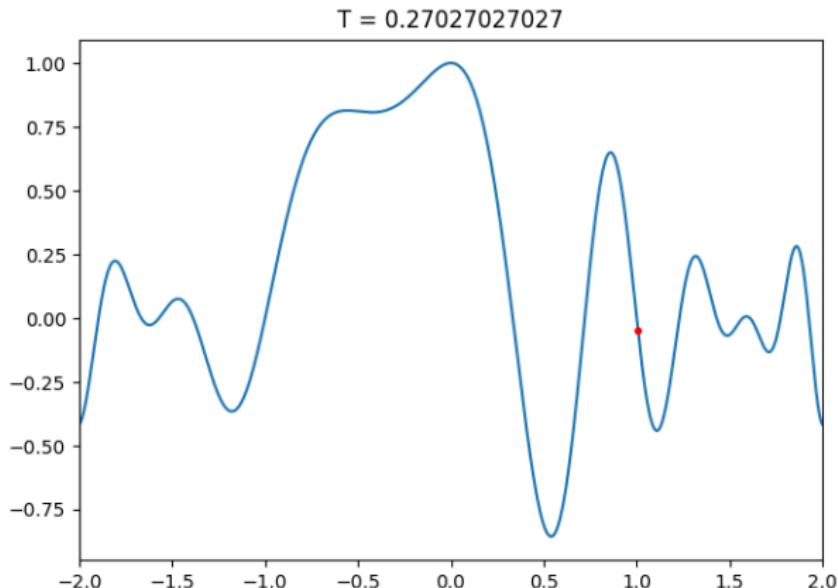
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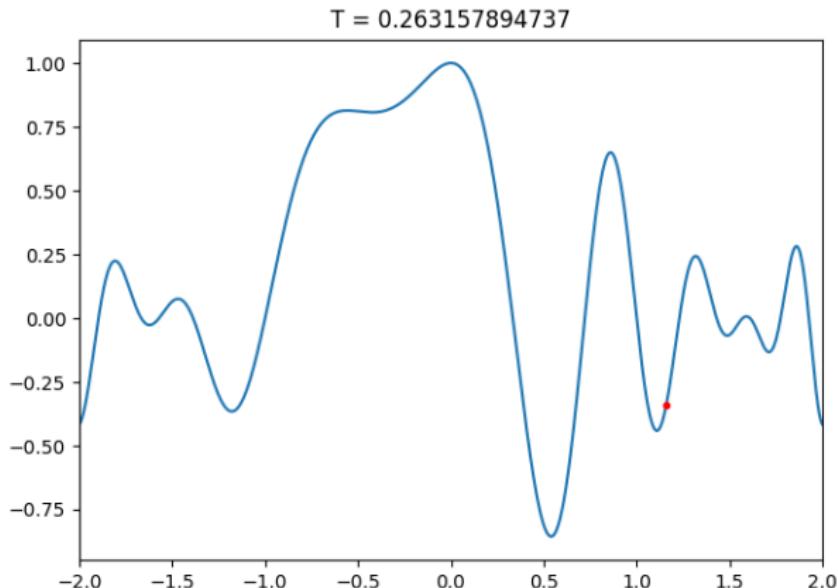
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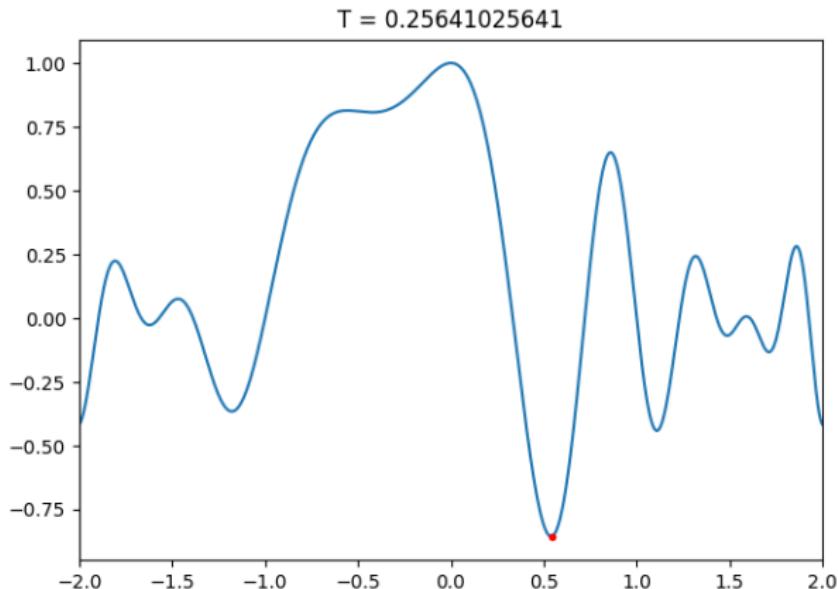
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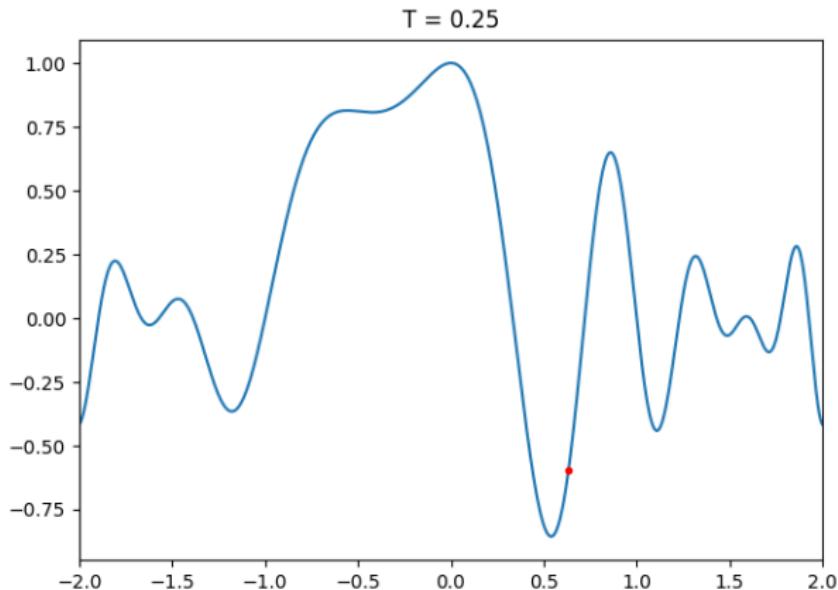
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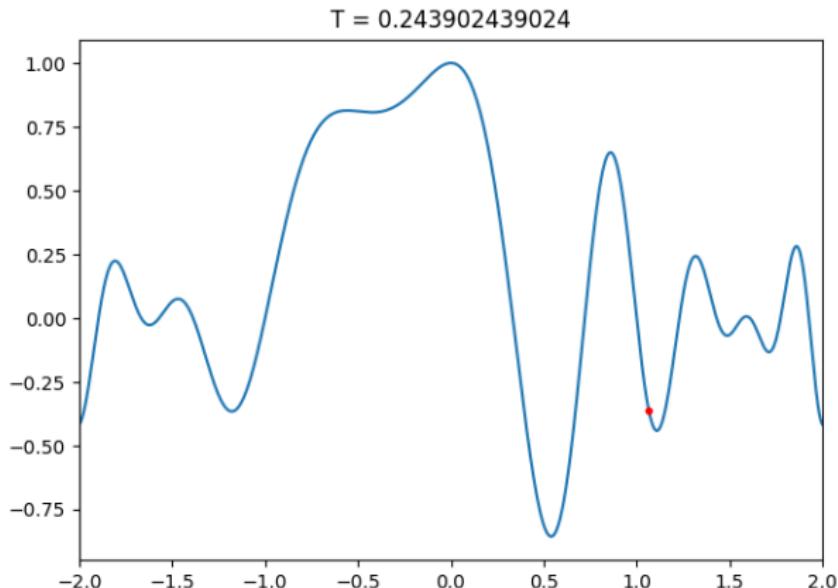
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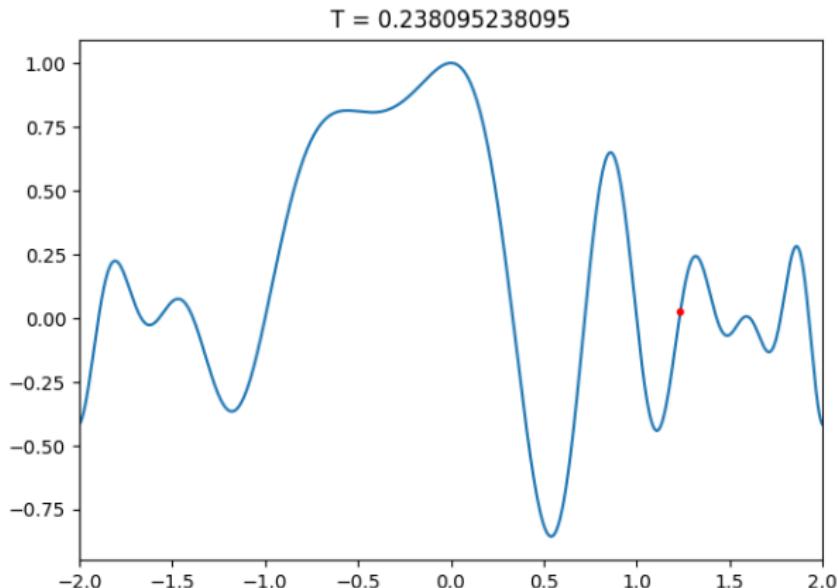
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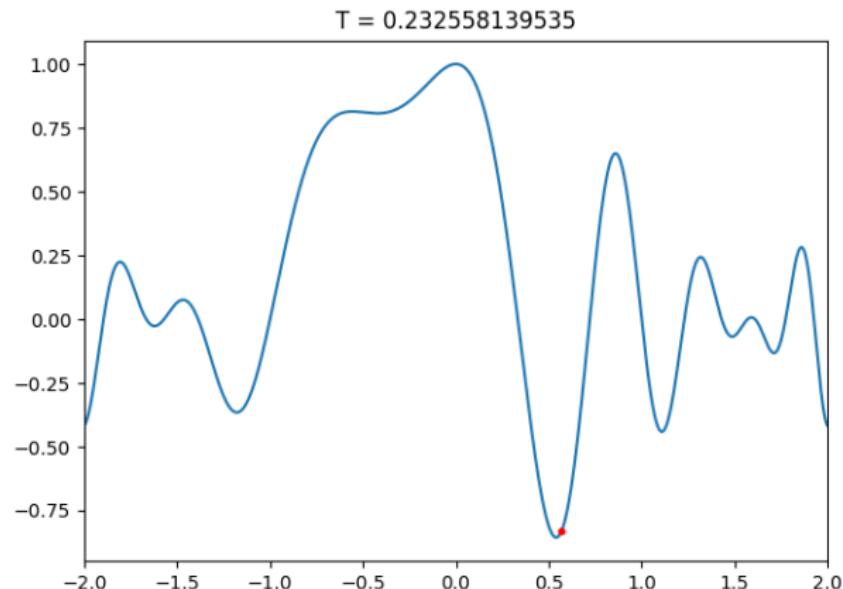
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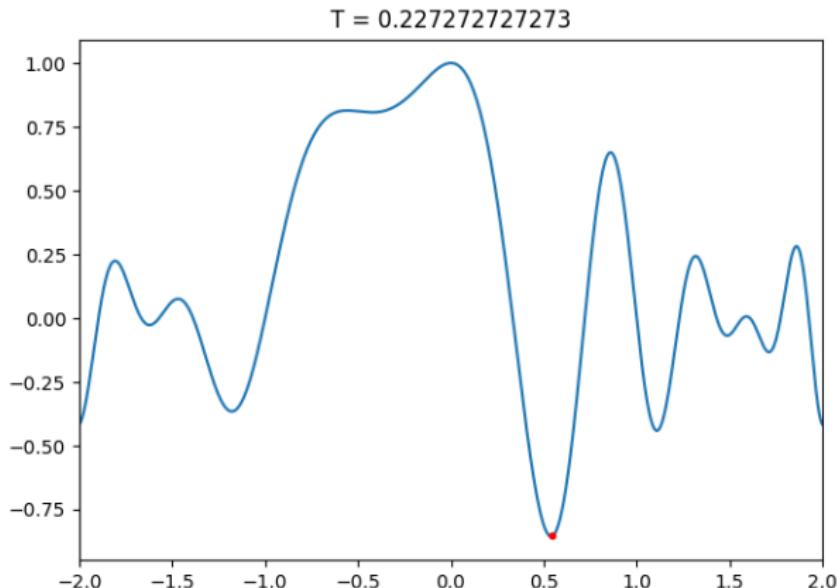
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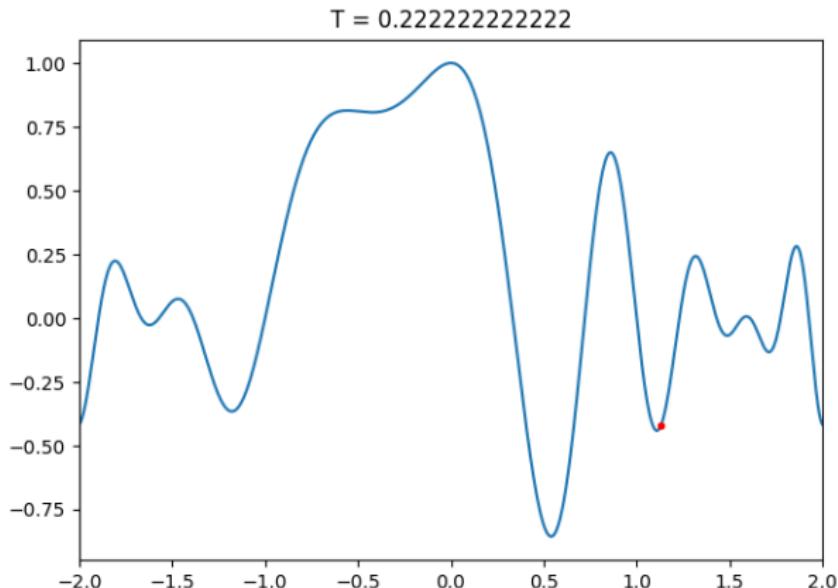
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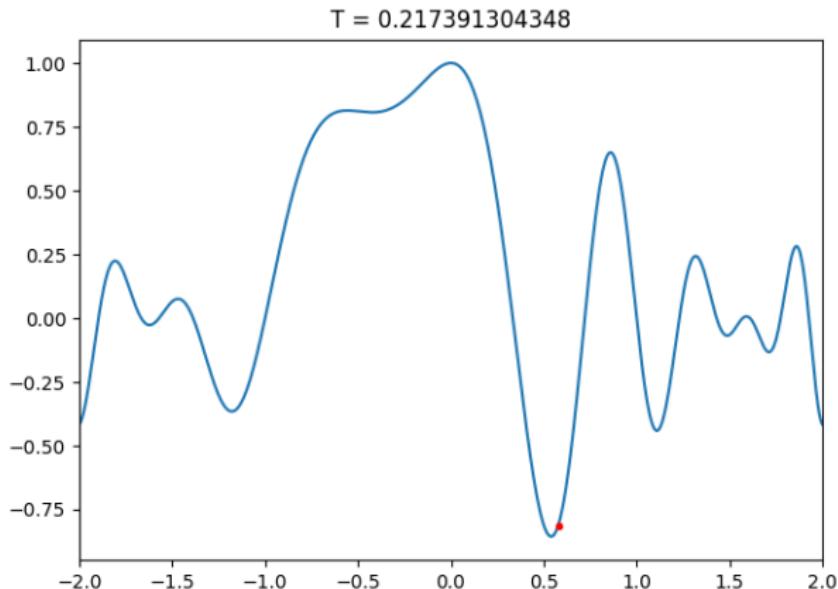
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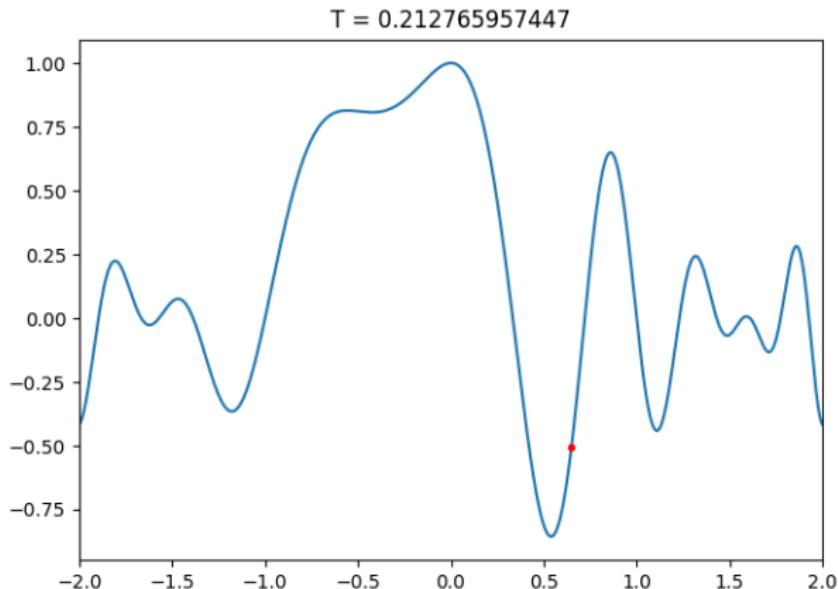
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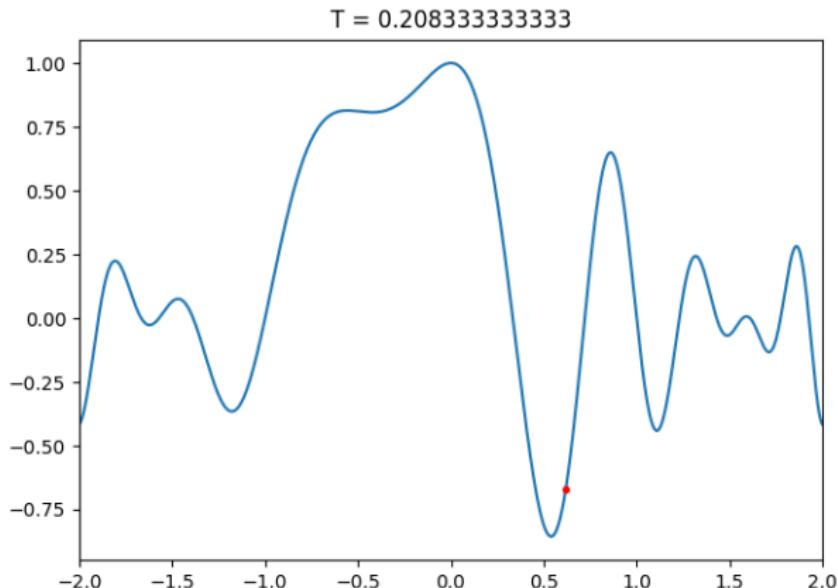
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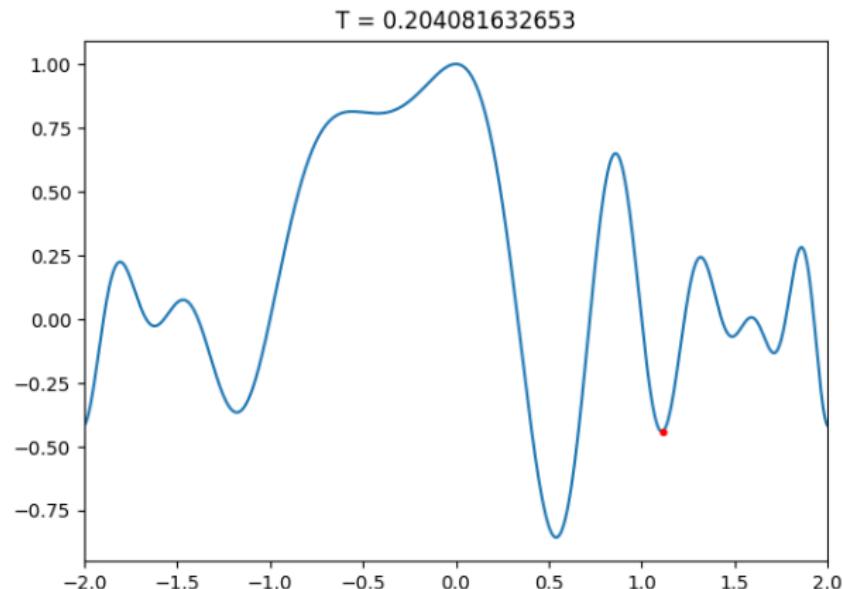
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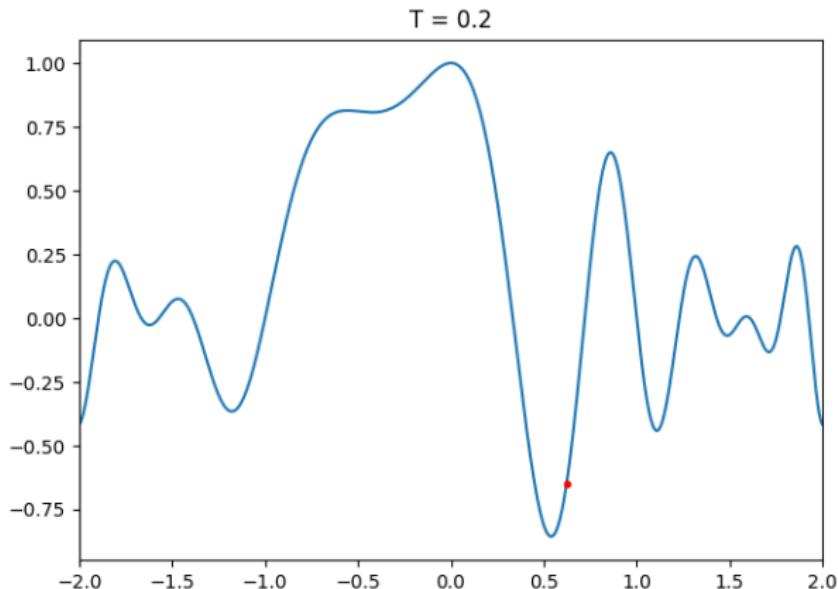
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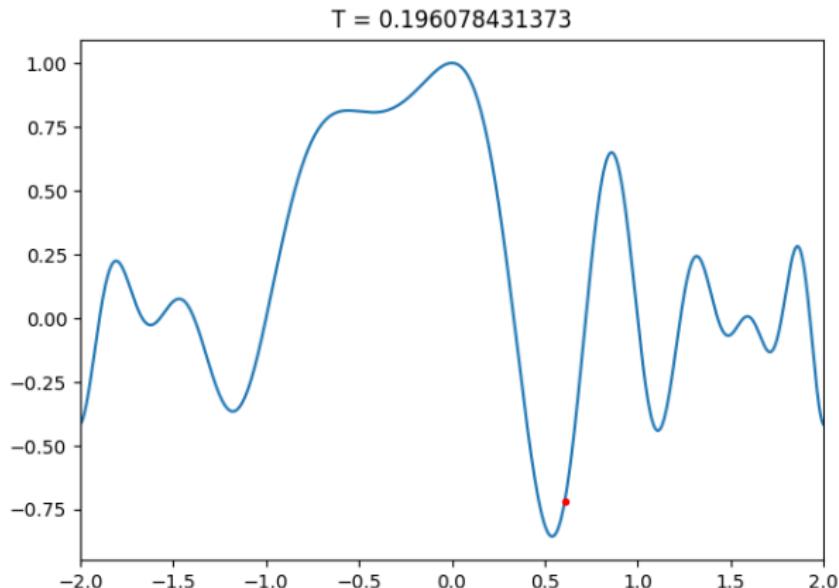
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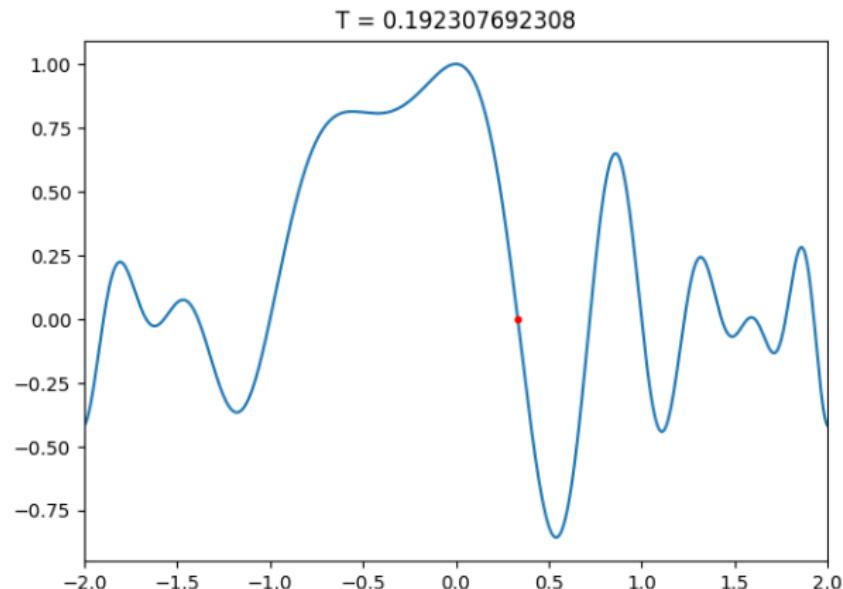
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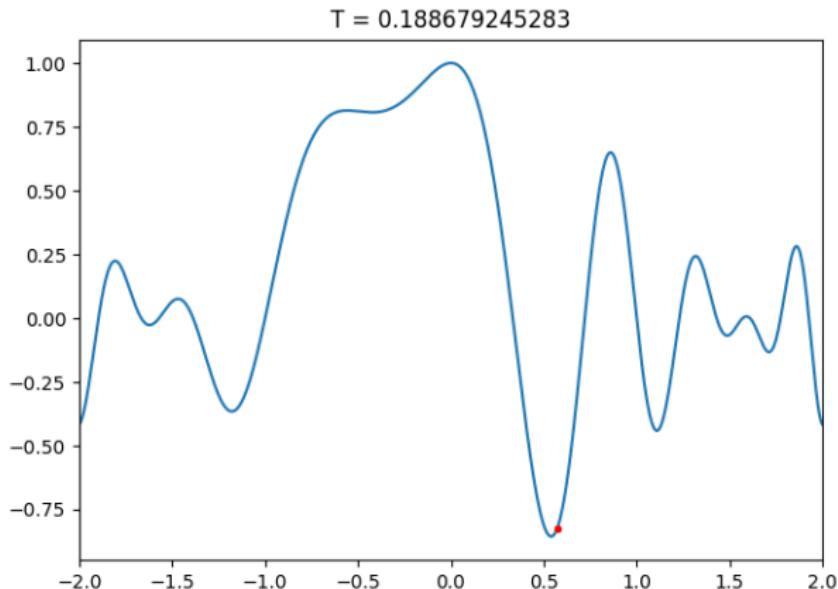
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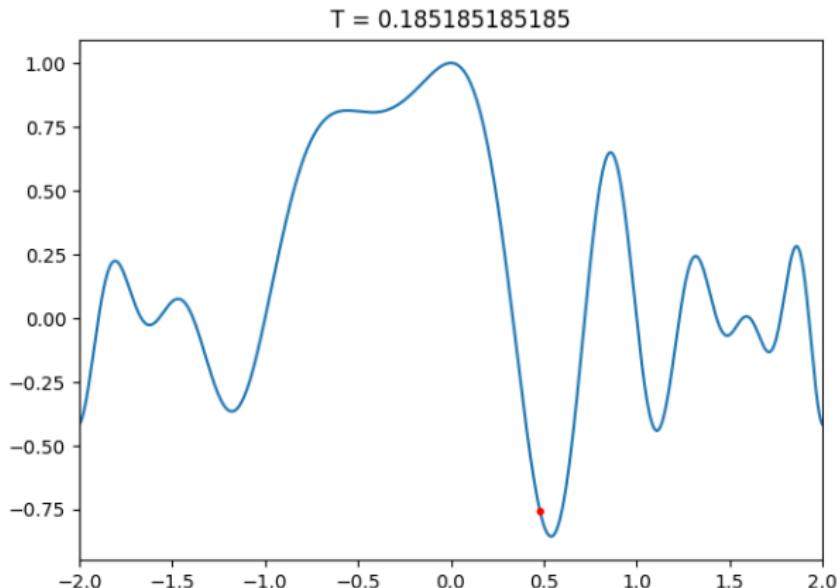
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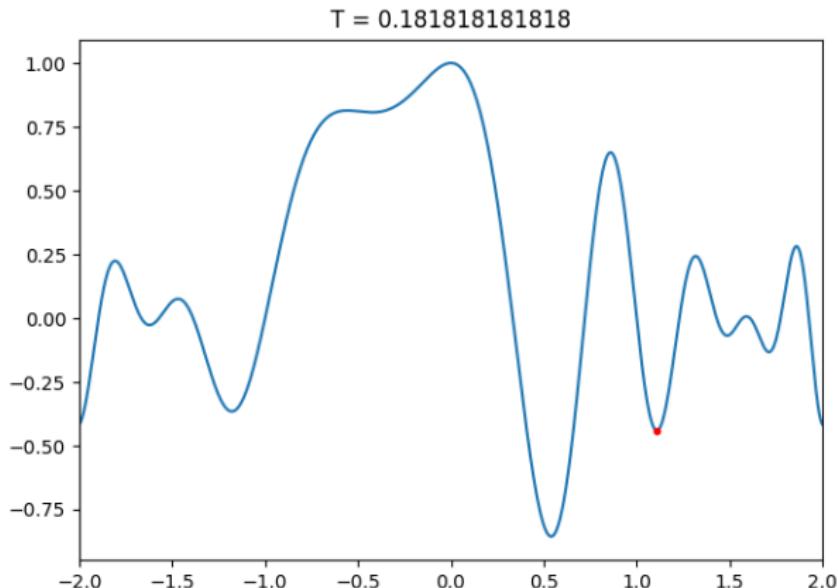
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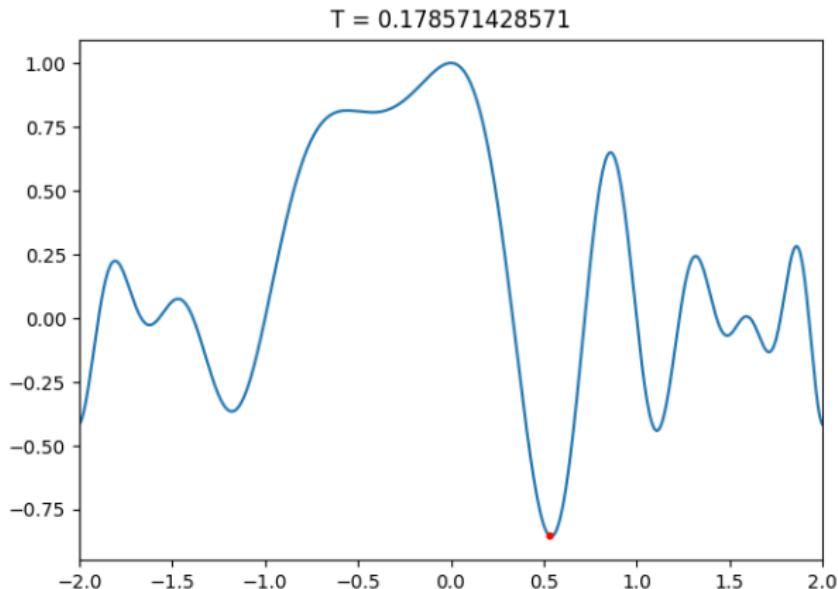
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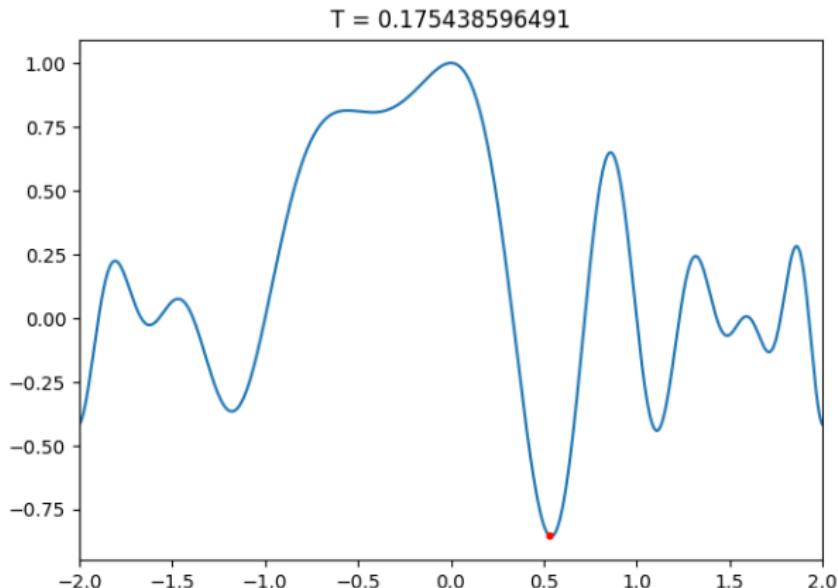
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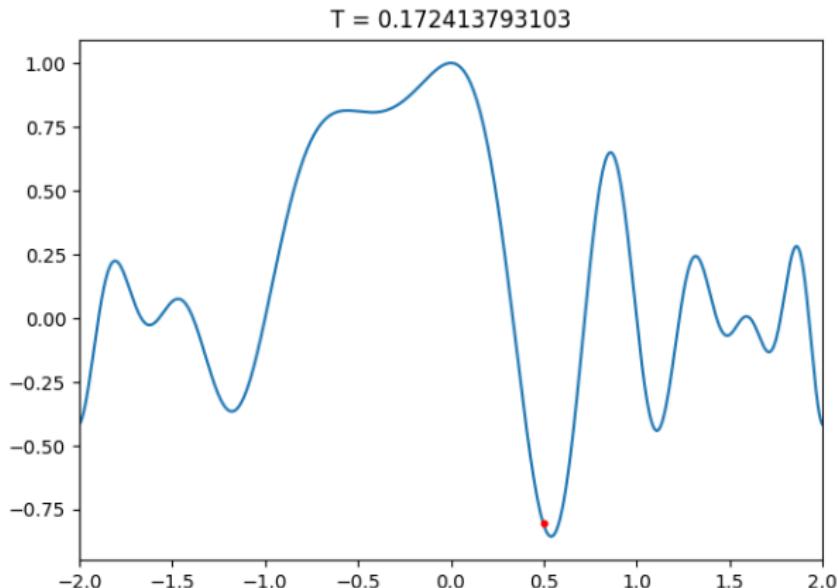
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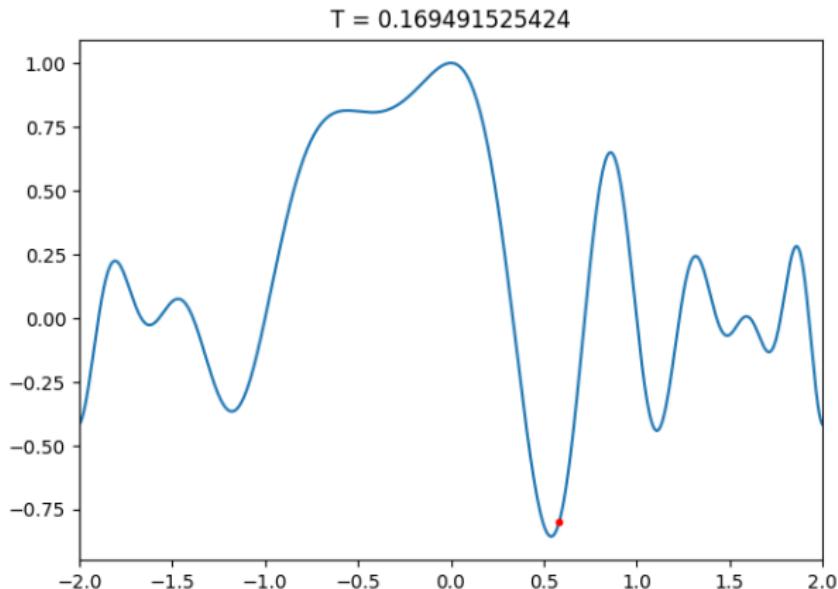
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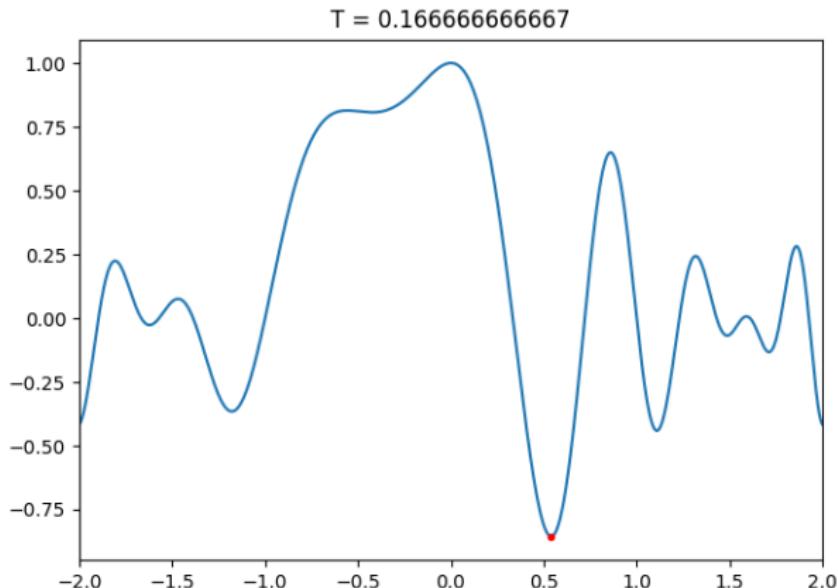
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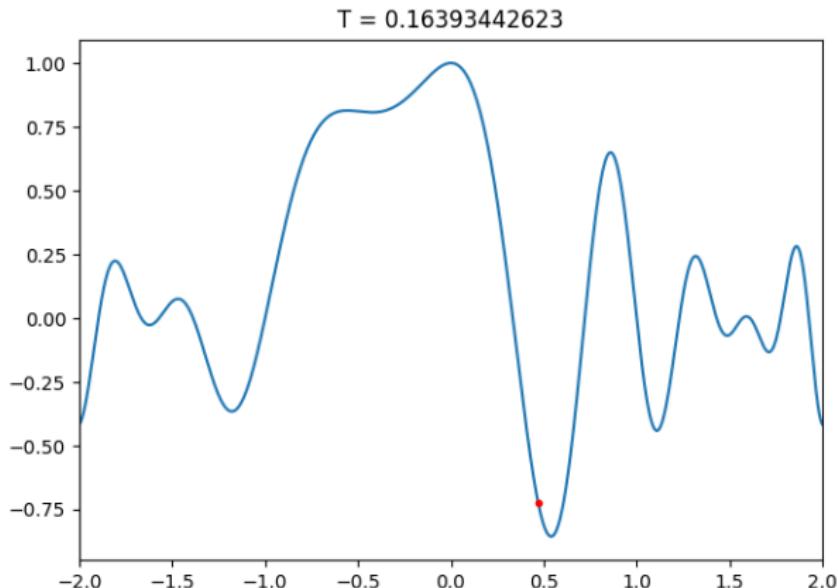
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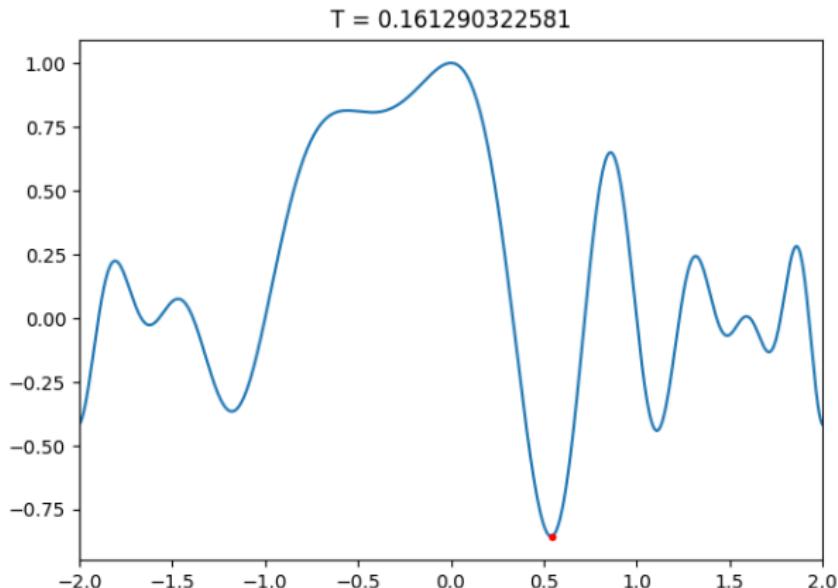
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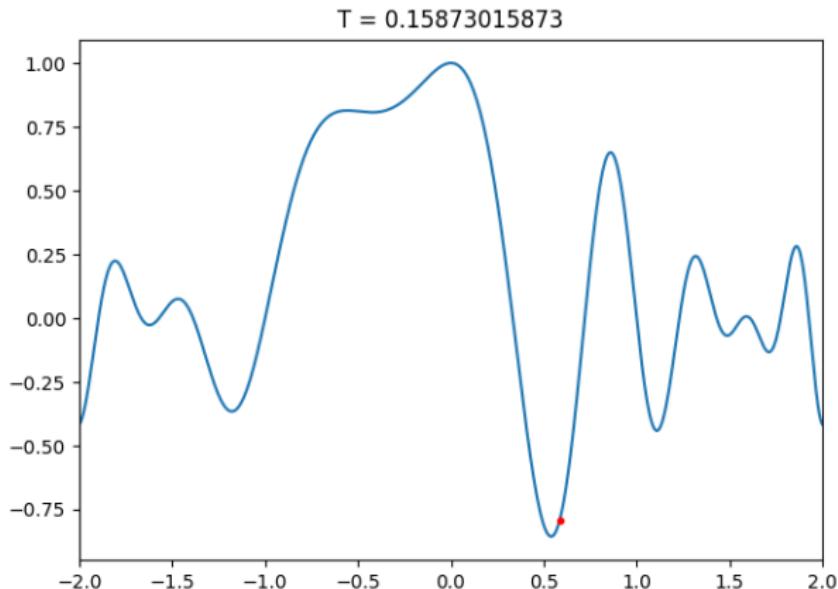
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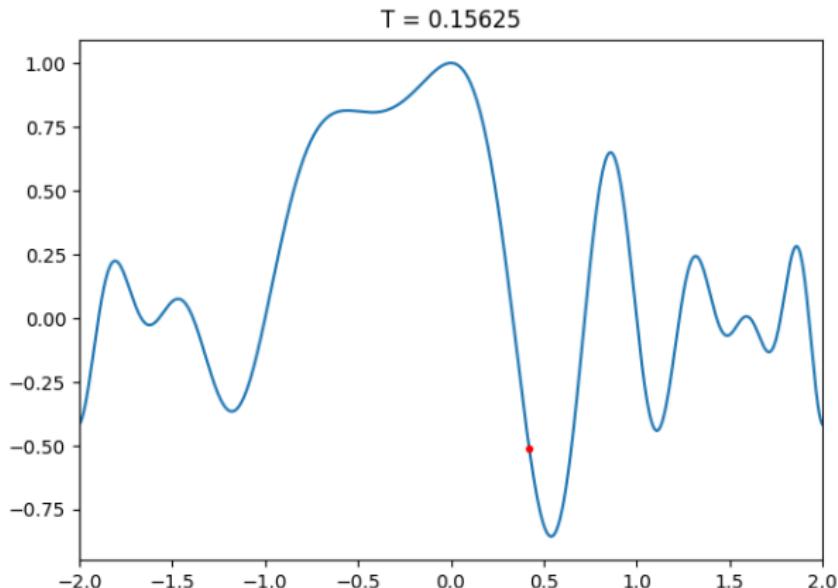
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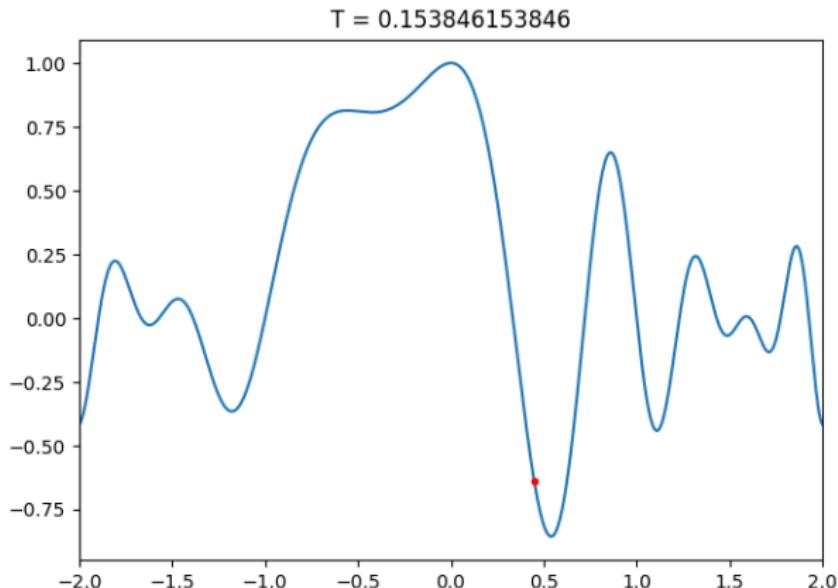
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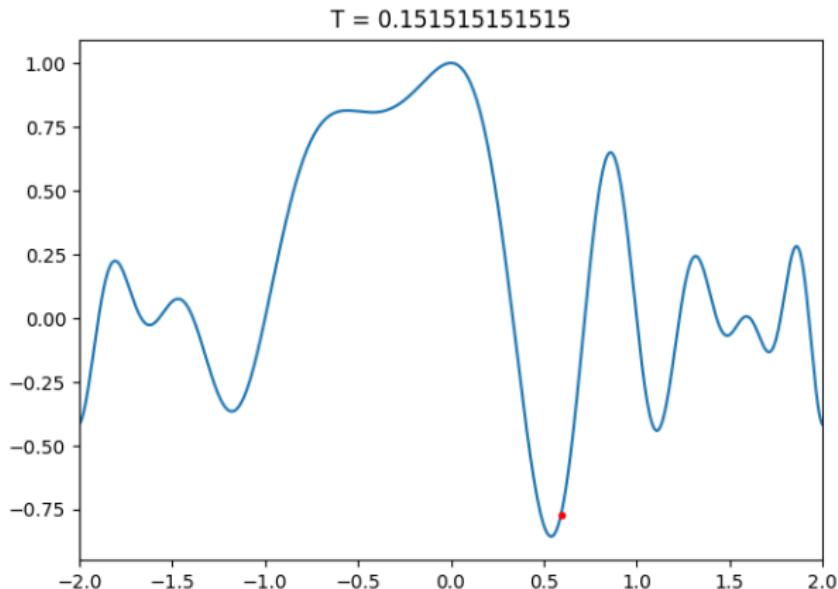
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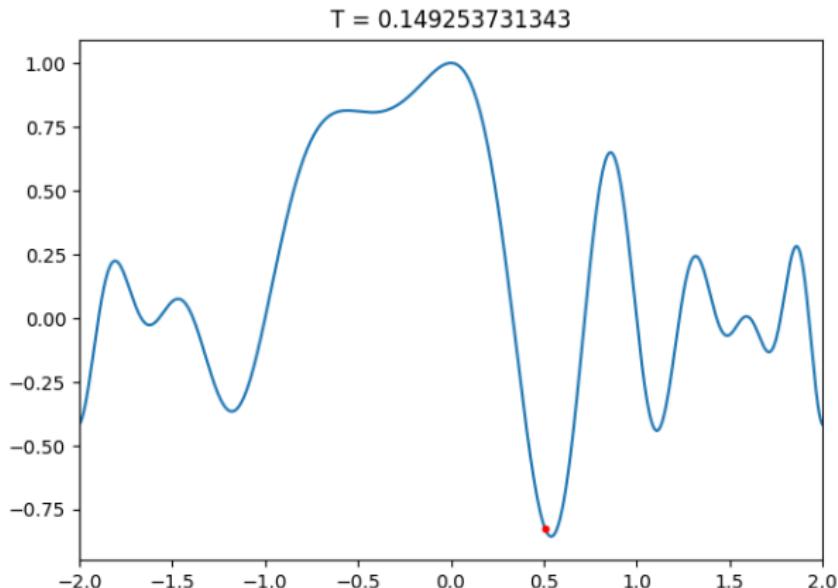
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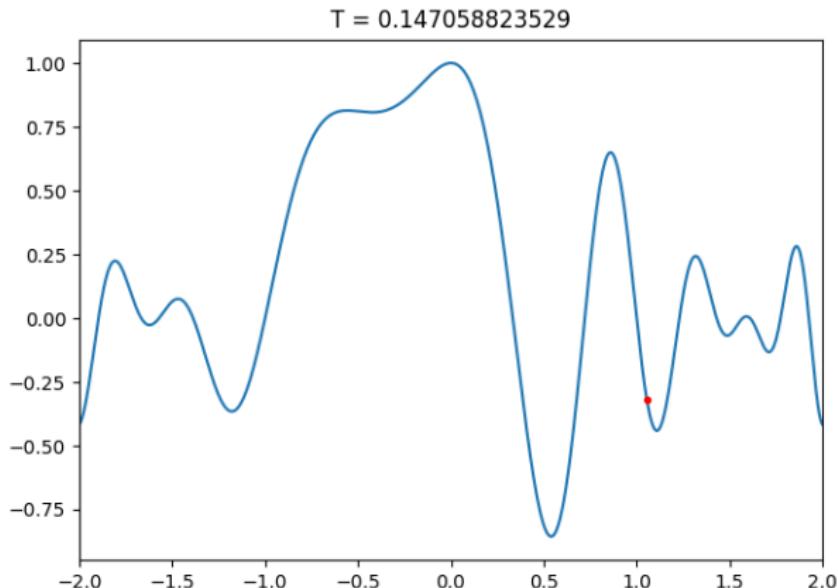
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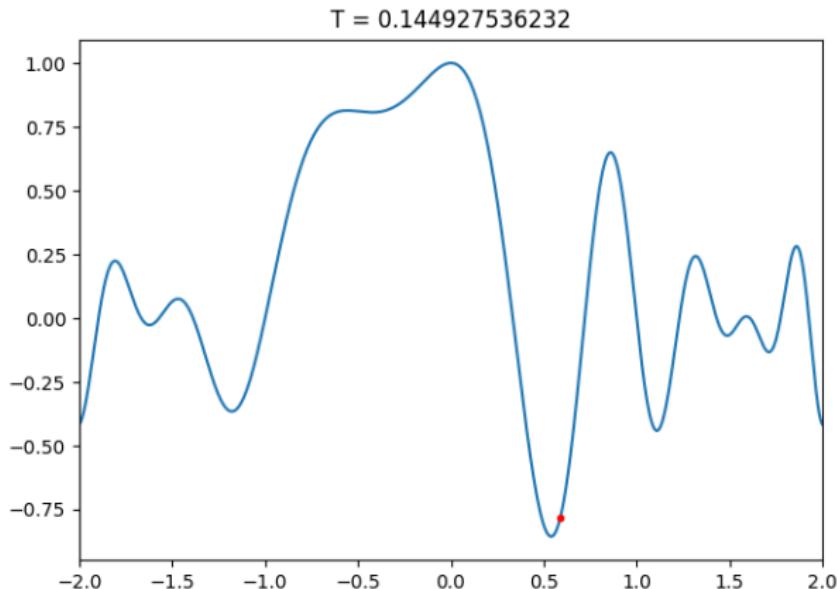
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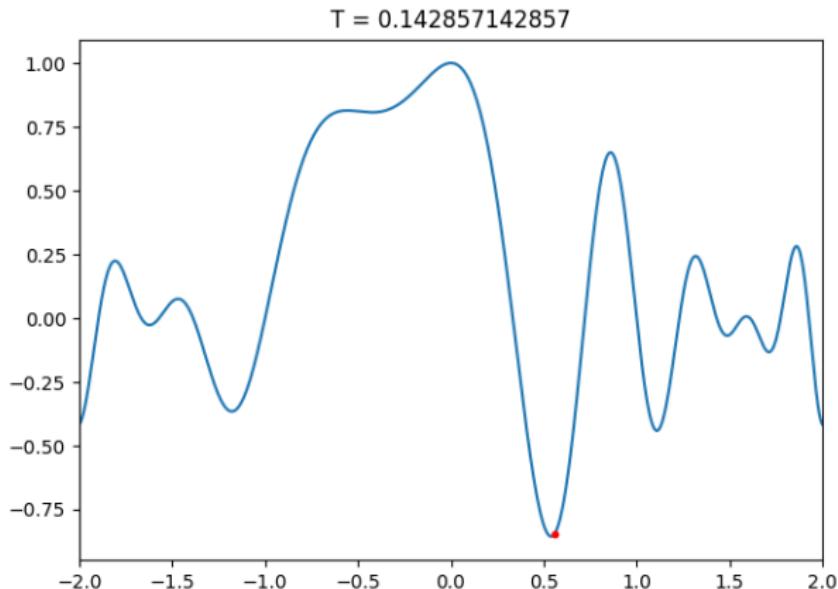
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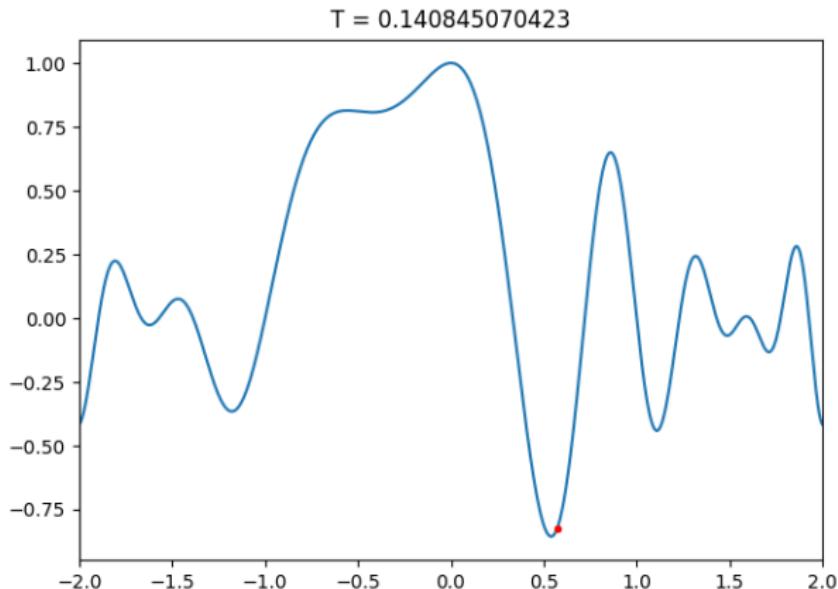
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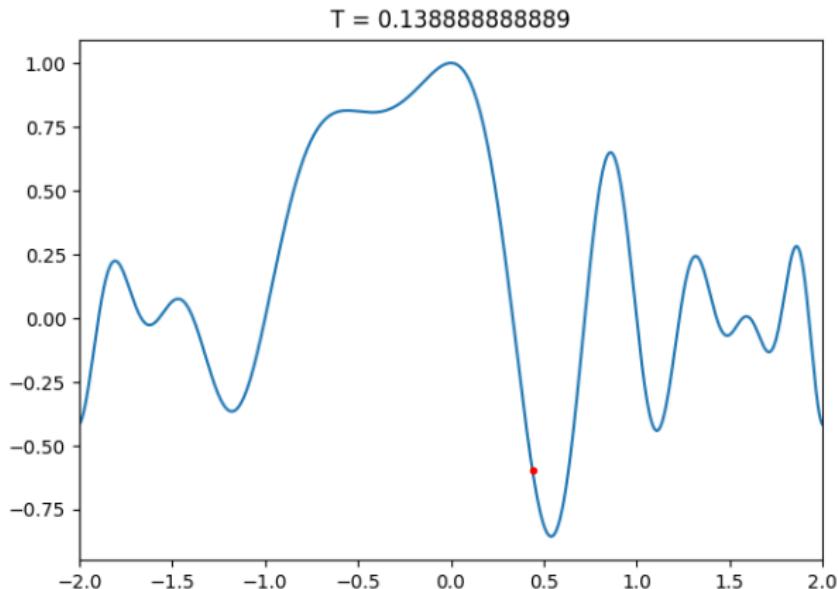
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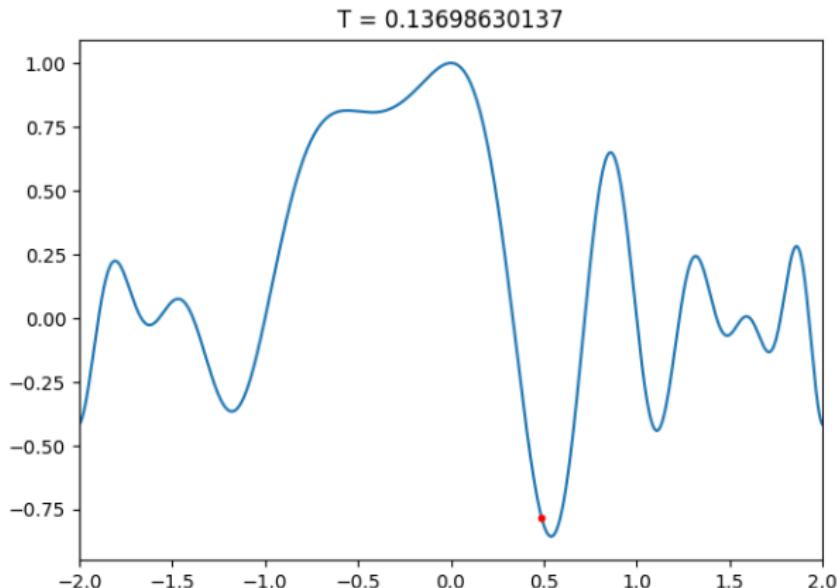
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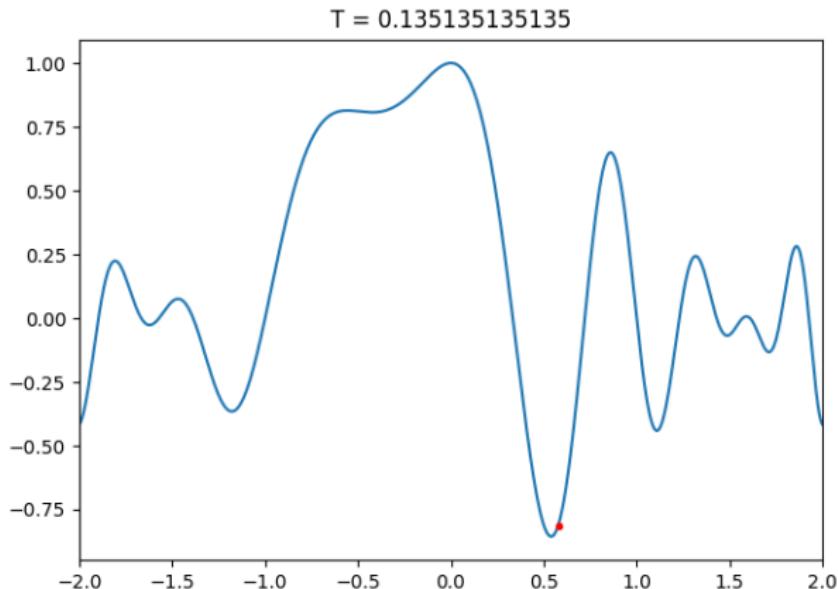
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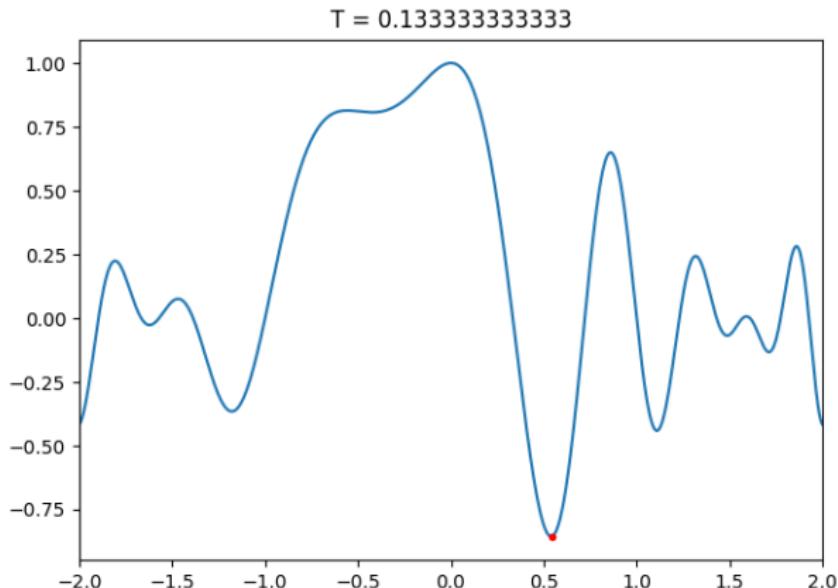
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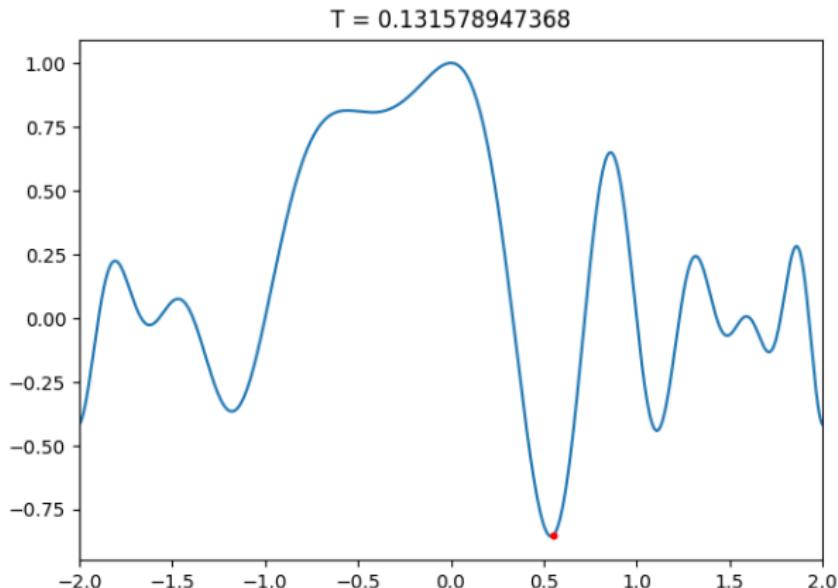
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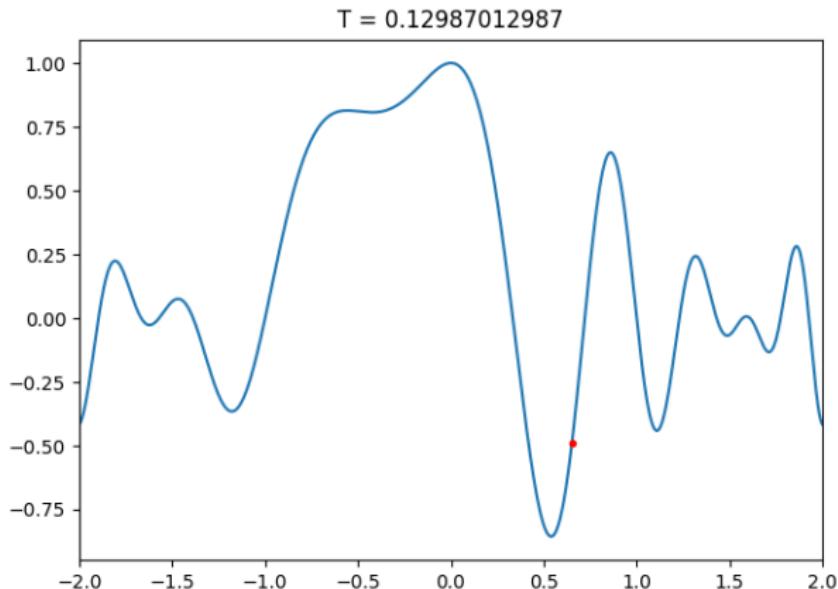
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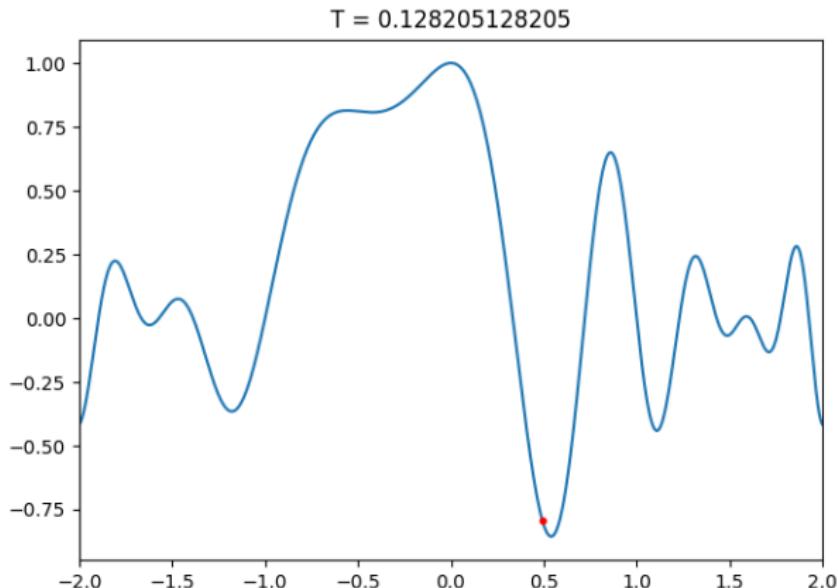
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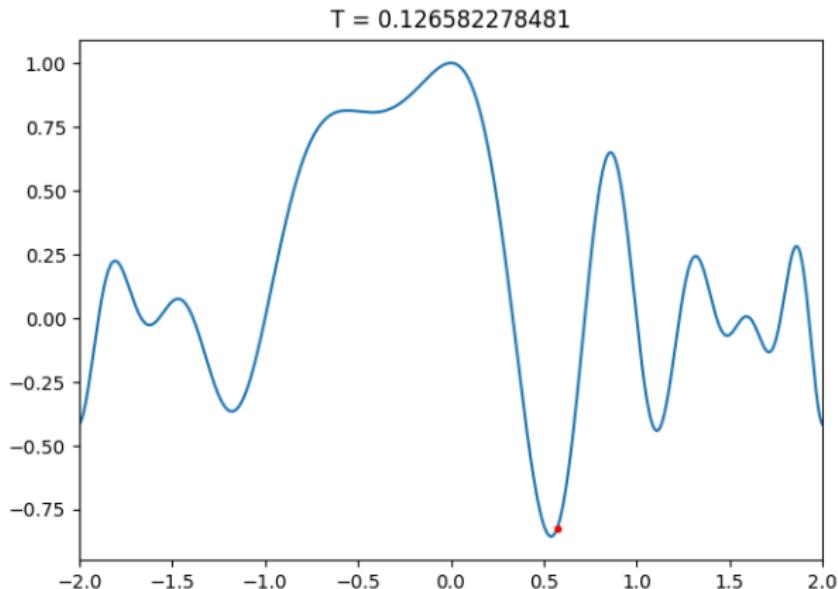
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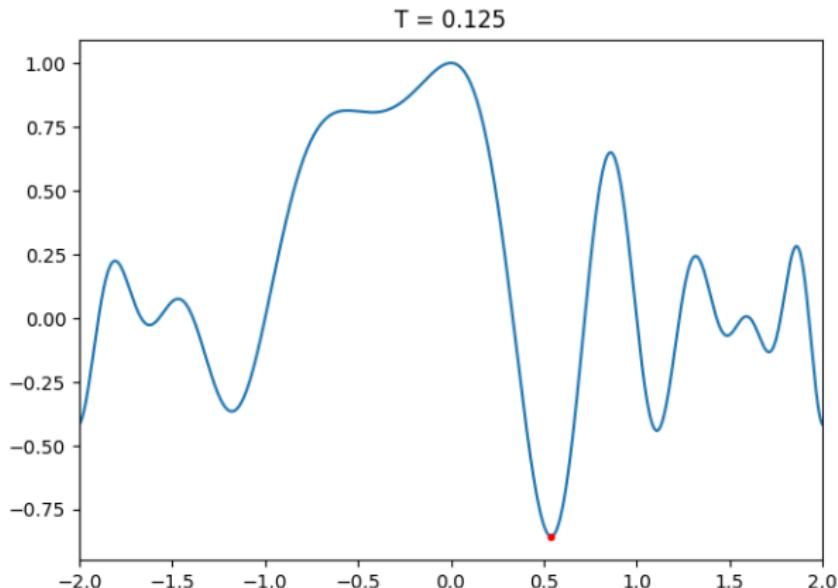
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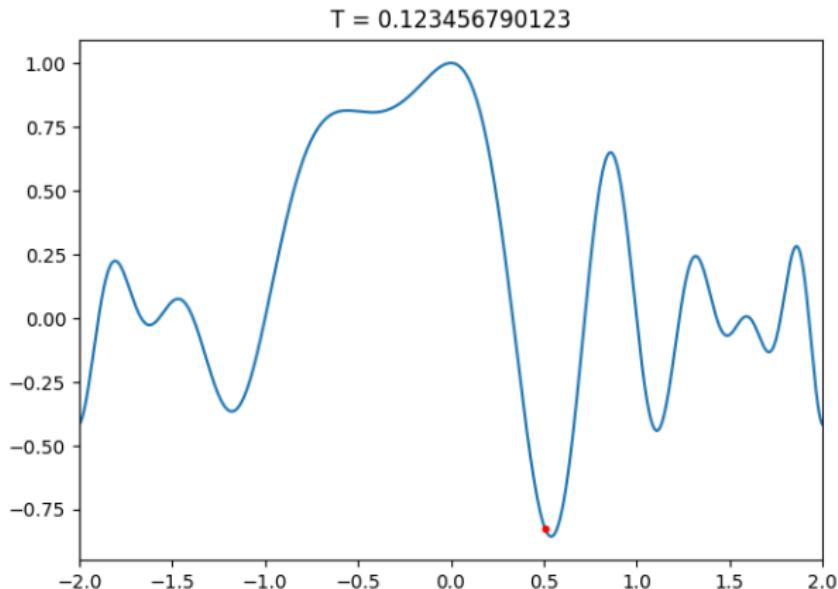
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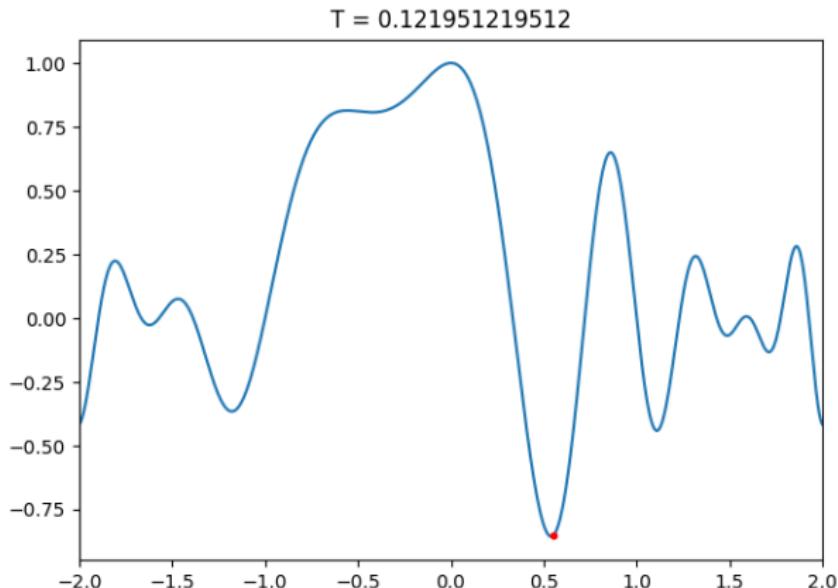
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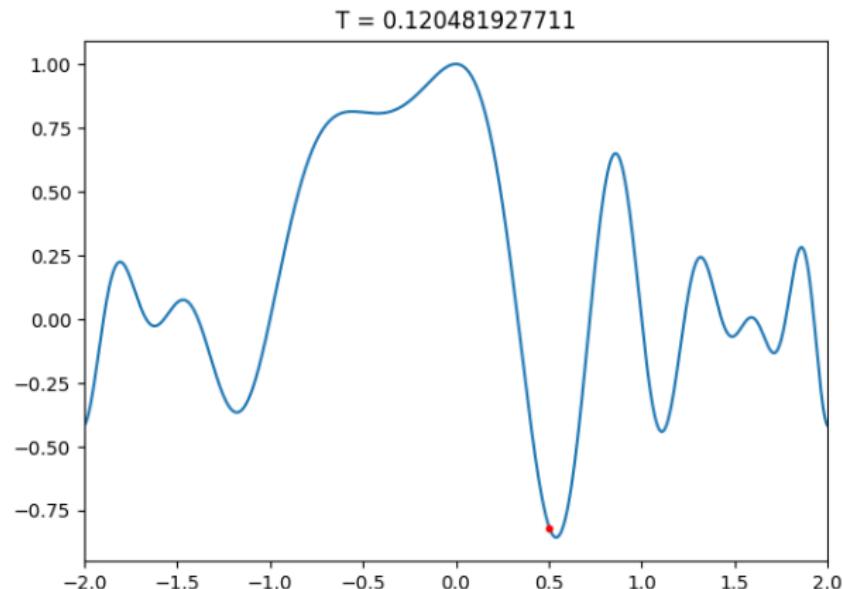
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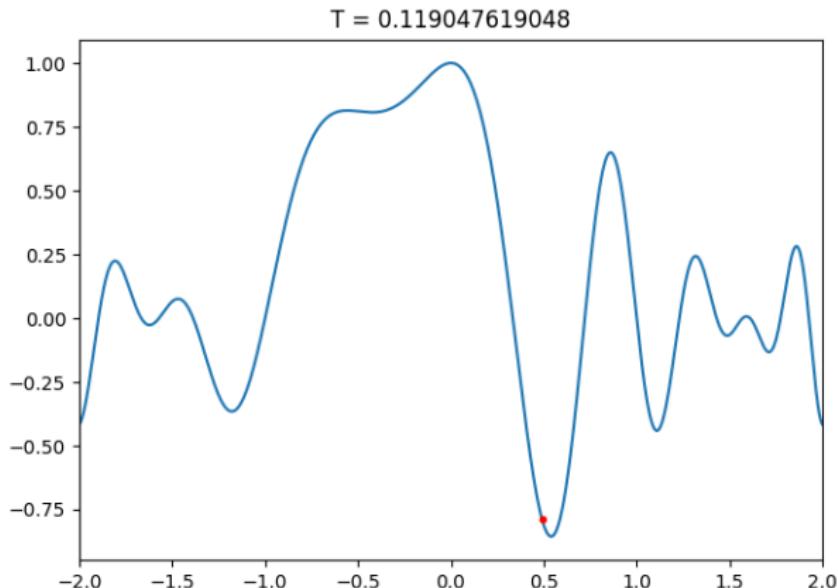
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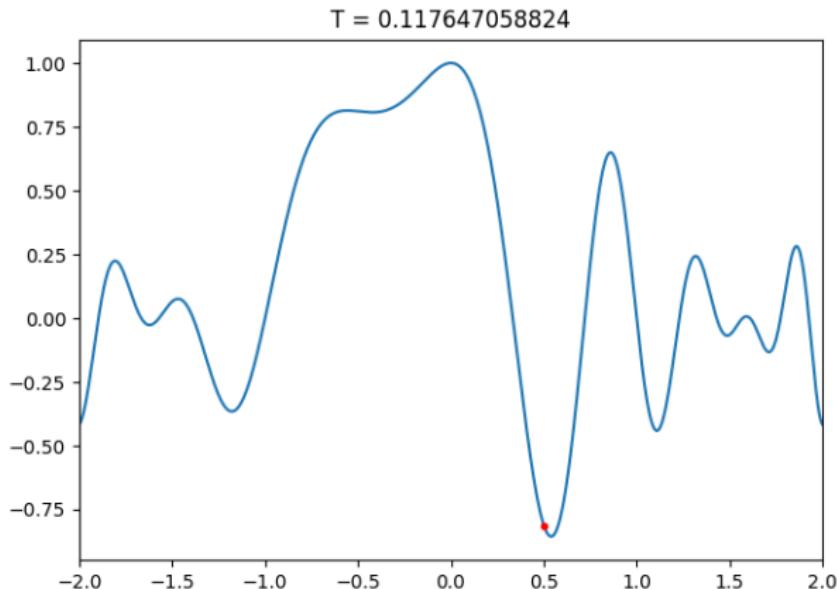
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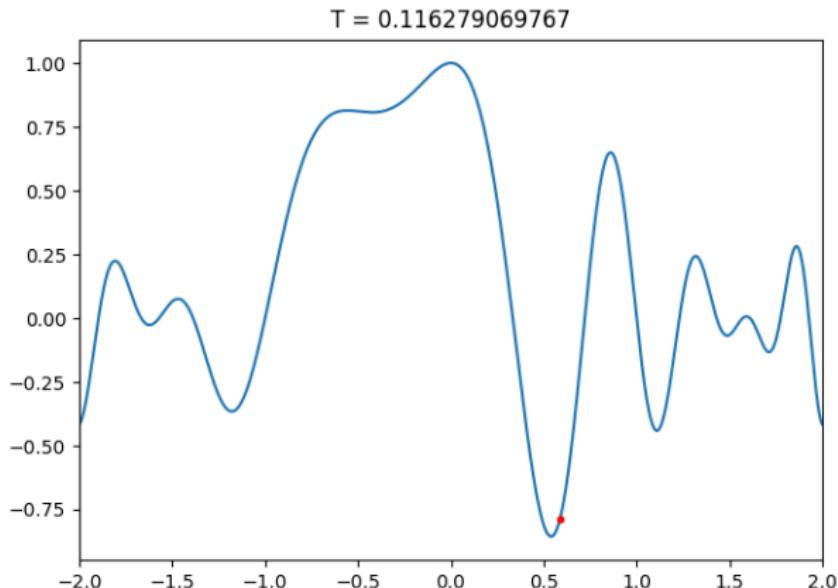
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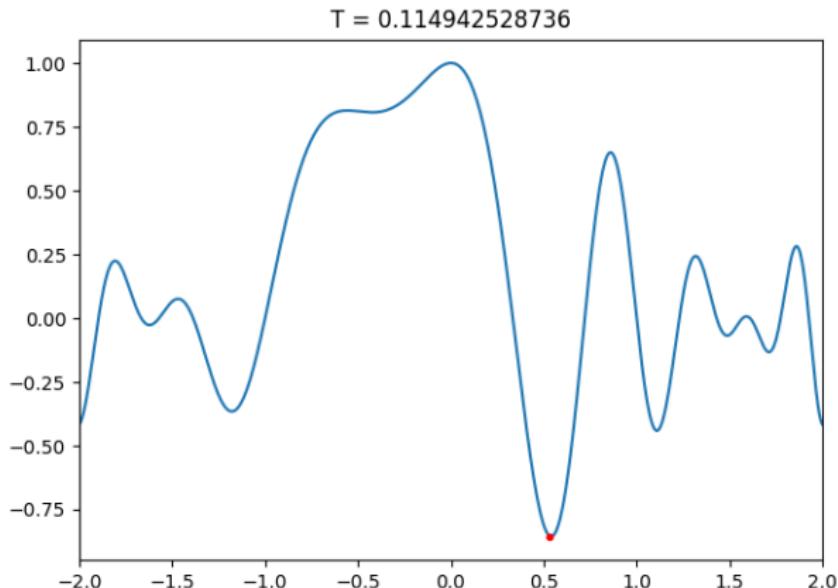
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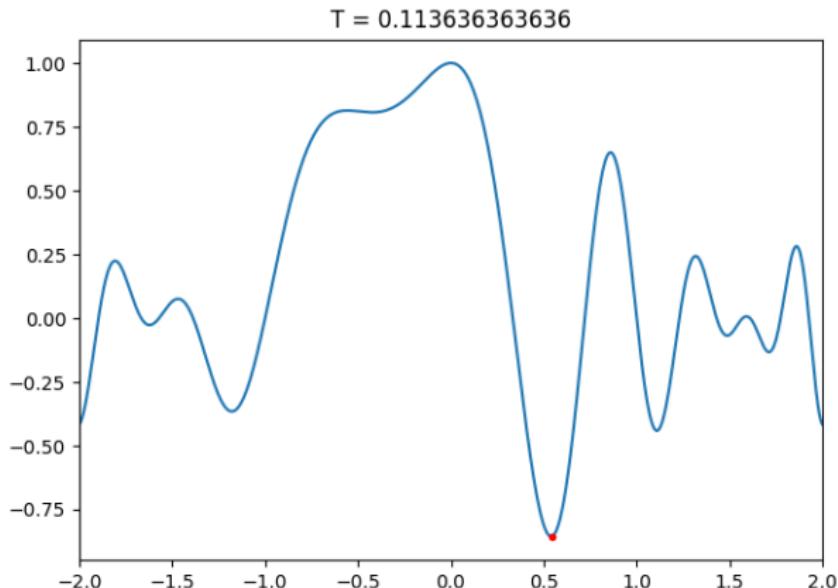
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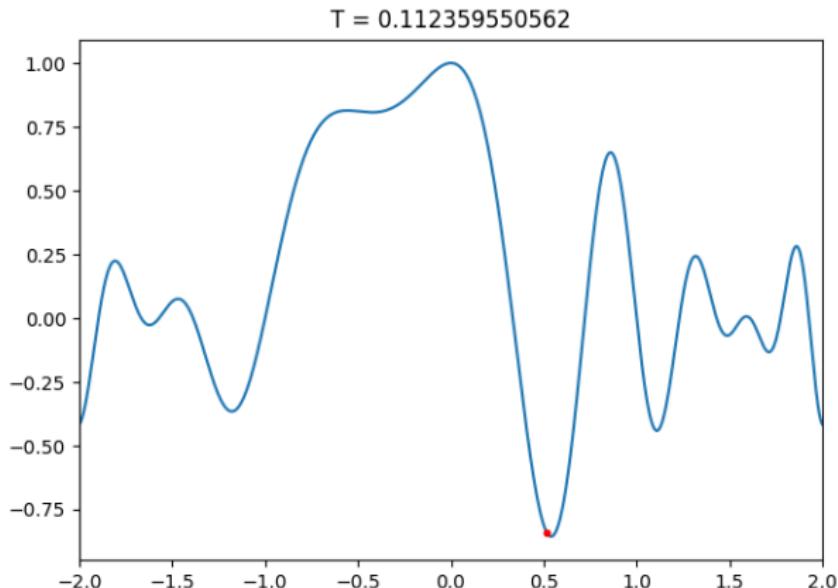
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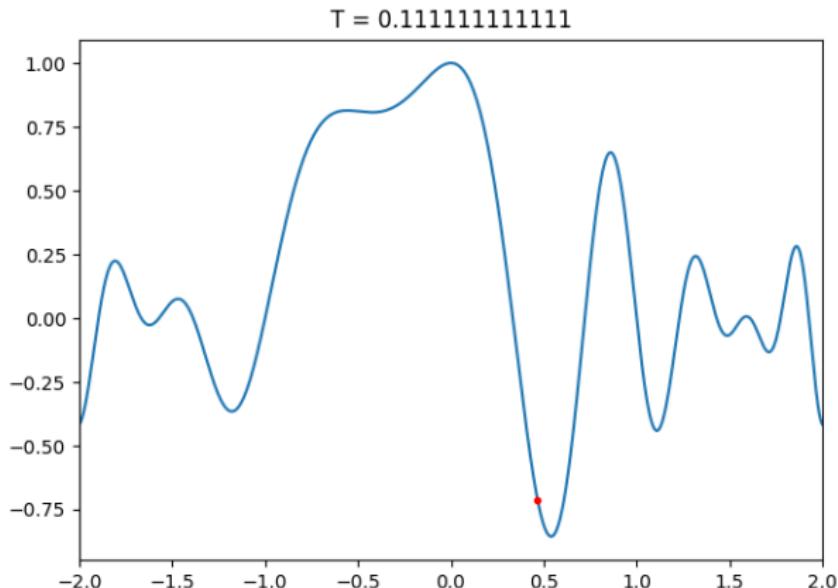
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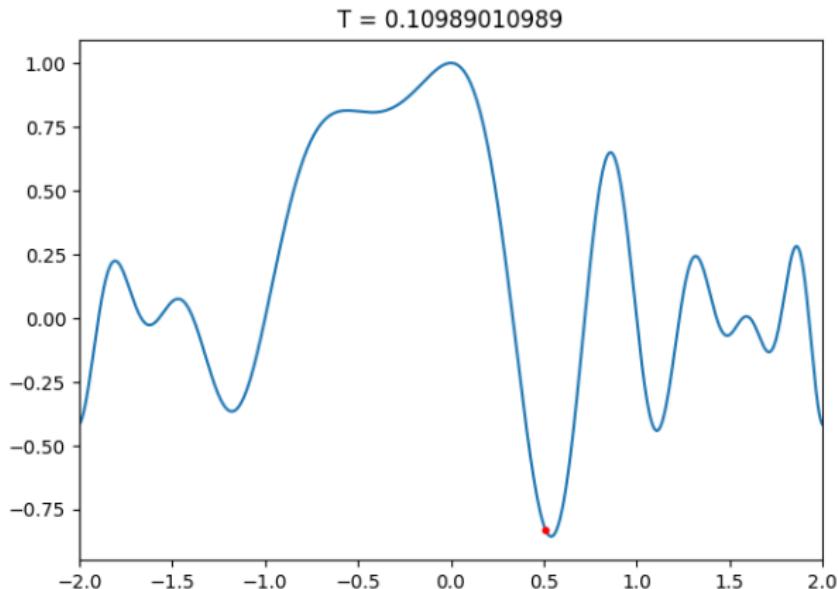
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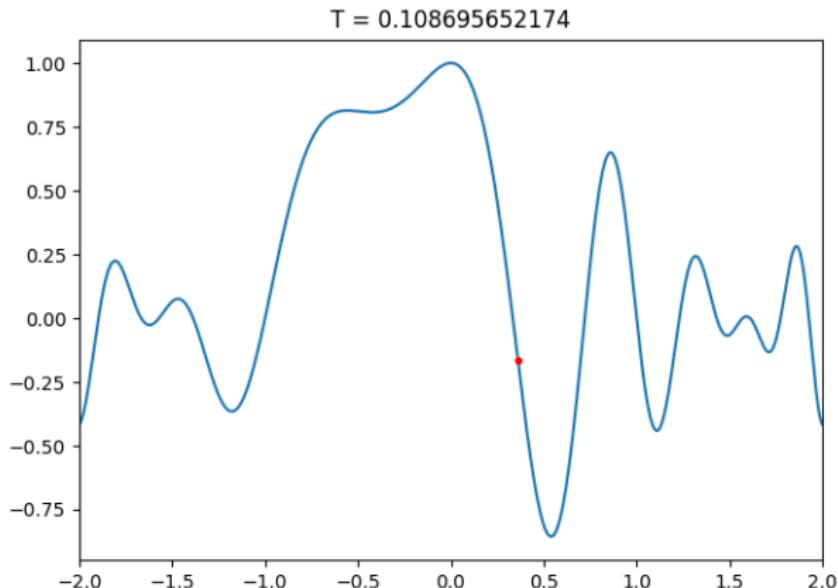
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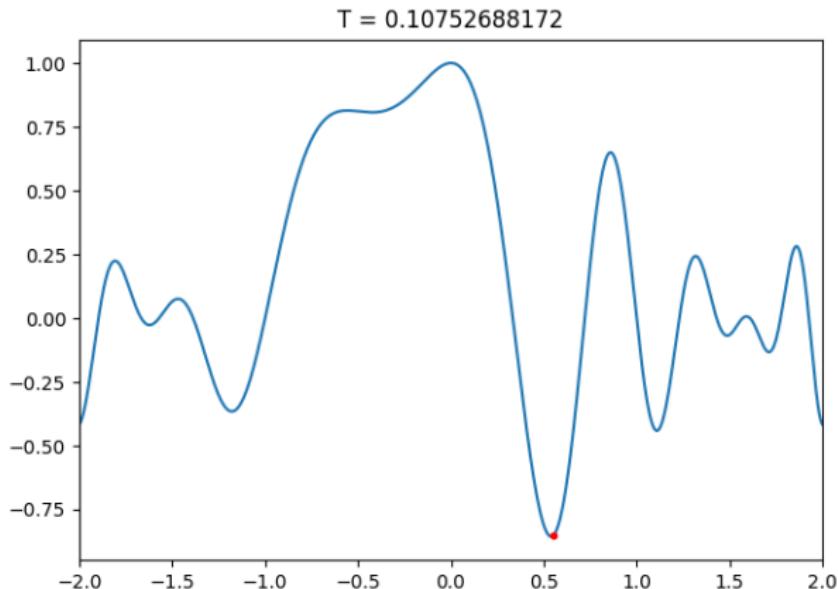
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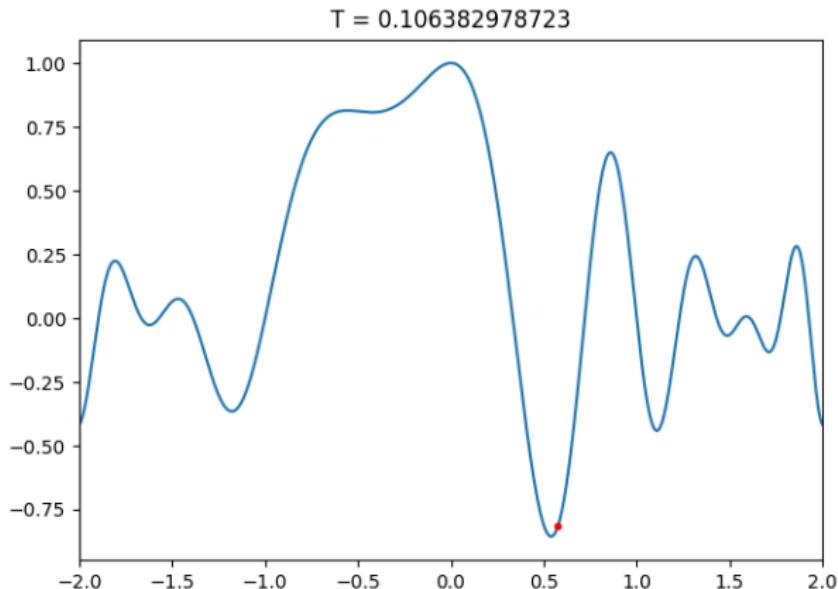
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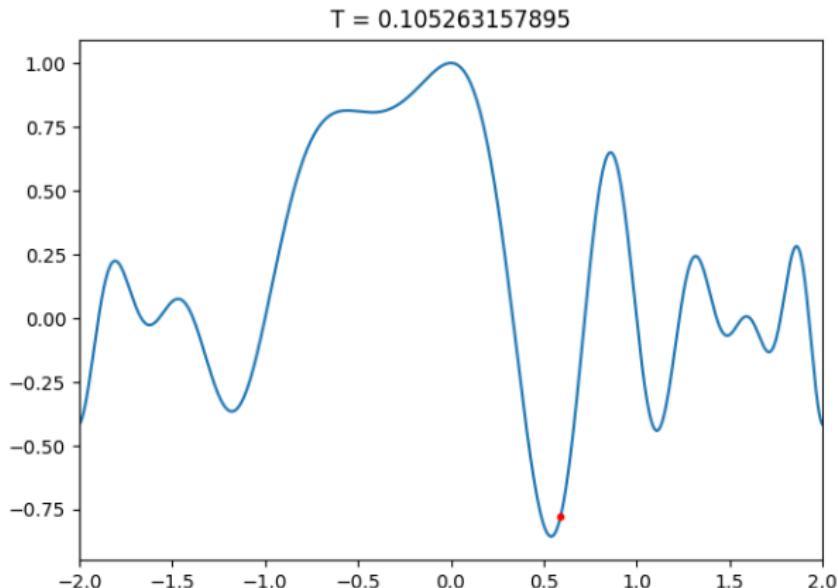
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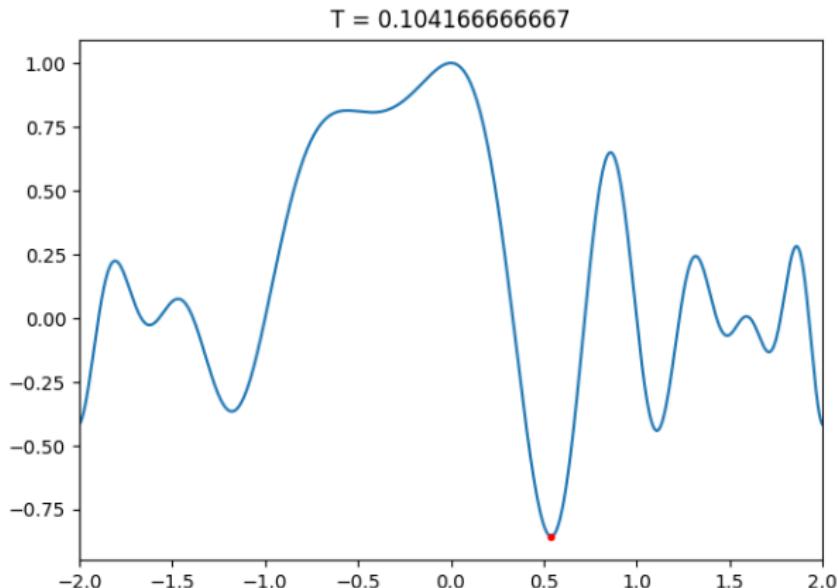
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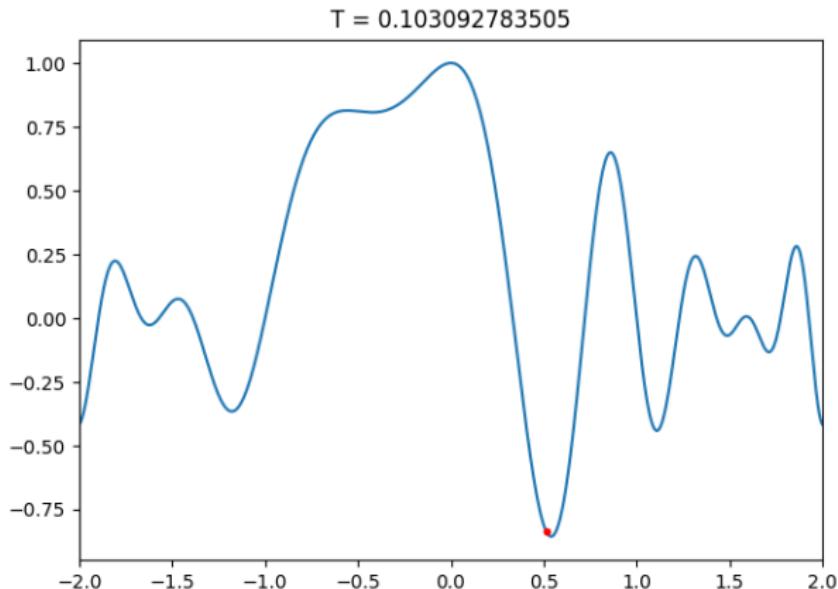
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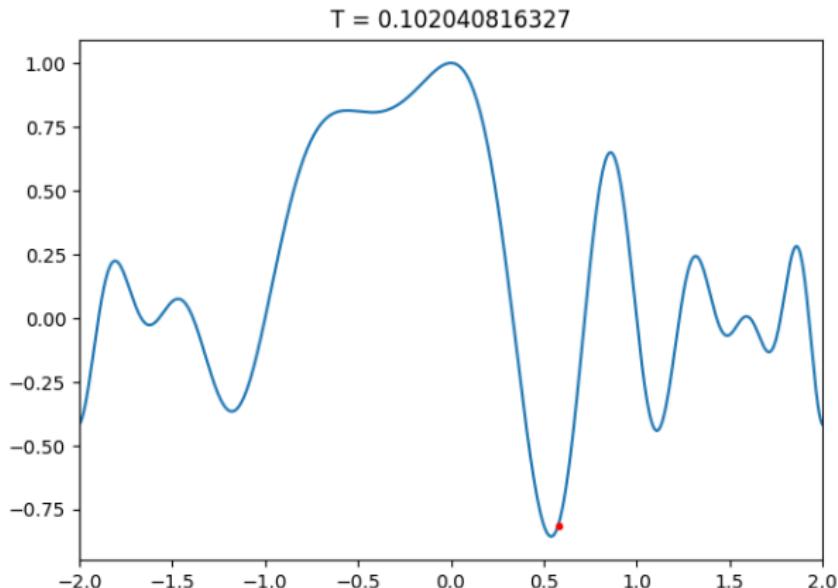
Minimization: Simulated Annealing



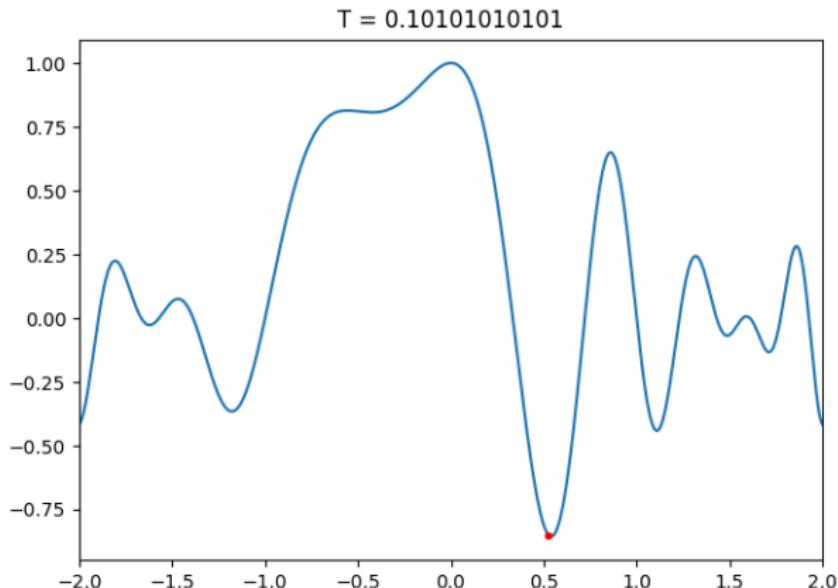
Minimization: Simulated Annealing



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Wavefunction

Wavefunction

$$\phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{p=1}^L C_{pi} \chi_p(\mathbf{r})$$

Wavefunction

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Wavefunction: Integral Elements

$$\langle \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) | \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) | x_d^k | \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) | \nabla^2 | \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_i(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_j(\mathbf{r}_2) | f_{12} | \phi_k(\mathbf{r}_1) \phi_l(\mathbf{r}_2) \rangle$$

Wavefunction: Single-Well

- Hermite Function: $\psi_n(\mathbf{r}) \equiv \prod_d N_d H_{n_d}(\sqrt{\omega}x_d) \exp\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}x_d^2\right)$

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⁴J. Olsen T. Helgaker P. Jørgensen. *Molecular Electronic-Structure Theory*. Wiley, 2014. isbn: 978-0-47-196755-2. doi: 10.1002/9781119019572.

Wavefunction: Single-Well Integral Elements

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \psi_i^{\text{HO}} | \psi_j^{\text{HO}} \rangle &= N_i \delta_{ij} \\ \langle \psi_i^{\text{HO}} | h^{\text{HO}} | \psi_j^{\text{HO}} \rangle &= N_i \epsilon_i^{\text{HO}} \delta_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \psi_i^{\text{HO}} \psi_j^{\text{HO}} | \frac{1}{r_{12}} | \psi_k^{\text{HO}} \psi_l^{\text{HO}} \rangle = \frac{aN_{ijkl}}{\sqrt{2\omega}} \sum_{tuvw}^{ijkl} H_{tuvw}^{ijkl} \sum_{pq}^{t+v,u+w} E_p^{tv} E_q^{uw} (-1)^q \xi_{p+q} \left(\frac{\omega}{2}, \mathbf{0} \right)$$

$$E_t^{i+1,j} = \frac{1}{2(\alpha + \beta)} E_{t-1}^{ij} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} (A_x - B_x) E_t^{ij} + (t+1) E_{t+1}^{ij}$$

$$E_t^{i,j+1} = \frac{1}{2(\alpha + \beta)} E_{t-1}^{ij} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} (A_y - B_y) E_t^{ij} + (t+1) E_{t+1}^{ij}$$

$$E_0^{00} = K_{AB}$$

$$\xi_{t+1,u}^n = t \xi_{t-1,u}^{n+1} + X_{AB} \xi_{t,u}^{n+1}$$

$$\xi_{t,u+1}^n = u \xi_{t,u-1}^{n+1} + Y_{AB} \xi_{t,u}^{n+1}$$

$$\xi_{00}^n = \left(\frac{-2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right)^n \zeta_n \left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} R_{AB}^2 \right)$$

$$\zeta_n(x) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{u^{2n}}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} e^{-u^2 x} du$$

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- Integral-Elements

$$\left\langle \psi_p^{\text{DW}} \left| \psi_q^{\text{DW}} \right. \right\rangle = \delta_{pq}$$

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$$\left\langle \psi_p^{\text{DW}} \psi_q^{\text{DW}} \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \psi_r^{\text{DW}} \psi_s^{\text{DW}} \right\rangle = \sum_{tuvw}^{ijkl} C_{tp}^{\text{DW}} C_{uq}^{\text{DW}} C_{vr}^{\text{DW}} C_{ws}^{\text{DW}} \left\langle \psi_t^{\text{HO}} \psi_u^{\text{HO}} \left| \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right| \psi_v^{\text{HO}} \psi_w^{\text{HO}} \right\rangle$$

Wavefunction: Slater-Jastrow

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- Padé-NQS: $J = J_{\text{Padé}} J_{\text{NQS}}$

Implementation

Implementation

- C++ and Eigen

Implementation

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 - Performance

Implementation

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 - Performance
 - Generalization

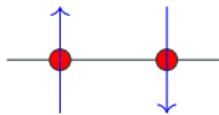
Implementation

- C++ and Eigen
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- Python

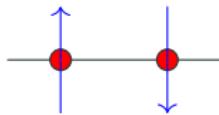
Implementation

- C++ and Eigen
 - Performance
 - Generalization
- Python
 - Generate C++ code

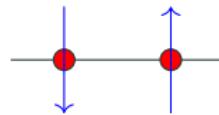
Implementation: Cartesian



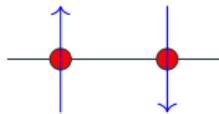
$(2,0)$



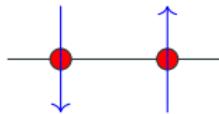
$(1,1)$



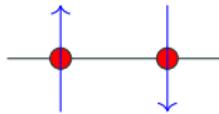
$(0,2)$



$(1,0)$

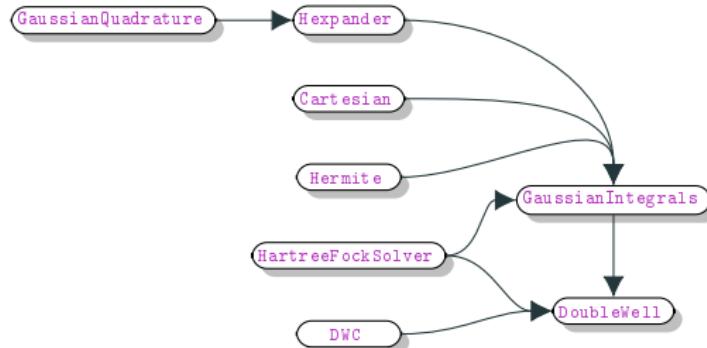


$(0,1)$

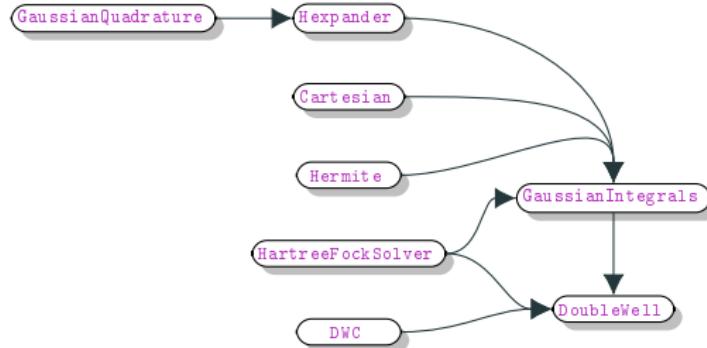


$(0,0)$

Implementation: Hartree-Fock

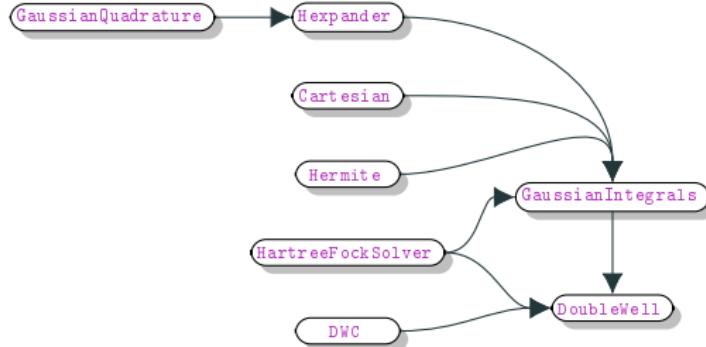


Implementation: Hartree-Fock



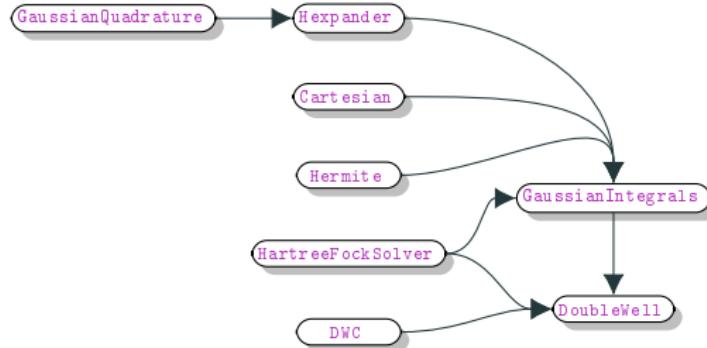
- Parallelization

Implementation: Hartree-Fock



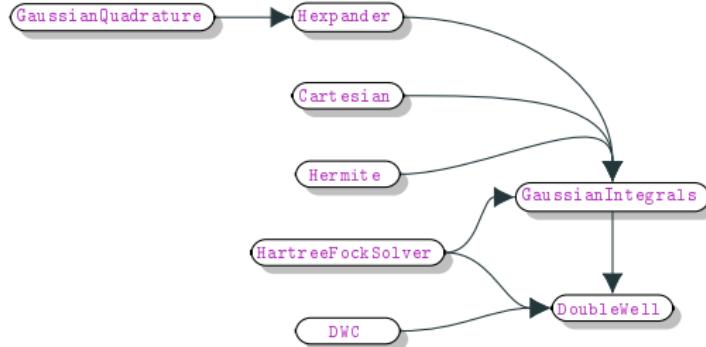
- Parallelization
 - Two-body element is computationally expensive
 - $S_i = \sum_{j=0}^{P_i} \prod_d (n_{j_d} + 1)$

Implementation: Hartree-Fock



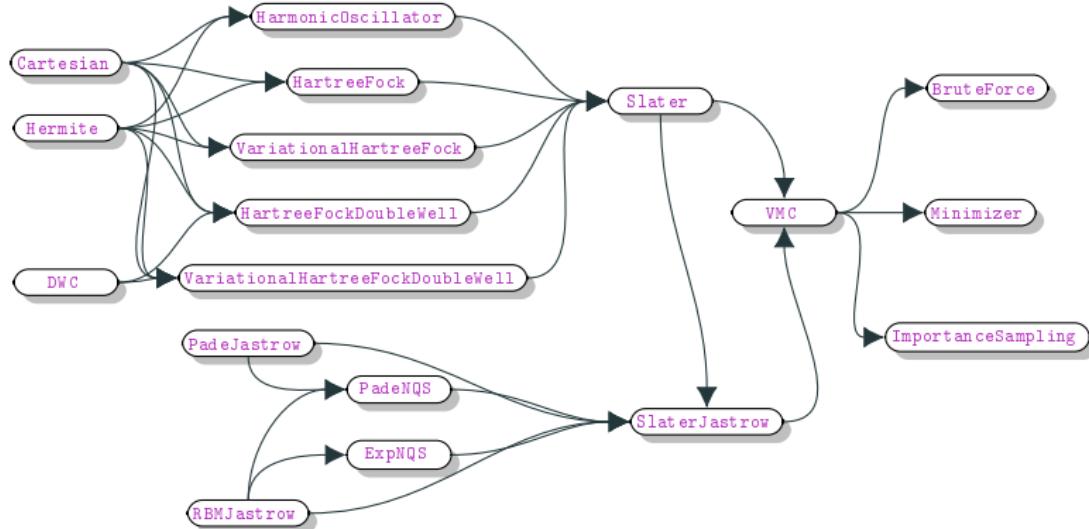
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Implementation: Hartree-Fock

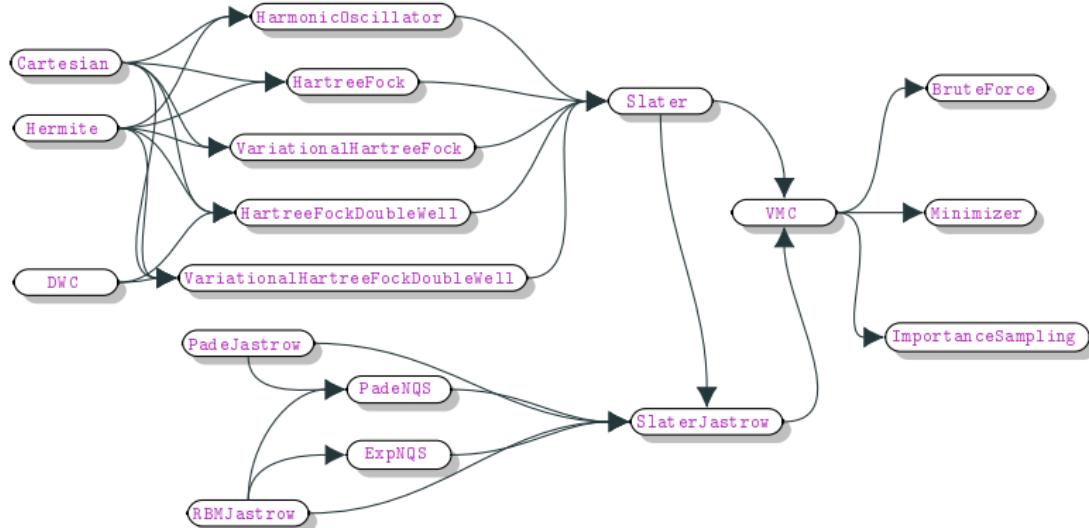


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 - Two-body element is computationally expensive
 - $S_i = \sum_{j=0}^{P_i} \prod_d (n_{jd} + 1)$
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- Tabulation of Two-Body matrix

Implementation: Variational Monte-Carlo



Implementation: Variational Monte-Carlo

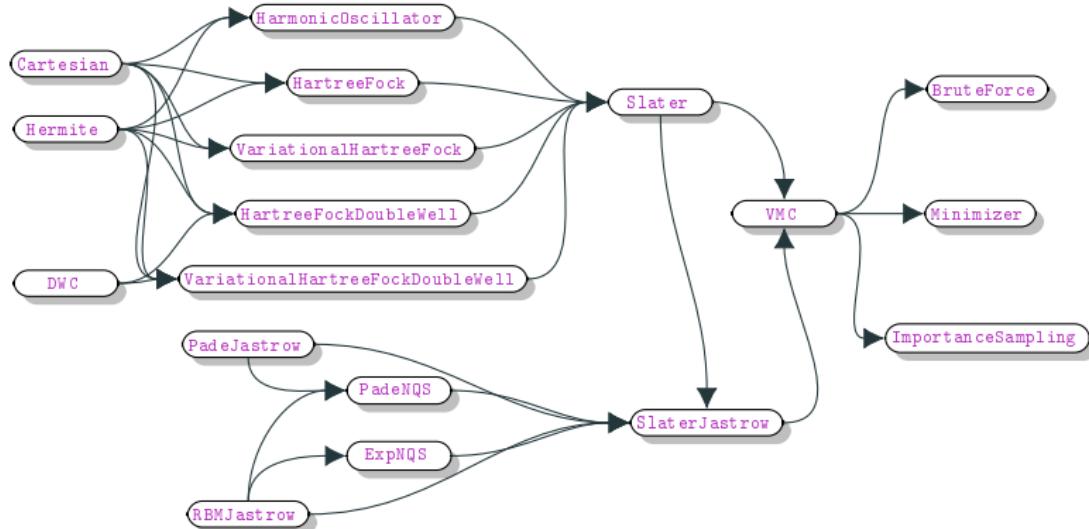


- Hermite generated with Python and SymPy

Implementation: Variational Monte-Carlo

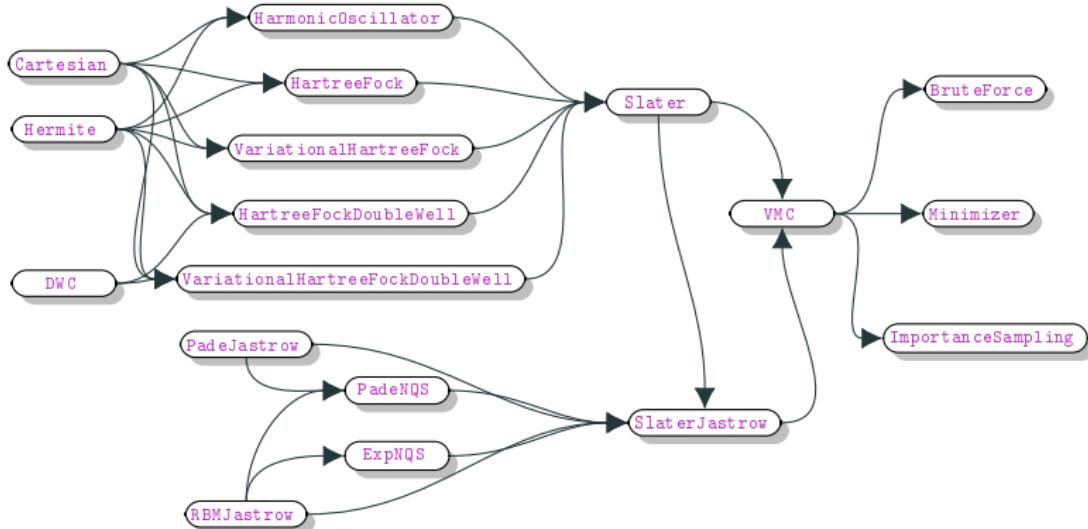
- `set`: Called during initialization (before each sampling)
- `reSetAll`: Sets all matrices to zero (used in testing)
- `initializeMatrices`: Allocate memory
- `update`: Update positions and wavefunction
- `reset`: Revert to previous positions and wavefunction
- `resetGradient`: Revert to previous gradient
- `acceptState`: Update previous positions and wavefunction to current
- `acceptGradient`: Update previous gradient to current one

Implementation: Variational Monte-Carlo



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Implementation: Variational Monte-Carlo

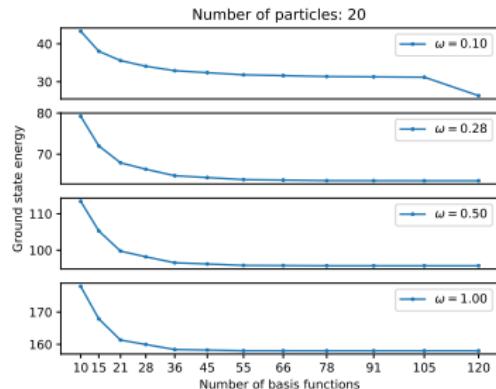
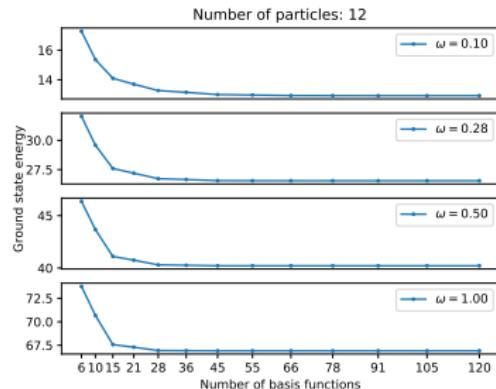
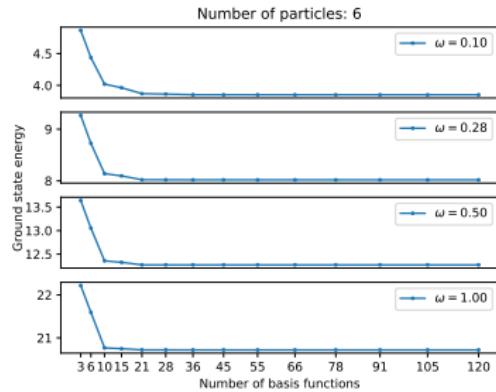
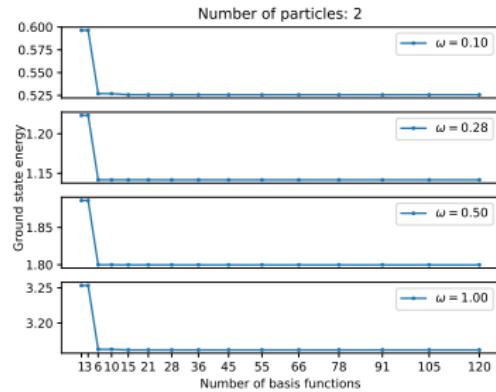


- Hermite generated with Python and SymPy
- Wavefunction class can be created with Python

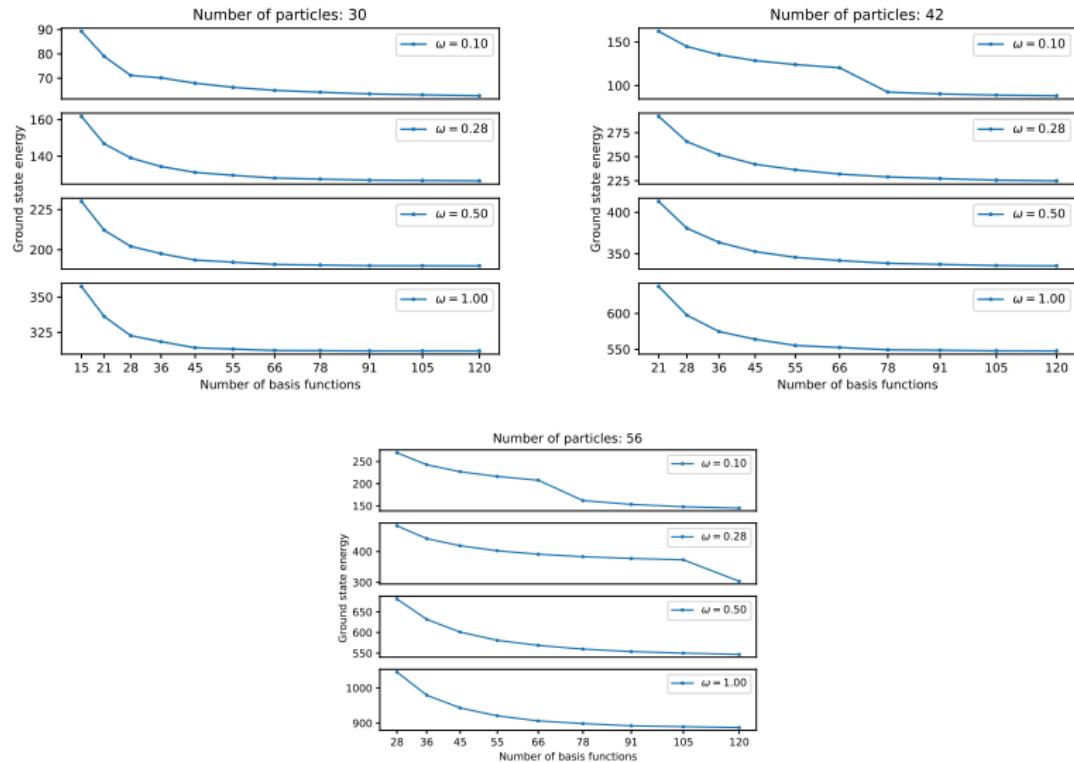
Results

Benchmark

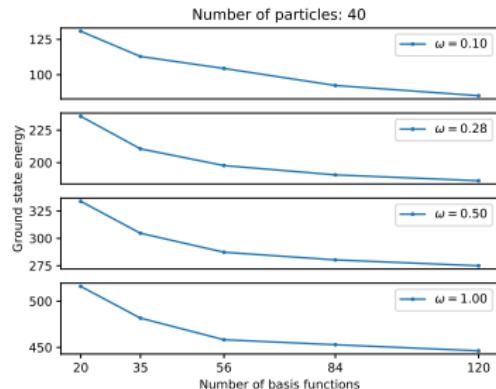
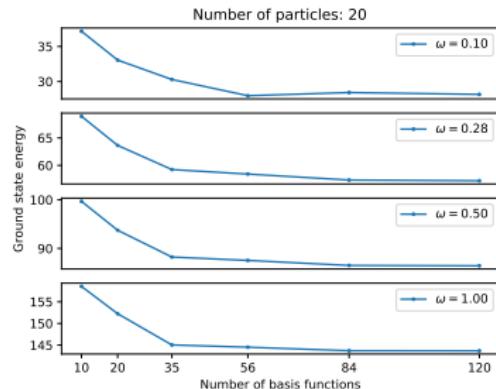
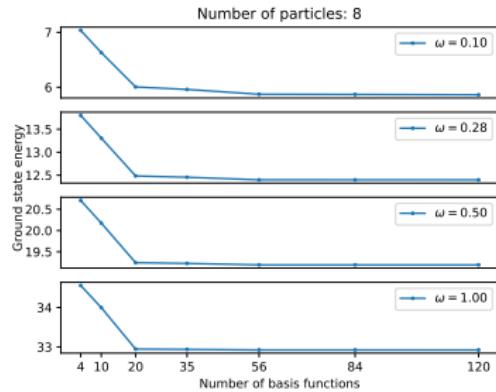
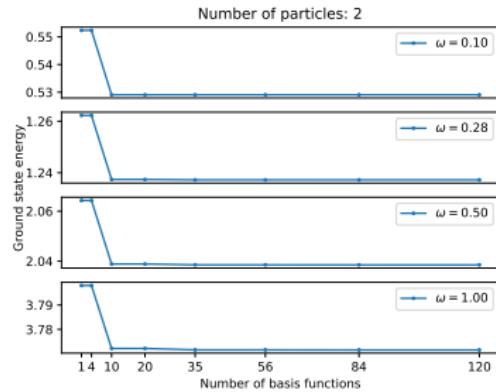
Results: Benchmark



Results: Benchmark



Results: Benchmark



Results: Benchmark

ω [a.u]	N			
	2	6	12	20
0.1	0.4407(4)	3.5650(4)	12.3164(4)	30.0480(4)
0.28	1.0020(4)	7.6198(4)	25.5948(3)	61.8090(3)
0.5	1.6650(4)	11.8017(4)	39.3166(3)	93.9240(2)
1.0	3.0000(5)	20.2863(3)	68.1465(3)	156.2778(2)

ω [a.u]	N	
	2	8
0.1	0.50006(5)	5.80479(4)
0.28	1.20156(5)	12.48178(4)
0.5	2.00027(5)	19.33356(4)
1.0	3.72985(5)	33.30958(4)

$$\psi = \psi^{\text{HO}}(\sqrt{\alpha\omega}) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

Results: Benchmark

ω [a.u]	N			
	2	6	12	20
0.1	0.46552(5){15}	3.70137(4){36}	12.64342(4){91}	-
0.28	1.04939(4){6}	7.89627(4){36}	26.21301(4){66}	62.93503(5){120}
0.5	1.70130(4){6}	12.02776(4){21}	39.76442(3){45}	95.21976(3){91}
1.0	3.05625(4){6}	20.45876(3){36}	66.37115(3){45}	157.41119(3){78}

ω [a.u]	N			
	2	6	12	20
0.10	0.44473(5){15}	3.63897(4){36}	12.46408(4){91}	-
0.28	1.04978(4){6}	7.72929(4){36}	25.96595(4){66}	62.65652(3){120}
0.50	1.66418(4){6}	11.97781(4){21}	39.57182(3){45}	94.76303(3){91}
1.00	3.00624(4){6}	20.38811(3){36}	66.28996(3){45}	157.46167(3){78}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp} \psi_l^{\text{HO}}(\sqrt{\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}, \quad \psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp} \psi_l^{\text{HO}}(\sqrt{\alpha\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

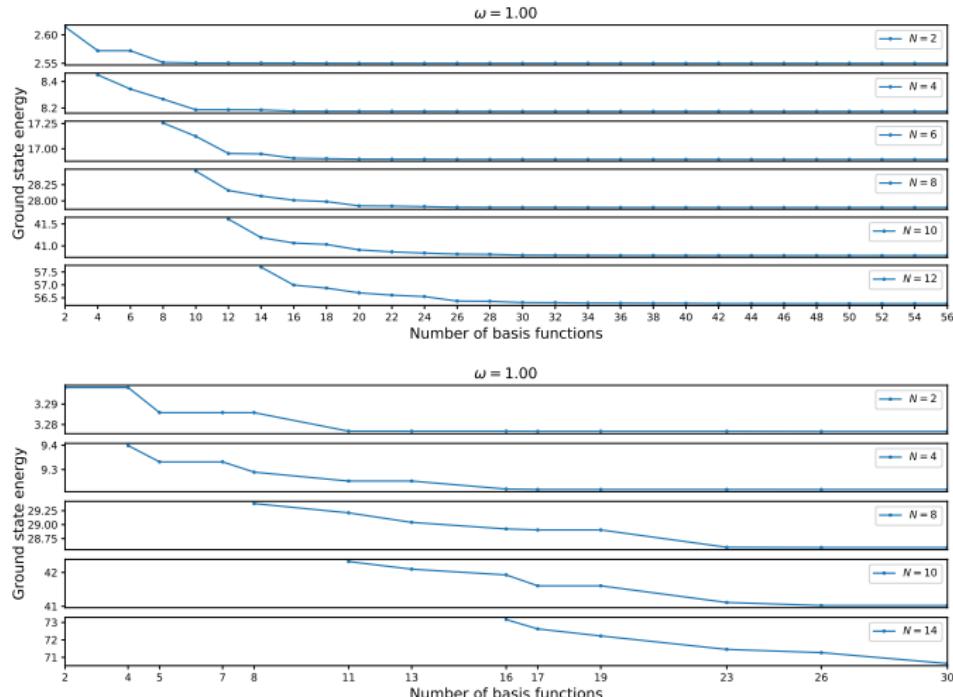
Results: Benchmark

ω	N	
	2	8
0.1	0.51122(5){70}	5.87372(4){120}
0.28	1.21844(5){70}	12.36177(4){168}
0.5	2.02030(4){20}	19.15006(4){112}
1.0	3.72918(5){20}	33.58046(4){168}

ω	N	
	2	8
0.1	0.50751(5){70}	5.84082(4){240}
0.28	1.20320(5){20}	12.37435(4){168}
0.5	2.01439(4){20}	19.09917(4){112}
1.0	3.72959(5){70}	33.04162(4){168}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp} \psi_l^{\text{HO}}(\sqrt{\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}, \quad \psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp} \psi_l^{\text{HO}}(\sqrt{\alpha\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

Results: Double-Well Hartree-Fock



Results: Double-Well Variational Monte-Carlo

ω	N			
	2	4	6	8
1.0	2.42238(4){10}	7.95247(4){42}	16.61419(4){44}	27.54453(3){50}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp}^{\text{HF}} \sum_k C_{kl}^{\text{DW}} \psi_k^{\text{HO}} (\sqrt{\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

ω	N			
	2	4	6	8
1.0	2.36618(4){10}	7.90232(4){42}	16.55609(4){44}	27.58524(4){50}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp}^{\text{HF}} \sum_k C_{kl}^{\text{DW}} \psi_k^{\text{HO}} (\sqrt{\alpha \omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

Results: Double-Well Variational Monte-Carlo

ω	N		
	2	4	8
1.0	3.25118(4){11}	9.17489(4){17}	28.49671(4){26}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp}^{\text{HF}} \sum_k C_{kl}^{\text{DW}} \psi_k^{\text{HO}} (\sqrt{\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

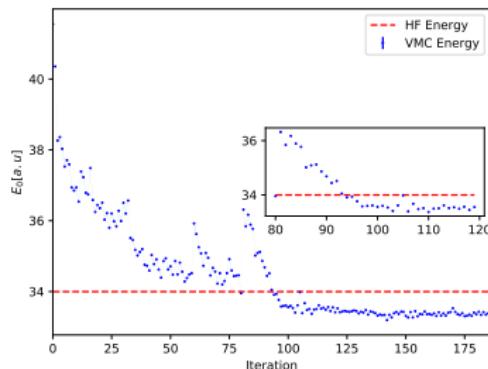
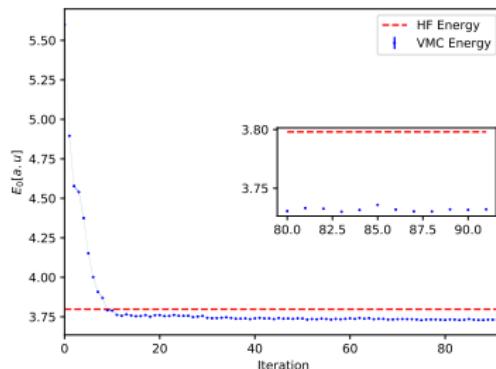
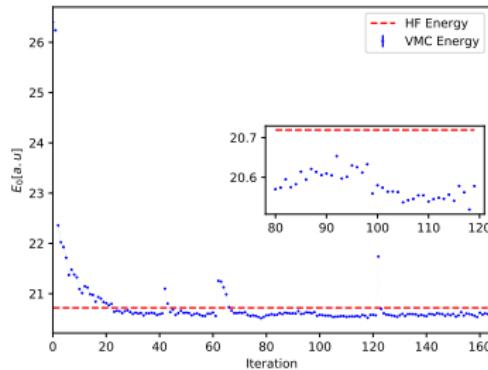
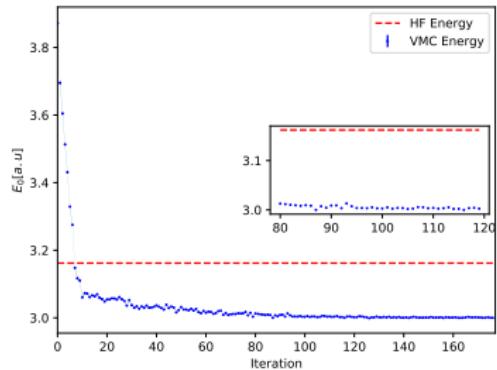
ω	N		
	2	4	8
1.0	3.22226(4){11}	9.17013(4){17}	28.62826(4){26}

$$\psi_p = \sum_l C_{lp}^{\text{HF}} \sum_k C_{kl}^{\text{DW}} \psi_k^{\text{HO}} (\sqrt{\alpha\omega} r) J_{\text{Pad\'e}}$$

Results: NQS-Jastrow

$$J_{\text{NQS}} = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(r_i - a_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \prod_j^M \left(1 + e^{b_j + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{d=1}^D \frac{x_i^{(d)} w_{i+d,j}}{\sigma^2}} \right)$$

Results: NQS-Jastrow Harmonic Oscillator



Summary and Conclusion

Questions?

Questions

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