

# TAURUS<sub>vap</sub>: Manual for the Hamiltonian files

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## 1 Types of Hamiltonian

The code TAURUS<sub>vap</sub> requires as input one or several files containing the informations about the model space and the Hamiltonian matrix elements. The precise number of files required depends on the type of Hamiltonian considered as well as the parameters entered in the STDIN file. One crucial parameter is the name of the Hamiltonian file, stored in the variable `hamil_file`, that determines the name of the files that the code will open. As of today, the code supports 4 types of Hamiltonian associated in the code with the variable `hamil_type`:

- `hamil_type = 1` or `2`: valence-space Hamiltonian in *JT*-scheme written in the format of the shell-model code ANTOINE. In this case, the code will require only one Hamiltonian file containing the model space, the single-particle energies and the two-body matrix elements. In the case `hamil_type = 1`, the single-particle energies of protons and neutrons are the same, while for `hamil_type = 2` they are different.  
Naming convention for the files: `hamil_file.sho`

- `hamil_type = 3`: general Hamiltonian in *J*-scheme. In this case, the code will require 3 files: 1 file containing the model space, 1 file containing the zero- and one-body parts of the Hamiltonian and 1 file containing the two-body part of the Hamiltonian. This is the most general type of Hamiltonian considered that allows one to define all the matrix elements manually.  
Naming convention for the files: `hamil_file.sho`, `hamil_file.01b`, `hamil_file.2b`

- `hamil_type = 4`: “bare” Hamiltonian in *J*-scheme. In this case, the code will require 2 files: 1 file containing the model space and 1 file containing two-body part of the Hamiltonian. For such Hamiltonians, the zero-body part is assumed to be equal to zero and the one-body part is built from the kinetic-energy one-body operator  $T$ .  
Naming convention for the files: `hamil_file.sho`, `hamil_file.2b`

### Center-of-mass correction

For `hamil_type = 3` or `4`, it is possible to add a center-of-mass correction by setting `hamil_com = 1` in the STDIN file. In that case, the code will require an additional file containing the two-body matrix elements for the center-of-mass correction. The one-body part is automatically computed as  $-\frac{T}{A}$  taking  $A$  equal to the average number of nucleons targeted.

Naming convention for the files: `hamil_file.com`

### Reduced format

For all types of Hamiltonian, it is possible to read the matrix elements in a so-called “reduced” format from a binary file. This is done by setting `hamil_read = 1` in the STDIN file. In that case, the code will *always* require 2 files: 1 file containing the model space (`hamil_file.sho`) and 1 file containing all the matrix elements of the Hamiltonians in the Spherical Harmonic Oscillator (SHO) single-particle basis written in binary (more compact and faster to read). While the reduced format will not be explained here,<sup>1</sup> a reduced file will automatically be generated when using the code with `hamil_read = 0`.

Naming convention for the files: `hamil_file.red`

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<sup>1</sup>We provide in the directory `extras/codes` a small code that can write Hamiltonians in the reduced format.

## 2 Valence-space $JT$ -coupled Hamiltonian à la ANTOINE

For those Hamiltonians, we follow almost exactly the format of the shell-model code ANTOINE as described on their [website](#). The only differences are:

- The name of the interaction can accept up to 100 characters.
- The code does not handle different valence spaces for protons and neutrons (we need a space invariant under isospin rotation in order to be able to perform a subsequent isospin projection).
- It is possible to include a value for the oscillator frequency  $\hbar\omega$  after the list of shells included in the model space (same line). For example, for the *sd*-shell: 1 3 205 1001 203 12.50. If the frequency is missing, the code will set its values using the formula:  $\hbar\omega = 45A^{-1/3} - 25A^{-2/3}$  MeV.<sup>2</sup>

To learn more about this format, go visit the “Manual” section of their [website](#).

## 3 General $J$ -coupled Hamiltonian

### 3.1 SHO model space (.sho)

The file `hamil_file.sho` has the following format:

Line	Type	Data
1	character	<code>hamil_name</code>
2	integer	<code>hamil_type</code>
3	integers	<code>H0sh_dim (H0sh_na(i), i=1, H0sh_dim)</code>
4	real	<code>H0_hw</code>

where in each line we have:

- 1 `hamil_name`: a name to describe the Hamiltonian. Only the first 100 characters will be stored.
- 2 `hamil_type`: the type of Hamiltonian (see the first section).
- 3 `H0sh_dim`: the number of shells in the model space.  
(`H0sh_na(i)`, `i=1, H0sh_dim`): loop to read the name of the shells. For a shell with quantum numbers  $n, l, j$ , the name is `H0sh_na = 10000n + 100l + 2j`. Note that  $n$  begins at 0. This is similar to the ANTOINE format except that the first factor is 10000 (because  $l$  can be larger than 10 in no-core calculations).
- 4 `H0_hw`: the frequency of the Harmonic Oscillator.

### Example

```
My Chiral EFT Hamiltonian for emax=4 and hw=20
3
15 1 103 101 10001 205 203 10103 10101 307 305 20001 10205 10203 409 407
20.0
```

<sup>2</sup>See equation (3.45) of the book *From Nucleons to Nucleus* by J. Suhonen.

### 3.2 Zero- and one-body parts (.01b)

The file `hamil_file.01b`, read only if `hamil_type = 3`, has the following format:

Line	Type	Data
<b>1</b>	character	<code>hname1</code>
<b>2</b>	real	<code>hamil_H0</code>
<b>3</b>	int. int. real real	<code>a b hamil_H1cpd_p hamil_H1cpd_n</code>
<b>etc.</b>	etc.	<code>etc.</code>

where in each line we have:

**1** `hname1`: dummy variable but has to be the *same* name as `hamil_name`.

**2** `hamil_H0`: zero-body part  $H^{0b}$  of the Hamiltonian.

**3** `a`: left shell  $a$

`b`: right shell  $b$

`hamil_H1cpd_p`: one-body matrix element  $\langle a|H^{1b}|b\rangle$  for proton shells. They will be attributed to all proton matrix elements  $\langle k|H^{1b}|l\rangle$  between *single-particle* states  $k$  and  $l$  that satisfy  $k \in a$ ,  $l \in b$  and  $m_{j_k} = m_{j_l}$ .

`hamil_H1cpd_n`: same for neutrons.

**etc.** same for other combinations of shells.

Note that the order in which the matrix elements are written is not important, nor it is required to write all the matrix elements equal to zero.

#### Example

```
My Chiral EFT Hamiltonian for emax=4 and hw=20
42.11792
  1      1 2.5330250 2.5675970
  1 10001 5.5514280 5.5809940
103    103 18.364205 18.366125
      etc.
```

### 3.3 Two-body part (.2b)

The file `hamil_file.2b` has the following format:

Line	Type	Data
<b>1</b>	character	<code>hname2</code>
<b>2</b>	integers	<code>tmin tmax a b c d jmin jmax</code>
<b>3</b>	real	<code>(hamil_H2cpd(t,j=jmin,a,b,c,d), t=tmin,tmax)</code>
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\Delta = 3 + jmax - jmin$	real	<code>(hamil_H2cpd(t,j=jmax,a,b,c,d), t=tmin,tmax)</code>
<b>etc.</b>	etc.	<code>etc.</code>

where in each line we have:

**1** `hname2`: dummy variable but has to be the *same* name as `hamil_name`.

**2** **tmin**: lowest isospin index. It has to be equal to 0.  
**tmax**: highest isospin index. It has to be equal to 5.  
**a**: left shell *a*  
**b**: left shell *b*  
**c**: right shell *c*  
**d**: right shell *d*  
**jmin**: minimum possible value for angular momentum coupling.  
**jmax**: maximum possible value for angular momentum coupling.

**3-Δ** **hamil\_H2cpd(t,j,a,b,c,d)**: double loop over **t=tmin,tmax** (horizontal) and **j=jmin,jmax** (vertical) for the matrix element  $\langle ab, jt | H^{2b} | cd, jt \rangle$  in *J*-scheme.

**etc.** same for other combinations of shells.

The value of the isospin index **t** depends on the particle species (protons: *p*, neutrons: *n*) of the shells:

t	a	b	c	d
0	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>
1	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>
2	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>
3	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>
4	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>p</i>
5	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

Note that the order in which the *blocks* of matrix elements for different values of (**a**, **b**, **c**, **d**) are written is not important, nor it is required to write a given block if all the matrix elements are zero. In addition, only one permutation of (**a**, **b**, **c**, **d**) is required.

### Example

```

My Chiral EFT Hamiltonian for emax=4 and hw=20
0 5 1 1 1 1 0 1
-8.23779E+00 -9.37161E+00 -9.37161E+00 -9.37161E+00 -9.37161E+00 -9.10953E+00
0.00000E+00 -1.35045E+01 1.35045E+01 1.35045E+01 -1.35045E+01 0.00000E+00
0 5 205 407 10103 10103 1 3
0.00000E+00 -2.35514E-01 2.35514E-01 2.35514E-01 -2.35514E-01 0.00000E+00
-2.76313E-01 -1.99398E-01 -1.99398E-01 -1.99398E-01 -1.99398E-01 -2.81405E-01
0.00000E+00 3.62107E-01 -3.62107E-01 -3.62107E-01 3.62107E-01 0.00000E+00
etc.

```

### 3.4 Center-of-mass correction (.com)

The file containing the center-of-mass correction, **hamil\_file.com**, has exactly the same format as the file containing the two-body part of the Hamiltonian. The only difference is that the first line containing the description of the file is never used and can therefore be different from **hamil\_name**.

Note that the matrix elements read will be multiplied by the factor  $\frac{\hbar\omega}{A} \left( \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right)^{-1}$ .