spinbox

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ONE

SPINBOX

1.1 spinbox package

1.1.1 Submodules

1.1.2 spinbox.core module

```
class spinbox.core.CoulombCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
    Bases: Coupling
    container class for couplings V^coul (i,j) for i, j = 0 .. n_particles - 1
    random(scale, seed=0)
    validate()
```

class spinbox.core.Coupling(n_particles: int, shape: tuple[int], file=None)

Bases: object

Base class for coupling arrays.

Set and get are defined like numpy.ndarray objects.

The simplest example would be something like $g_{\alpha i}$ for $\alpha=x,y,z$ and $i=0\dots A-1$.

```
A = 2

g = Coupling(n_particles=A, shape=(3,A)) #initialize to zeros

g[0,0] = 1.0 # set an entry by hand
```

copy()

read(filename)

class spinbox.core.ExactPropagator(n_particles, isospin=True)

Bases: object

The "exact" propagator.

$$\exp\left(-\sum_{n}g_{n}\hat{v}_{n}\right)$$

where g_n is the entire scalar factor (e.g. $\frac{\delta \tau}{2} A^{\sigma}_{i\alpha j\beta}$, note the phase convention) and \hat{v}_n is the 2- or 3-body interaction operator.

Note, this calculation must be done in the complete many-body basis; it cannot be restricted to product states.

We use a Pade approximant for the matrix exponential. The LS term can be represented using a linear approximation or the factorization procedure described in Stefano's thesis.

Returns

The exact propagator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

force_coulomb(*coupling:* CoulombCoupling, *i: int*, *j: int*) \rightarrow *HilbertOperator*

force_coulomb_onebody($coupling: complex, i: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

just the one-body part of the expanded coulomb propagator for use along with auxiliary field propagators

force_sigma($coupling: SigmaCoupling, i: int, j: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

force_sigma_3b(g: ThreeBodyCoupling, i: int, j: int, k: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator

force_sigmatau(*coupling*: SigmaTauCoupling, *i*: int, *j*: int) \rightarrow *HilbertOperator*

force_tau(*coupling*: TauCoupling, *i*: *int*, *j*: *int*) \rightarrow *HilbertOperator*

 $propagator_combined(dt, potential, sigma=False, sigmatau=False, tau=False, coulomb=False, spinorbit=False, sigma_3b=False)$

 $propagator_spinorbit_linear(coupling: SpinOrbitCoupling, i: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

 $propagator_spinorbit_onebody(g: SpinOrbitCoupling, i: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

propagator_spinorbit_twobody(g: SpinOrbitCoupling, i: int, j: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator

class spinbox.core.**HilbertOperator**(*n_particles: int, isospin=True*)

Bases: object

An operator in the "Hilbert basis.

apply_onebody_operator(particle_index: int, spin_matrix: ndarray, isospin_matrix: ndarray = None)

Applies a one-body / single-particle operator to the HilbertOperator. This accounts for the spin-isospin kronecker product, if isospin is used.

$$O' = \sigma_{\alpha i} \tau_{\beta i} O$$

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle to apply onebody operator to, starting from 0.
- **spin_matrix** (*np.ndarray*) The spin part of the operator, a 2x2 matrix
- **isospin_matrix** (*numpy.ndarray*, *optional*) The isospin part of the operator, a 2x2 matrix, defaults to None

Returns

A copy of the HilbertOperator with the one-body operator applied.

Return type

HilbertOperator

```
apply_sigma(particle\_index: int, dimension: int) \rightarrow HilbertOperator Applies a one-body sigma spin operator.
```

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle, staring from 0.
- **dimension** (int) Dimension of sigma operator: 0, 1, 2 = x, y, z

Returns

The resulting HilbertOperator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

apply_tau(particle_index: int, dimension: int)

Applies a one-body tau isospin operator.

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle, staring from 0.
- **dimension** (int) Dimension of tau operator: 0, 1, 2 = x, y, z

Returns

The resulting HilbertOperator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $copy() \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Copies the HilbertOperator.

Returns

a new instance of HilbertOperator with all the same properties as self.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $dagger() \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Hermitian conjugate.

Returns

The Hermitian conjugate of the original HilbertOperator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $exp() \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Computes the exponential by Pade approximant.

Returns

Exponentiated operator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $multiply_operator(other: HilbertOperator) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Multiply two HilbertOperator instances together to get a new one.

Parameters

other (HilbertOperator) - The other HilbertOperator

The product of the two.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $multiply_state(other: HilbertState) \rightarrow HilbertState$

Apply the operator to a HilbertState ket.

Parameters

other (HilbertState) – The state, ketwise.

Returns

The new state, ketwise.

Return type

HilbertState

 $scale(other: complex) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Scalar multiplication.

Parameters

other (complex) - A scalar.

Returns

The resulting scaled operator.

Return type

HilbertOperator

 $zero() \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

Multiplies by zero.

Returns

A copy of the HilbertOperator with all zero coefficients.

Return type

HilbertOperator

Bases: Propagator

The two-body propagator applied by Hubbard-Stratonovich

$$\exp\left[-\frac{\delta\tau}{2}\sum_{\alpha i\beta j}A_{\alpha i\beta j}\hat{o}_{\alpha i}\hat{o}_{\beta j}\right]$$

factors_coulomb($coupling: Coupling, aux: list) \rightarrow list[HilbertOperator]$

Creates factors of the Coulomb propagator.

$$\exp\left[-\frac{\delta\tau}{2}\frac{v_{ij}}{4}(1+\tau_{iz}+\tau_{jz}+\tau_{iz}\tau_{jz})\right]$$

The result is a list of (noncommuting) terms so they may be shuffled.

Parameters

• coupling (Coupling) – force coupling array (e.g. $v_C(r_{ij})$)

• aux (list) – values of auxiliary field, length equal to the number of pairs

Returns

The list of propagator terms

Return type

list[HilbertOperator]

factors_sigma($coupling: Coupling, aux: list) \rightarrow list[HilbertOperator]$

Creates factors of the $A^{\sigma}_{\alpha i\beta j}\sigma_{i\alpha}\sigma_{j\beta}$ propagator. The result is a list of (noncommuting) terms so they may be shuffled.

Parameters

- coupling (Coupling) force coupling array (e.g. $A_{\alpha i\beta j}^{\sigma}$)
- aux (list) values of auxiliary field, length equal to the number of pairs*3*3

Returns

The list of propagator terms

Return type

list[HilbertOperator]

 $factors_sigmatau(coupling: Coupling, aux: list) \rightarrow list[HilbertOperator]$

Creates factors of the $A^{\sigma\tau}_{\alpha i\beta j}\sigma_{i\alpha}\sigma_{j\beta}\tau_{i\gamma}\tau_{j\gamma}$ propagator. The result is a list of (noncommuting) terms so they may be shuffled.

Parameters

- **coupling** (Coupling) force coupling array (e.g. $A_{\alpha i\beta j}^{\sigma \tau}$)
- aux (list) values of auxiliary field, length equal to the number of pairs*3*3*3

Returns

The list of propagator terms

Return type

list[HilbertOperator]

factors_spinorbit($coupling: Coupling, aux: list) \rightarrow list[HilbertOperator]$

Creates factors of the spin-orbit propagator.

$$\exp\left[-\frac{\delta\tau}{2}v_{LS}(r_{ij})\mathbf{L}\cdot\mathbf{S}\right]$$

The result is a list of (noncommuting) terms so they may be shuffled.

Parameters

- coupling (Coupling) force coupling array (e.g. $g_{\alpha i}^{\mathrm{LS}}$)
- aux (list) values of auxiliary field, length equal to the number of pairs

Returns

The list of propagator terms

Return type

list[HilbertOperator]

factors_tau(coupling: Coupling, aux: list)

Creates factors of the $\tau_{i\gamma}\tau_{j\gamma}$ propagator. The result is a list of (noncommuting) terms so they may be shuffled.

Parameters

- **coupling** (Coupling) force coupling array (e.g. A_{ij}^{τ})
- aux (list) values of auxiliary field, length equal to the number of pairs*3

The list of propagator terms

Return type

list[HilbertOperator]

 $\textbf{onebody}(z: complex, operator: \ HilbertOperator) \rightarrow HilbertOperator$

A one-body propagator

$$\exp\left[-z\hat{o}\right]$$

Parameters

- **z** (complex) scalar
- operator (HilbertOperator) one-body operator

Returns

The one-body propagator

Return type

HilbertOperator

twobody_sample($z: complex, x: float, operator_i: HilbertOperator, operator_j: HilbertOperator) <math>\rightarrow$ *HilbertOperator*

A sample of the two-body propagator in the integrand of the Hubbard-Stratonovich transform.

$$\exp(z)\exp(x\sqrt{-z}\hat{\sigma}_{i\alpha})\exp(x\sqrt{-z}\hat{\sigma}_{j\beta})$$

Parameters

- **z** (complex) scalar
- **x** (*float*) auxiliary field value
- operator_i (HilbertOperator) operator on particle i
- operator_j (HilbertOperator) operator on particle j

Returns

One sample of the two-body propagator

Return type

HilbertOperator

class spinbox.core.HilbertPropagatorRBM(n_particles, dt: float, isospin=True, include_prefactors=True)

```
Bases: Propagator exp(-izop_iop_j)
```

factors_coulomb(coupling: CoulombCoupling, aux: list)

factors_sigma(coupling: SigmaCoupling, aux: list)

factors_sigma_3b(coupling: ThreeBodyCoupling, aux: list)

factors_sigmatau(coupling: SigmaTauCoupling, aux: list)

factors_spinorbit(coupling: SpinOrbitCoupling, aux: list)

```
factors_tau(coupling: TauCoupling, aux: list)
     onebody(z: complex, operator: HilbertOperator)
           exp (- z opi)
     threebody_sample(z: float, h_list: list, onebody_matrix_i, onebody_matrix_j, onebody_matrix_k)
           three body RBM sample written for one combined 3-body RBM kernel function
     threebody_sample_partial(z: float, h_list: list, operator_i: HilbertOperator, operator_j: HilbertOperator,
                                     operator_k: HilbertOperator)
           three body propagator sample using three 2-body RBMs
     twobody_sample(z: float, h: int, operator i: HilbertOperator, operator j: HilbertOperator)
class spinbox.core.HilbertState(n particles: int, coefficients=None, ketwise=True, isospin=True)
     Bases: object
     A spin state in the "Hilbert" basis, a linear combination of tensor product states.
     States must be defined with a number of particles. If isospin is False, then the one-body basis is only spin
     up/down. If True, then it is (spin up/down x isospin up/down). ketwise determines if it is a bra or a ket.
     attach_coordinates(coordinates: ndarray)
           Adds a new .coordinates attribute to the HilbertState
               Parameters
                   coordinates (np.ndarray) - A Numpy array with shape (n_particles, 3) (e.g. x, y,
     copy()
           Copies the HilbertState.
               Returns
                   a new instance of HilbertState with all the same properties.
               Return type
                   HilbertState
     dagger() \rightarrow HilbertState
           Hermitian conjugate.
               Returns
                   The dual HilbertState
               Return type
                   HilbertState
     entropy() \rightarrow complex
           Von Neumann entropy, a measure of entanglement.
                    VN entropy of the HilbertState
               Return type
                   complex
     \texttt{generate\_basis\_states()} \rightarrow list
           Makes a list of corresponding basis vectors.
               Returns
                    A list of tensor product states that span the Hilbert space.
```

Return type

list

inner(*other*: HilbertState) → complex

Inner product of two HilbertState instances. Orientations must be correct.

Parameters

other (HilbertState) – The ket of the inner product.

Returns

inner product of self (bra) with other (ket)

Return type

complex

$multiply_operator(other: HilbertOperator) \rightarrow HilbertState$

Multiplies a (bra) HilbertState on a HilbertOperator.

Parameters

other (HilbertOperator) – The operator.

Returns

< self | O(other)

Return type

HilbertState

nearby_product_state(seed: int = None, maxiter=100)

Finds a ProductState that has a large overlap with the HilbertState.

Parameters

- **seed** (int, optional) RNG seed, defaults to None
- maxiter (int, optional) maximum iterations to do in optimization, defaults to 100

Returns

a tuple: (fitted ProductState, optimization result)

Return type

(*ProductState*, scipy.OptimizeResult)

nearest_product_state(seeds: list[int], maxiter=100)

Does self.nearby_product_state for a list of seeds and returns the result maximizing overlap

Parameters

- **seed** (int, optional) RNG seed, defaults to None
- maxiter (int, optional) maximum iterations to do in optimization, defaults to 100

Returns

fitted ProductState

Return type

ProductState

outer(*other*: HilbertState) → *HilbertOperator*

Outer product of two HilbertState instances, producting a HilbertOperator instance. Orientations must be correct.

Parameters

other (HilbertState) - bra part of the outer product

```
Outer product of self (ket) with other (bra)
               Return type
                   HilbertOperator
     randomize(seed: int = None) \rightarrow HilbertState
           Randomize coefficients.
               Parameters
                   seed (int, optional) – RNG seed, defaults to None
               Returns
                   A copy of the HilbertState with random complex coefficients, normalized.
               Return type
                   HilbertState
     scale(other: complex) \rightarrow HilbertState
           Scalar multiple of a HilbertState.
               Parameters
                   other (complex) – Scalar number to multiply by.
               Returns
                   other * self
               Return type
                   HilbertState
     zero() \rightarrow HilbertState
           Set all coefficients to zero.
               Returns
                   A copy of HilbertState with all coefficients set to zero.
               Return type
                   HilbertState
class spinbox.core.Integrator(potential: NuclearPotential, propagator, isospin=True)
     Bases: object
     bracket(bra, ket, aux_fields)
     exact(bra, ket)
     run(bra, ket)
     setup(n_samples, seed=0, mix=True, flip_aux=False, sigma=False, sigmatau=False, tau=False,
             coulomb=False, spinorbit=False, sigma_3b=False, parallel=True, n_processes=None)
class spinbox.core.NuclearPotential(n_particles)
     Bases: object
     container class for Argonne-style NN potential + NNN
     read_coulomb(filename)
     read_sigma(filename)
     read_sigma_3b(filename)
```

read_sigmatau(filename)

read_spinorbit(filename)

read_tau(filename)

class spinbox.core.**ProductOperator**(*n_particles: int, isospin=True*)

Bases: object

An operator that is a tensor product of one-body operators.

As with ProductState instances, ProductOperator instances cannot be added or subtracted.

 $\label{eq:apply_onebody_operator} \textbf{apply_onebody_operator}(\textit{particle_index: int, spin_matrix: ndarray, isospin_matrix: ndarray = None)} \rightarrow \textit{ProductOperator}$

Applies a one-body / single-particle operator to the ProductOperator. This accounts for the spin-isospin kronecker product, if isospin is used.

$$O' = \sigma_{\alpha i} \tau_{\beta i} O$$

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle to apply onebody operator to, starting from 0.
- **spin_matrix** (*np.ndarray*) The spin part of the operator, a 2x2 matrix
- isospin_matrix (numpy.ndarray, optional) The isospin part of the operator, a 2x2 matrix. defaults to None

Returns

A copy of the ProductOperator with the one-body operator applied.

Return type

ProductOperator

 $apply_sigma(particle_index: int, dimension: int) \rightarrow ProductOperator$

Applies a one-body sigma spin operator.

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle, staring from 0.
- **dimension** (int) Dimension of sigma operator: 0, 1, 2 = x, y, z

Returns

The resulting ProductOperator.

Return type

ProductOperator

 $apply_tau(particle_index: int, dimension: int) \rightarrow ProductOperator$

Applies a one-body tau isospin operator.

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle, staring from 0.
- **dimension** (int) Dimension of tau operator: 0, 1, 2 = x, y, z

Returns

The resulting ProductOperator.

Return type

ProductOperator

```
copy() \rightarrow ProductOperator
```

Copies the ProductOperator.

Returns

a new instance of ProductOperator with all the same properties as self.

Return type

ProductOperator

dagger()

Hermitian conjugate.

Returns

The dual ProductOperator

Return type

ProductOperator

$multiply_operator(other: ProductOperator) \rightarrow ProductOperator$

Multiply two ProductOperator instances together to get a new one.

Parameters

other (ProductOperator) - The other ProductOperator

Returns

The product of the two.

Return type

ProductOperator

$multiply_state(other: ProductState) \rightarrow ProductState$

Apply the operator to a ProductState ket.

Parameters

other (ProductState) – The state, ketwise.

Returns

The new state, ketwise.

Return type

ProductState

$scale_all(b) \rightarrow ProductOperator$

Scales an A-body operator by b by multiplying each one-body matrix by the Ath root of b.

Parameters

b (complex) – scalar

Returns

The scaled state

Return type

ProductOperator

$scale_one(particle_index: int, b: complex) \rightarrow ProductOperator$

Multiplies a single particle operator matrix by a number.

Parameters

- particle_index (int) Index of particle, starting from 0.
- **b** (complex) Scalar

```
Returns
                    A copy of the ProductOperator with the one-body matrix scaled.
               Return type
                    ProductOperator
      to_list() \rightarrow list[ndarray]
               Returns
                    A list of one-body operator matrices
               Return type
                    list[numpy.ndarray]
      to_manybody_basis()
           Projects to the many-body basis.
               Returns
                    The Kronecker product of the ProductOperator.
               Return type
                    HilbertOperator
      zero() \rightarrow ProductOperator
           Set all coefficients to zero.
               Returns
                    A copy of ProductOperator with all coefficients set to zero.
               Return type
                    ProductOperator
class spinbox.core.ProductPropagatorHS(n_particles: int, dt: float, isospin=True,
                                                 include_prefactors=True)
      Bases: Propagator
      the propagator exp( - i z op_i op_j )
      factors_coulomb(coupling: CoulombCoupling, aux: list)
      factors_sigma(coupling: SigmaCoupling, aux: list)
      factors_sigmatau(coupling: SigmaTauCoupling, aux: list)
      factors_spinorbit(coupling: SpinOrbitCoupling, aux: list)
      factors_tau(coupling: TauCoupling, aux: list)
      onebody(z: complex, i: int, onebody_matrix: ndarray)
           exp (- z opi)
      twobody_sample(z: complex, x: float, i: int, j: int, onebody_matrix_i: ndarray, onebody_matrix_j: ndarray)
           \exp(x * \operatorname{sqrt}(-z) \operatorname{opi}) \exp(x * \operatorname{sqrt}(-z) \operatorname{opj})
class spinbox.core.ProductPropagatorRBM(n_particles, dt, isospin=True, include_prefactors=True)
      Bases: Propagator
      exp( - i z op_i op_j ) seed determines mixing
      factors_coulomb(coupling: CoulombCoupling, aux: list)
```

```
factors_sigma(coupling: SigmaCoupling, aux: list)
     factors_sigma_3b(coupling: ThreeBodyCoupling, aux: list)
     factors_sigmatau(coupling: SigmaTauCoupling, aux: list)
     factors_spinorbit(coupling: SpinOrbitCoupling, aux: list)
     factors_tau(coupling: TauCoupling, aux: list)
     onebody(z: complex, i: int, onebody_matrix: ndarray)
           exp (- i z opi)
     threebody_sample(z: float, h_list: list, i: int, j: int, k: int, onebody_matrix_i, onebody_matrix_j,
                          onebody_matrix_k)
           three body RBM sample written for one combined 3-body RBM kernel function
     twobody_sample(z: complex, h: int, j: int, onebody_matrix_i, onebody_matrix_j)
class spinbox.core.ProductState(n_particles: int, coefficients=None, ketwise=True, isospin=True)
     Bases: object
     A spin state in the "Product" basis, a single tensor product of one-body vectors.
     States must be defined with a number of particles. If isospin is False, then the one-body basis is only spin
     up/down. If True, then it is (spin up/down x isospin up/down). ketwise detemines if it is a bra or a ket.
     Tensor product states do not form a proper vector space (e.g. the sum of two is not guaranteed to be a tensor
     product) so methods with ProductState are restricted. Namely operations + and - do not exist.
     The coefficients of the ProductState are kept in the one-body form and can be projected to the Hilbert basis
     using the to_manybody_basis method.
     attach_coordinates(coordinates: ndarray)
           Adds a new .coordinates attribute to the ProductState
               Parameters
                   coordinates (np.ndarray) - A Numpy array with shape (n_particles, 3) (e.g. x, y,
                   z)
     copy()
           Copies the ProductState.
               Returns
                   a new instance of ProductState with all the same properties.
               Return type
                   ProductState
     dagger() \rightarrow ProductState
           Hermitian conjugate.
               Returns
                   The dual ProductState
               Return type
                   ProductState
     generate_basis_states() \rightarrow list[ProductState]
           Makes a list of corresponding basis vectors.
```

A list of tensor product states that span the Hilbert space.

Return type

list[ProductState]

inner($other: ProductState) \rightarrow complex$

Inner product of two ProductState instances. Orientations must be correct.

Parameters

other (ProductState) – The ket of the inner product.

Returns

inner product of self (bra) with other (ket)

Return type

complex

$normalize() \rightarrow ProductState$

Normalize so that the inner product of the state with itself is 1.

Returns

The normalized state.

Return type

ProductState

 $outer(other: ProductState) \rightarrow ProductState$

Outer product of two ProductState instances, producting a ProductOperator instance. Orientations must be correct.

Parameters

other (ProductState) – bra part of the outer product

Returns

Outer product of self (ket) with other (bra)

Return type

ProductOperator

 $randomize(seed: int = None) \rightarrow ProductState$

Randomize coefficients.

Parameters

seed (int, optional) - RNG seed, defaults to None

Returns

A copy of the ProductState with random complex coefficients, normalized.

Return type

ProductState

 $scale_all(b: complex) \rightarrow ProductState$

Scales an A-body state by b by multiplying each one-body vector by the Ath root of b.

Parameters

b(complex) - scalar

Returns

The scaled state

Return type

ProductState

```
scale\_one(particle\_index: int, b: complex) \rightarrow ProductState
           Multiplies a single particle vector by a number.
                Parameters
                    • particle_index (int) – Index of particle, starting from 0.
                    • b (complex) – Scalar
                Returns
                    A copy of the ProductState with the one particle scaled.
                Return type
                    ProductState
      to_list() \rightarrow list
                Returns
                    A list of one-body vectors
                Return type
                    list[numpy.ndarray]
      to_manybody_basis() → HilbertState
           Projects to the many-body basis.
                Returns
                    The Kronecker product of the ProductState.
                Return type
                    HilbertState
      zero() \rightarrow ProductState
           Set all coefficients to zero.
                Returns
                    A copy of ProductState with all coefficients set to zero.
                Return type
                    ProductState
class spinbox.core.Propagator(n_particles, dt: float, isospin=True, include_prefactors=True)
      Bases: object
class spinbox.core.SigmaCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
      Bases: Coupling
      The coupling matrix A_{\alpha i\beta j}^{\sigma}
      for i, j = 0 .. n_particles - 1 and a, b = 0, 1, 2 (x, y, z)
      random(scale, seed=0)
      validate()
class spinbox.core.SigmaTauCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
      Bases: Coupling
      container class for couplings A ^{\land} sigma tau (a,i,b,j) for i,j=0 .. n_particles - 1 and a,b=0,1,2 (x,y,z)
      Note that there are no dimensional indices for tau because the tau factor is a dot product, and thus the couplings
```

are the same over dimensions.

```
random(scale, seed=0)
     validate()
class spinbox.core.SpinOrbitCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
     Bases: Coupling
     container class for couplings g_LS(a,i) for i = 0.. n_particles - 1 and a = 0, 1, 2(x, y, z)
     random(scale, seed=0)
     validate()
class spinbox.core.TauCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
     Bases: Coupling
     container class for couplings A^{tau} (i,j) for i, j = 0 .. n_particles - 1
     random(scale, seed=0)
     validate()
class spinbox.core.ThreeBodyCoupling(n_particles, file=None)
     Bases: Coupling
     container class for couplings A(a,i,b,j,c,k) for i, j, k = 0 .. n_particles - 1 and a = 0, 1, 2 (x, y, z)
     random(scale, seed=0)
     validate()
spinbox.core.carctanh(x)
     Complex incerse hyp. tangent
spinbox.core.ccos(x)
     Complex cosine
spinbox.core.ccosh(x)
     Complex hyp. cosine
spinbox.core.cexp(x)
     Complex exponential
spinbox.core.csin(x)
     Complex sine
spinbox.core.csinh(x)
     Complex hyp. sine
spinbox.core.csqrt(x)
     Complex square root
spinbox.core.ctanh(x)
     Complex hyp. tangent
spinbox.core.interaction_indices(n: int, m=2) \rightarrow list
     returns a list of all possible m-plets of n objects (labelled 0 to n-1) default: m=2, giving all possible pairs for
     m=1, returns a range(0, n-1): param n: number of items: type n: int: param m: size of tuplet, defaults to 2: type
     m: int, optional :return: list of possible m-plets of n items :rtype: list
```

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```
spinbox.core.pauli(arg) \rightarrow ndarray
```

Pauli matrix x, y, z, or a list of all three

Parameters

arg (int or str) - 0 or 'x' for Pauli x, 1 or 'y' for Pauli y, 2 or 'z' for Pauli z, 'list' for a list of x, y, z

Raises

ValueError – option not found

Returns

Pauli matrix or list

Return type

np.ndarray

 $\verb|spinbox.core.read_from_file| \textit{(filename: str, complex=False, shape=None, order='F')} \rightarrow \textit{ndarray}$

Read numbers from a text file

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) input file name
- complex (bool, optional) complex entries, defaults to False
- **shape** (tuple, optional) shape of output array, defaults to None
- order (str, optional) 'F' for columns first, otherwise use 'C', defaults to 'F'

Returns

Numpy array

Return type

numpy.ndarray

$spinbox.core.repeated_kronecker_product(matrices: list) \rightarrow ndarray$

returns the tensor/kronecker product of a list of arrays :param matrices: list of matrix factors :type matrices: list :return: Kronecker product of input list "rtype: np.ndarray

1.1.3 spinbox.extras module

spinbox.extras.chistogram(X, filename, title, bins='fd', range=None)

Complex histogram

Parameters

- **X** (*iterable*) Set of complex numbers
- **filename** (*str*) filename of plot, including suffix (.pdf)
- **title** (*str*) Plot title
- bins (str, optional) binning algorithm (see matplotlib.pyplot.hist), defaults to 'fd' (Freedman-Diaconis)
- range (tuple, optional) fixed range to plot, defaults to None

spinbox.extras.pmat(x, heatmap=False, lims=None, print_zeros=False)

Print or plot a complex-valued matrix

Parameters

• **x** (numpy.ndarray) – matrix to be plotted

- **heatmap** (bool, optional) True if plotting a heatmap, defaults to False
- lims (tuple, optional) if heatmap, limits for colorbar, defaults to None
- print_zeros (bool, optional) True if printing a part if it is all zeros, defaults to False

spinbox.extras.sigma_tau_matrices_product(n_particles)

Pauli sigma and tau matrices in product basis

Parameters

n_particles (*int*) – number of particles

Returns

(sigma matrices, tau matrices)

Return type

tuple of lists

usage: sigma, tau = sigma_tau_matrices_product(n_particles) sigma[dimension_index]

note that I am not using the ProductOperator class here. This is done for memory efficiency. In the case of Hilbert space calculations, it makes sense to compute the operator matrices beforehand and store them. In the tensor-product basis, this would result in most of our memory being taken up by identity matrices.

spinbox.extras.sigma_tau_operators_hilbert(n_particles)

Pauli sigma and tau operators in Hilbert space

Parameters

n_particles (int) – number of particles

Returns

(sigma operators, tau operators)

Return type

tuple of lists of lists

usage: sigma, tau = sigma_tau_operators_hilbert(n_particles) sigma[particle_index][dimension_index]

```
spinbox.extras.spinor2(state='up', ketwise=True, seed=None)
```

Convenience function for making 2-dimensional spin state vectors

Parameters

- state (str, optional) can be one of ['up', 'down', 'random', 'max'], defaults to 'up'.
- **ketwise** (bool, optional) True for column vector, False for row vector, defaults to True
- **seed** (int, optional) rng seed, defaults to None

Returns

your vector

Return type

numpy.ndarray

spinbox.extras.spinor4(state='up', ketwise=True, seed=None)

Convenience function for making 4-dimensional spin-isospin state vectors

Parameters

- **state** (*str*, *optional*) can be one of ['up', 'down', 'random', 'max'], defaults to 'up'.
- **ketwise** (bool, optional) True for column vector, False for row vector, defaults to True
- seed (int, optional) rng seed, defaults to None

your vector

Return type

numpy.ndarray

1.1.4 Module contents

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