

Implementación de Métodos de Aprendizaje Automatizado en problemas colisionales

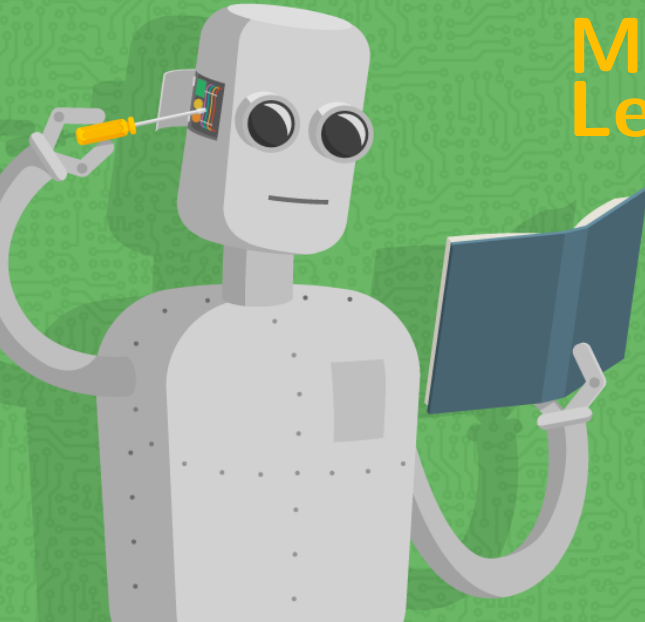


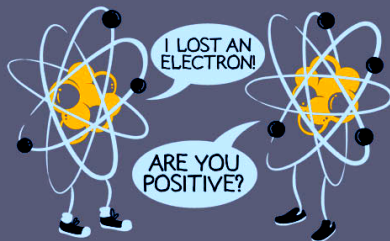
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Machine Learning





Método de Inversión Depurada (DIM)

$$T_{fi} = |\langle \psi_f | V | \psi_i \rangle|^2$$

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Método de Inversión Depurada (DIM)

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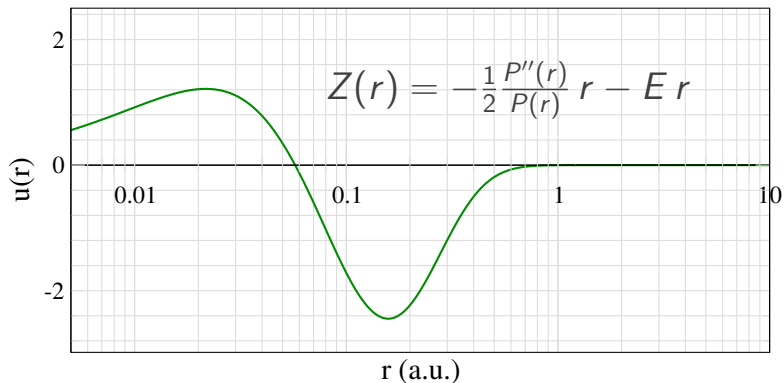
$$T_{fi} = |\langle \psi_f | V | \psi_i \rangle|^2$$

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$$Z_{nl}(r) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{nl}''(r)}{P_{nl}(r)} r + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r} - E_{nl} r$$

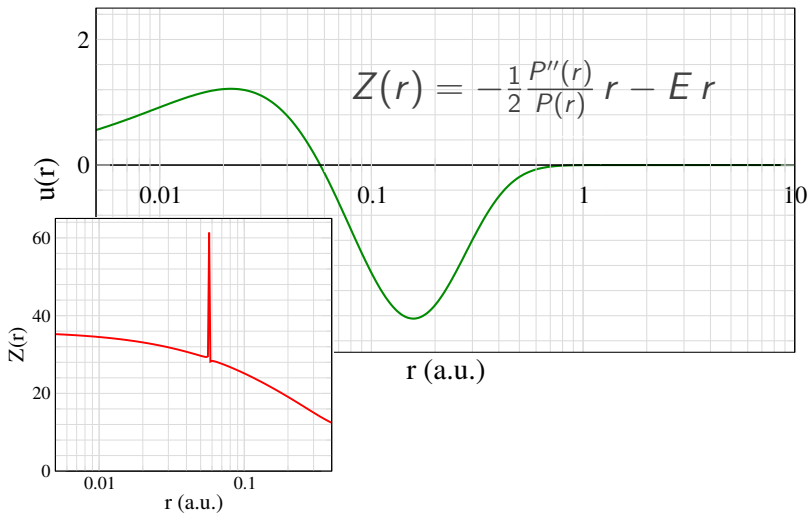
Houston, we have a problem!

2s Kr



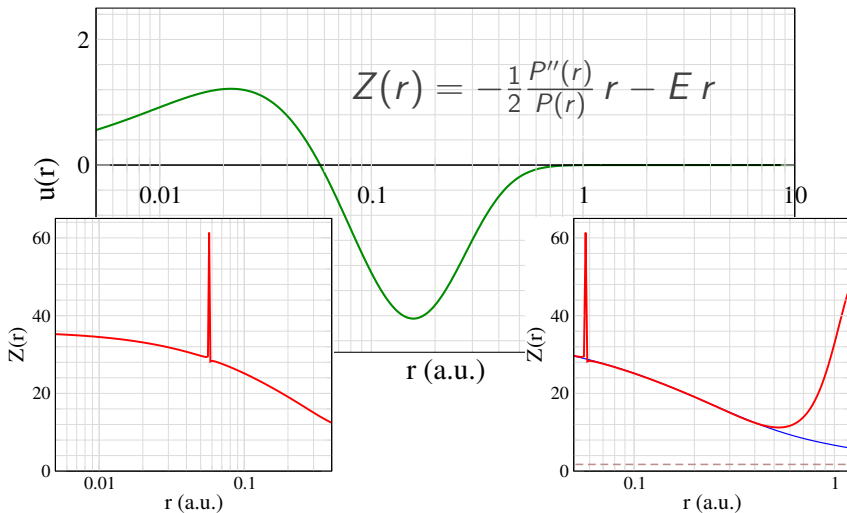
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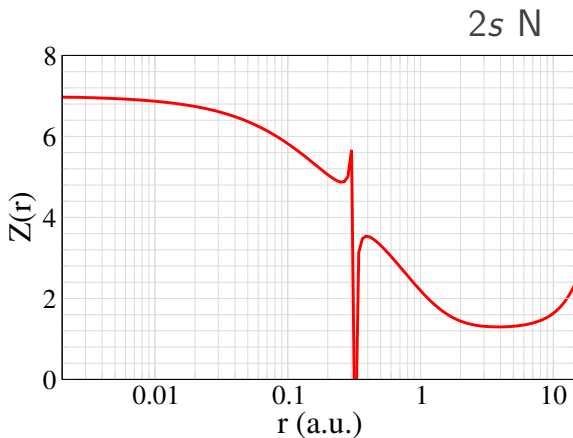


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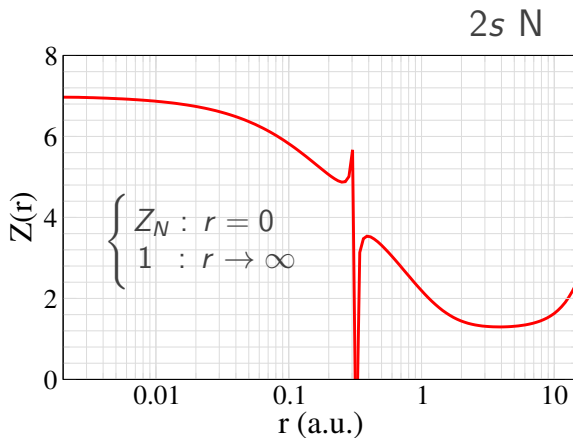
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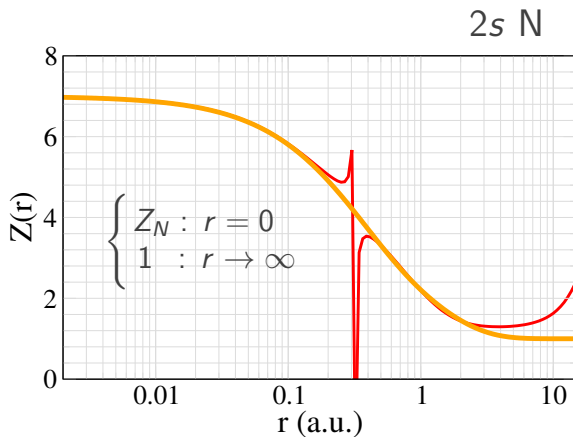
Depuración



Depuración

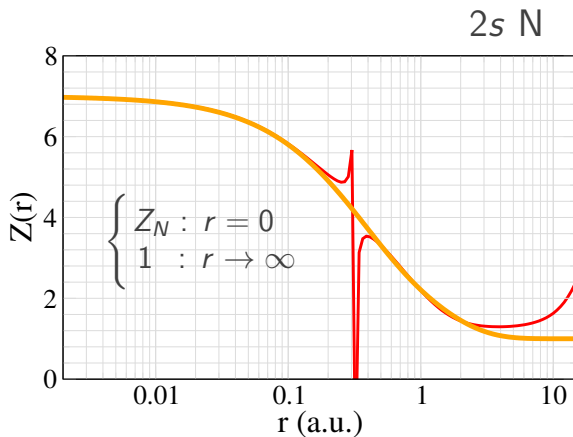


Depuración



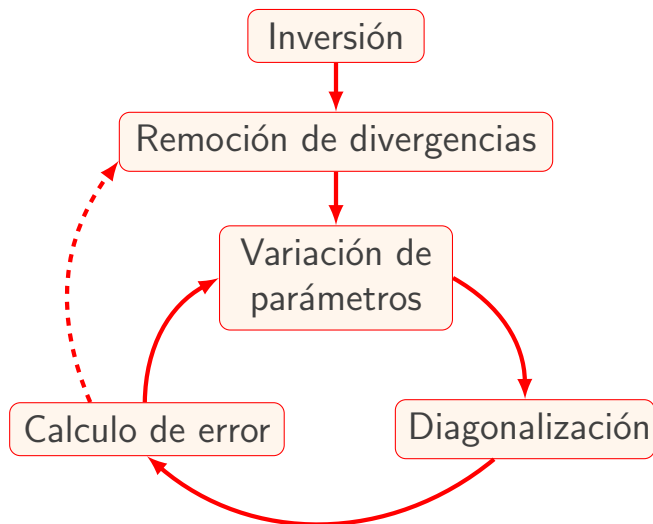
$$Z(r) = 1 + \sum_j \alpha_j e^{-\beta_j r}$$

Depuración

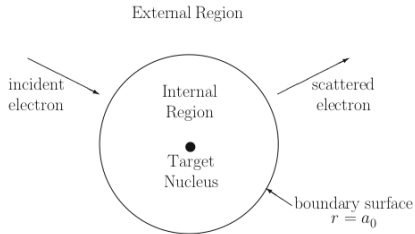


$$Z(r) = 1 + \sum_j \alpha_j e^{-\beta_j r}$$

Procedimiento



R-Matrix



Estructura del blanco

AUTOSTRUCTURE



Región interna

RMATRXI



Región externa

STGF

Descripción del blanco

$$\Phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_j c_{ji} \phi_j(\mathbf{r})$$

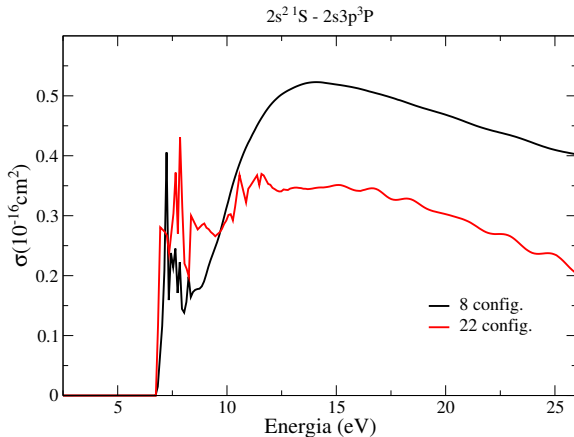
Configuration
interaction

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} - \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} + V_{nl}^{\text{eff}}(\lambda_{nl}, r) + E_{nl} \right] P_{nl}(r) = 0$$

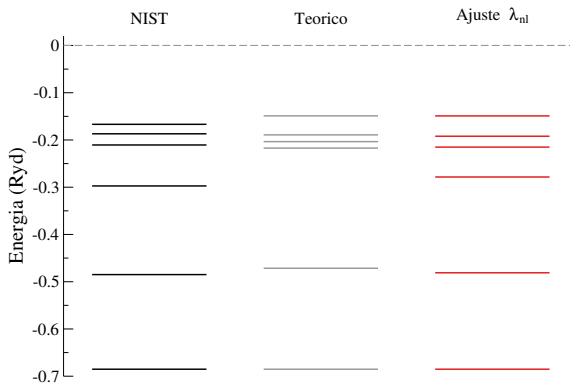
Thomas–Fermi–Dirac–Amaldi
Slater-Type-Orbital de Burgess

Ejemplo: Berilio

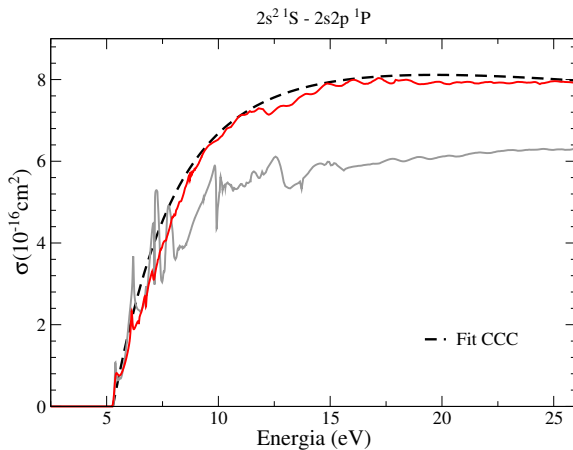
$1s^2 2s^2$
 $1s^2 2snl$
 $1s^2 2p^2$
 $1s^2 2pnl$



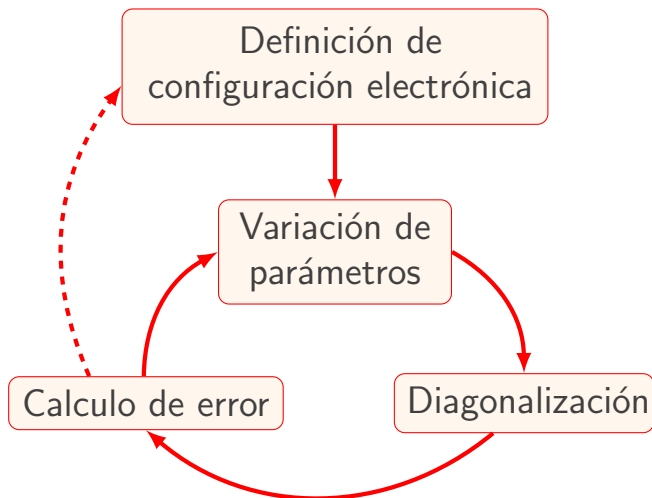
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Procedimiento



Síntesis del problema

$$J = \sum_j \left| \frac{E_j^{\text{calc}}(\xi) - E_j^{\text{teo}}}{E_j^{\text{teo}}} \right|$$

DIM: $\xi = \{\alpha, \beta\}$

R-Matrix: $\xi = \{\text{Configuraciones}, \lambda\}$



Procesos Gaussianos



Resultados DIM

Resultados R-Matrix

