

Question

- 1. 编写程序:计算正方格点上自旋1/2的反铁磁Heisenberg模型的自旋算符的期望值。 将你得到的结果和quantum Monte Carlo 得到的结果进行比较, quantum Monte Carlo的结果需要自行查找。
- 2. 写出你的详细思路并对程序进行注释。
- 3. 本题满分10分,注意作业截止时间。

理论基础

Quantum Monte Carlo

This part is the results form an article^[1]——Finite-size scaling of the ground-state parameters of the two-dimensional Heisenberg model, I'll compare my answer with its.

In this article, TABLE III gives some parameters of the ground state and FIG 6 givers the ground-energy and the L's relation, just as fellows:

Parameters	Value
Ground state energy ${\cal E}$	-0.669437(5)
Sublattice magnetization ${\cal M}$	0.3070(3)
Spin stiffness $ ho_s$	0.175(2)
Perpendicular susceptibility χ_{\perp}	0.0625(9)
Spin-wave velocity c	1.673(7)
Leading size correction e_3	-2.405(10)
Subleading size correction e_4	4.00(6)
Size correction m_1	0.560(6)
Size correction m_2	1.08(5)

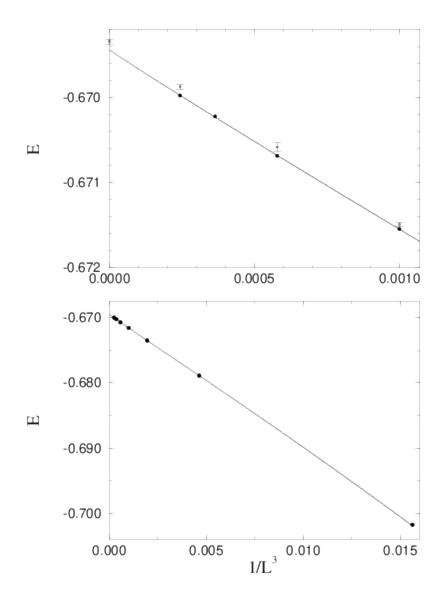


Fig. 6. A. W. Sandvik

But the ${\cal M}$ this aricle gives is very complex, it's divided into two types:

$$egin{aligned} M_1^2(L) &= 3S(\pi,\pi)/L^2 \ M_1^2(L) &= M^2 + rac{m_1}{L} + rac{m_2}{L^2} + rac{m_3}{L^3} \ M_2^2(L) &= 3C(L/2,L/2) \ M_2^2(L) &= M^2 + rac{n_1}{L} + rac{n_2}{L^2} + rac{n_3}{L^3} \end{aligned}$$

where has:

$$egin{aligned} |lpha(p)
angle &= \prod_{i=1}^p \hat{H}_{a_i,b_i} |lpha
angle, \quad |lpha(0)
angle = |lpha
angle \ S_i^z[p] &= \langlelpha(p)|S_i^z|lpha(p)
angle \ C(i,j) &= \left\langlerac{1}{n+1}\sum_{p=0}^n S_i^z[p]S_j^z[p]
ight
angle \ S(\pi,\pi) &= rac{1}{N}\sum_{i,j} (-1)^{x_j-x_i+y_j-y_i}C(i,j) \end{aligned}$$

I can't fully understand these, so I find another definition in NTNU johnof's personal webpage^[2]:

Let us next investigate the amount of magnetic order in the system. Thus we need to identify an order parameter for antiferromagnetic order. Note that the magnetization $M=(1/N)\sum_i \langle \mathbf{S_i} \rangle$ can not be used since it is zero in the presence of antiferromagnetic order, because the two sublattices give equal-magnitude but opposite-sign contributions to M. Instead the natural order parameter is the so-called sublattice magnetization, defined by averaging $\langle \mathbf{S_i} \rangle$ only over the sites of one of the two sublattices. Without loss of generality, let's pick sublattice A, where the putative ordering is in the z direction. The magnitude of the sublattice magnetization is thus : $M_A = \frac{1}{N_A} \sum_{j \in A} \langle S_j^z \rangle$

I'll use this formula to try to calculate M.

mean-field method

首先,需要明确的是,我们一下的讨论完全是基于自旋为1/2的情况来的;因此,需要明确下述所有具体公式的适用范围。

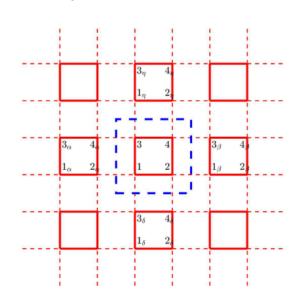
无论对于哪个粒子,均规定其自旋向上为第一个状态,则有:

$$S^x = rac{1}{2} egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad S^y = rac{1}{2} egin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad S^z = rac{1}{2} egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

下面是平均场近似的主要原理:

平均场计算磁化强度

设 $\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i \cdot S_j$,用平均场理论计算该模型的磁化强度。这里假设设S=1/2。



$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \langle S_{2\alpha}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{1}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{4\alpha}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{3}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{1\beta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{2}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{3\beta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{4}^{\sigma}$$
$$+ \sum_{\sigma} \langle S_{3\delta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{1}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{4\delta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{2}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{1\eta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{3}^{\sigma} + \langle S_{2\eta}^{\sigma} \rangle S_{4}^{\sigma}$$
$$+ \mathbf{S}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{2} + \mathbf{S}_{2} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{4} + \mathbf{S}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{4} + \mathbf{S}_{1} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{3}$$

$$H = \sum_{\sigma} \alpha_2^{\sigma} S_1^{\sigma} + \alpha_4^{\sigma} S_3^{\sigma} + \beta_1^{\sigma} S_2^{\sigma} + \beta_3^{\sigma} S_4^{\sigma}$$

$$+ \sum_{\sigma} \delta_3^{\sigma} S_1^{\sigma} + \delta_4^{\sigma} S_2^{\sigma} + \eta_1^{\sigma} S_3^{\sigma} + \eta_2^{\sigma} S_4^{\sigma}$$

$$+ \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2 + \mathbf{S}_2 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4 + \mathbf{S}_3 \cdot \mathbf{S}_4 + \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_3$$

$$\mathbf{E} \mathbf{P} \sigma = x, y, z$$

以期望值代替外部粒子对元胞的作用,根据对称性,外部粒子自旋的期望就是其对应内部粒子自旋的期望。

自旋的期望用迭代收敛的方式来计算,写出哈密顿量的矩阵表示(这个会在程序设计的时候提到),对角化以求出基态能量和其对应的本征态。开始时以随机数作为期望值,通过迭代得到收敛值。(当然,暂时我还无法证明是否会收敛,只能看计算结果了)。

设最后求出来的本征态为 $\ket{\psi}$,则期望值 $\langle S_i^{\sigma}
angle = \langle \psi | S_i^{\sigma \dagger} S_i^{\sigma} \ket{\psi}$ 。

至此,思路很明显了,剩下的就是程序的编写了。因为论文涉及的点阵最小是4*4的,所以我打算写一个能计算n*n的程序。这在设计上会有一定的困难,但最坑的还是写好了只能算2*2的,

3*3的可能也能算但比较勉强了。4*4是根本算不了(在没有优化算法的情况下,在利用对称性的情况下,有可能可以算);因为我的内存根本无法分配65536*65536的矩阵。

程序编写

header file

1. a program to print a tensor

2. the Kronecher Product (Tensor Product)

```
Function m KP(A: ComplexMatrix, B: ComplexMatrix, ARows:
 Integer, AColumns: Integer, BRows: Integer, BColumns: Integer,
 C: ComplexMatrix)
 For i from 0 to ARows - 1
     For j from 0 to AColumns - 1
         For k from 0 to BRows - 1
             For 1 from 0 to BColumns - 1
                 index = ((i * BRows) + k) * (AColumns *
                  BColumns) + ((j * BColumns) + 1)
                 C[index] = A[(i * AColumns) + j] * B[(k *
                  BColumns) + 1]
             End For
         End For
     End For
 End For
 End Function
```

3. get Hamiltonian

伪代码这里就不给出来了,下面只简要介绍必须的约定。

我们通过公式 $H_{mn} = \langle m | H | n
angle$ 来给出哈密顿量的矩阵。

我们需要知道两件事——1.状态的规定。2.算符对状态的作用。我们一个一个说。 首先是状态如何规定。我以0来代表状态 $|\uparrow\rangle$ (这样是为了与课上的规定相容),以1来代表状态 $|\downarrow\rangle$ 。则对于4个粒子,状态 $|0000\rangle=|0\rangle$, $|1111\rangle=$

 $|1*2^3+1*2^2+1*2^1+1*2^0\rangle$ (我们用计算机的天然语言来表示)。同样,我们也可以算出给定状态对应的序号。可以以一个数组来存储原生状态,而通过代数式来表达序号。

下面,我们需要知道各算符对状态的作用。我们有 $\hat{S}^+ \mid \uparrow \rangle = 0 \mid \rangle$, $\hat{S}^- \mid \uparrow \rangle = \mid \downarrow \rangle$, $\hat{S}^+ \mid \downarrow \rangle = \mid \uparrow \rangle$, $\hat{S}^- \mid \downarrow \rangle = 0 \mid \rangle$,于是有

$$egin{aligned} \hat{S}^x \ket{\uparrow} &= 0.5 \ket{\downarrow} & \hat{S}^x \ket{\downarrow} &= 0.5 \ket{\uparrow} \ \hat{S}^y \ket{\uparrow} &= 0.5i \ket{\downarrow} & \hat{S}^y \ket{\downarrow} &= -0.5i \ket{\uparrow} \ \hat{S}^z \ket{\uparrow} &= 0.5 \ket{\uparrow} & \hat{S}^z \ket{\downarrow} &= -0.5 \ket{\downarrow} \end{aligned}$$

用序号表示则是:

$$egin{aligned} \hat{S}^x \ket{0} &= 0.5 \ket{1} & \hat{S}^x \ket{1} &= 0.5 \ket{0} \ \hat{S}^y \ket{0} &= 0.5i \ket{1} & \hat{S}^y \ket{1} &= -0.5i \ket{0} \ \hat{S}^z \ket{0} &= 0.5 \ket{0} & \hat{S}^z \ket{1} &= -0.5 \ket{1} \end{aligned}$$

main function

首先需要做的就是给出哈密顿量的矩阵表示,这个直接用直乘也是可以的,但是对于较大的矩阵来说运算效率比较低下。同时由于自旋的期望是实数,将不对自旋进行整数化。

采取使用函数的办法来给出哈密顿量,形参应该有:子晶格大小L,自旋的期望值(我将以3*L*L的矩阵来存储它)。

Results

- Sandvik, Anders W. "Finite-Size Scaling of the Ground-State Parameters of the Two-Dimensional Heisenberg Model." Physical Review B, vol. 56, no. 18, Nov. 1997, pp. 11678–90. Crossref, https://doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.56.11678. ←
- 2. https://folk.ntnu.no/johnof/magnetism-2016.pdf \leftarrow