

Flash Cards for Quantum/Nuclear Monte Carlo

Cody L. Petrie

October 19, 2015

Parameters in the Code

g2bval(d2b,sxz,fij) Given sxz this computes the d2b terms.

hspot(???) ???

op2val(d2b,sp,spx) ???

opmult(sp) This multiplies sp(s,i) by the 15 operators in this order 1-3 sx,sy,sz, 4-6 tx,ty,tz, 7-9 sx*(tx,ty,tz), 10-12 sy*(tx,ty,tz), 13-15 sz*(tx,ty,tz). This outputs opmult(s,kop,i)

szxupdate(szxnew(out),detrat(out),sxzold,i,opi,sp) Here the outputted detratt is simply di(i).

vnpsi2(w,dopot) This subroutine ...???

d15(kop) = di(i) = $\sum_k S_{ik}^{-1} \langle k | \mathcal{O}_i | \mathbf{r}, s_i \rangle = (S'/S)_{ii}$ for a specific kop (1 of 15)

d2b(s,s',ij) = $\frac{\langle \Phi | R, s_1, \dots, s_{i-1}, s, s_{i+1}, \dots, s_{j-1}, s', s_{j+1}, \dots, s_A \rangle}{\langle \Phi | RS \rangle}$

d2bip(s,s',s'',s''',ij,kl) = $\frac{\langle \Phi | R, s_1, \dots, s, \dots, s', \dots, s'', \dots, s''', \dots, s_A \rangle}{\langle \Phi | R, S \rangle}$ OR

di(m) = $\sum_k S_{mk}^{-1} \langle k | \mathcal{O}_i | \mathbf{r}_i, s_i \rangle = \sum_s \text{opi}(s, m) \langle s | s_i \rangle$

f2b(s,s',ij) = $\sum_{kop=1}^{15} f_{ij}^{kop} \langle s s' | \mathcal{O}_{ij}^{kop} | s_i s_j \rangle$

fst(3,3,ij) = f in front of specific operator

opi(s,m) = $\sum_k S_{mk}^{-1} \langle k | \mathcal{O}_i | \mathbf{r}_i, s \rangle = \sum_{s'} \text{sxz}(s', i, m) \langle s' | \mathcal{O}_i | s \rangle$

ph(i,4,j,idet) = $\sum_k S_{ik} \langle k | \mathcal{O}_j | s_j \rangle$

sigma(3,3,npair) I think the 3 is x,y,z.

sigtau(3,3,3,3,npair) I think the 3 is x,y,z.

$$\mathbf{sp}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{i}) = \langle s | s_i \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{spx}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{15}, \mathbf{i}) = \langle s | \mathcal{O}_i^p | s_i \rangle, \text{ where } p \text{ goes over the 15 cartesian coordinates.}$$

$$\mathbf{stz}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s}') = \mathbf{spx}(s, \sigma_\alpha \tau_\gamma, \mathbf{i}) * \mathbf{spx}(s', \sigma_\beta \tau_\gamma, \mathbf{j}) = \langle s, s' | \sigma_{\alpha i} \tau_{\gamma i} \sigma_{\beta j} \tau_{\gamma j} | s_i s_j \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{sx15}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{15}, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) = \sum_k S_{jk}^{-1} \langle k | \sum_{kop=1}^{15} \mathcal{O}_{kop} | \mathbf{r}, s \rangle = \mathbf{opmult}(\mathbf{sxz0}), \text{ where } \mathbf{sx15}(:, \mathbf{kop}, :, \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{opi}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{k})$$

$$\mathbf{sxz}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}) = \sum_k S_{jk}^{-1} \langle k | \mathbf{r}_i, s \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{sxzi}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m}) = \sum_k S_{mk}'^{-1} S_{kn}'(s)$$

$$\mathbf{sz}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s}') = \mathbf{spx}(s, \sigma_\alpha, \mathbf{i}) * \mathbf{spx}(s', \sigma_\beta, \mathbf{j}) = \langle s, s' | \sigma_{\alpha i} \sigma_{\beta j} | s_i s_j \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{tau}(\mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{npair}) \text{ I think the 3 is x,y,z.}$$

$$\mathbf{tz}(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{s}') = \mathbf{spx}(s, \tau_\alpha, \mathbf{i}) * \mathbf{spx}(s', \tau_\alpha, \mathbf{j}) = \langle s, s' | \tau_{\alpha i} \tau_{\alpha j} | s_i s_j \rangle$$

Variational Monte Carlo

Steps for Metropolis Algorithm:

1. Start with some random walker configuration \mathbf{R}
2. Propose a move to a new walker \mathbf{R}' from the distribution $T(\mathbf{R}' \leftarrow \mathbf{R})$
3. The probability of accepting the move is given by

$$A(\mathbf{R}' \leftarrow \mathbf{R}) = \min \left(1, \frac{T(\mathbf{R}' \leftarrow \mathbf{R})P(\mathbf{R}')}{T(\mathbf{R} \leftarrow \mathbf{R}')P(\mathbf{R})} \right).$$

The move is accepted if $U[0, 1] < A(\mathbf{R}' \leftarrow \mathbf{R})$.

4. Repeat from step 2.

Variational Energy (In terms of $E_L(\mathbf{R})$ and $P(\mathbf{R})$), $\mathbf{x2} + E_L$ and P :

$$E_V = \frac{\int \Psi^*(\mathbf{R}) \hat{H} \Psi(\mathbf{R}) d\mathbf{R}}{\int \Psi^*(\mathbf{R}) \Psi(\mathbf{R}) d\mathbf{R}} = \int P(\mathbf{R}) E_L(\mathbf{R}) d\mathbf{R}$$

$$P(\mathbf{R}) = |\Psi_T(\mathbf{R})|^2 / \int |\Psi_T(\mathbf{R})|^2 d\mathbf{R}$$

$$E_L(\mathbf{R}) = \Psi_T^{-1}(\mathbf{R}) \hat{H} \Psi_T(\mathbf{R})$$

Sampled Variational Energy:

$$E_V \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N E_L(\mathbf{R}_n)$$

where \mathbf{R}_n are drawn from $P(\mathbf{R})$.