1 intra\_detector\_coupling\_noise\_bool 2 inter\_detecter\_coupling\_noise\_bool 3 Continue\_Simulation 4 Energy\_window

5 detector\_only 6 Detector\_Continue\_Simulation 7 Random\_bright\_state (0 means false, 1 means true)

1 intra\_detector\_coupling\_noise 2 inter\_detector\_coupling\_noise 3 energy\_window 4 initial\_energy

5 noise\_strength 6 Rmax 7 V\_intra 8 detector\_energy\_window **9 detector\_lower\_bright\_state\_energy\_window\_shrink** 10 state space distance for nearby state 11 Energy\_Range\_4\_point\_corre\_function\_average

12 Distance\_Range\_4\_point\_corre\_function\_average

delt tstart tmax tprint

tlnum tle[i] xtl ytl

matflag maxdis cutoff cutoff2 kelvin

for each side:

nmodes[i] proptime[i]

mfrequency nmax modtype premodcoup modcoup Symmetry\_type

Note: for symmetry type: A1== 0, A2==1, B1==2 , B2 ==3 .

Note: Rmax now serve as layer numbers when constructing states near initial state.

To compute OTOC, we also have to construct state near nearby\_state. we choose 1 as layer number for it because we find for 30 mode, this could grow enormous. ( Rmax==4 is probably good for cyclopantane. )