

今後の将来展望: HΦ

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目標: 実験データから有効ハミルトニアンの推定
新しい機能: Finite- T linear response



Computational
Science Alliance
The University of Tokyo

A graphic element for the Computational Science Alliance logo, consisting of three vertical bars of different heights and colors: a tall blue bar, a medium blue bar, and a shorter yellow bar.

Future Perspective of HΦ

理論・計算科学による
有効ハミルトニアン

H

ハバード模型, ハイゼンベルグ模型,
第一原理ハミルトニアン, ...

実験データ D

比熱, 磁化過程,
中性子散乱, X線散乱,
光電子分光, ...

従来の理論予測

$H, P(H)$

D

汎用量子格子シミュレータ $H\Phi$

$P(D|H)$



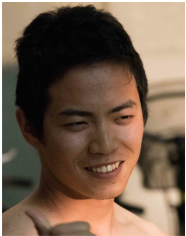
ベイズの定理による有効ハミルトニアン推定

$$P(H|D) \propto P(D|H)P(H)$$



計算可能な物理量を増やしていく: Finite- T linear response Combination of TPQ and $K\omega$

Y. Yamaji, T. Suzuki, & M. Kawamura, arXiv:1802.02854.



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Finite-Temperature Spectra

$$\mathcal{G}_\beta^{AB}(\omega) = \sum_{n,m} \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z(\beta)} \frac{\langle n | \hat{A}^\dagger | m \rangle \langle m | \hat{B} | n \rangle}{\omega + i\delta + E_n - E_m}$$

$$Z(\beta) = \sum_n e^{-\beta E_n}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_\beta^{AB}(\omega) = \sum_n \frac{e^{-\beta E_n}}{Z(\beta)} \langle n | \hat{A}^\dagger \frac{1}{\omega + i\delta + E_n - \hat{H}} \hat{B} | n \rangle$$

Complexity $\mathcal{O}(N_{\text{H}}^3)$

Memory $\mathcal{O}(N_{\text{H}}^2)$

Is it necessary? Answer is No

Finite-Temperature Spectra by Real-Time Evolution of Wave Functions

T. Iitaka and T. Ebisuzaki, Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 047203 (2003).

R. Steinigeweg, J. Gemmer, and W. Brenig, Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 120601 (2014).

T. Monnai and A. Sugita, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 83, 094001 (2014).

C. Karrasch, D. M. Kennes, and J. E. Moore, Phys. Rev. B 90, 155104 (2014).

F. Jin, R. Steinigeweg, F. Heidrich-Meisner, K. Michielsen, and H. De Raedt,
Phys. Rev. B 92, 205103 (2015).

Finite-Temperature Spectra by Microcanonical Ensemble

M. W. Long, P. Prelovsek, S. El Shawish, J. Karadamoglou, and X. Zotos,
Phys. Rev. B 68, 235106 (2003).

X. Zotos, Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 067202 (2004).

An Intuitive Description of TPQ States and Green's Function at Finite Temperature

A normalized TPQ state

$$|\psi_\beta\rangle \equiv \frac{|\phi_\beta\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\phi_\beta|\phi_\beta\rangle}} \sim \sum_n e^{i\varphi_n} \frac{e^{-\frac{\beta}{2}E_n}}{\sqrt{Z(\beta)}} |n\rangle$$

Spectral projector $\hat{P}_n = |n\rangle\langle n|$

Green's function rewritten by using a TPQ state

$$\mathcal{G}_\beta^{AB}(\zeta) \sim \sum_n \langle\psi_\beta|\hat{P}_n\hat{A}^\dagger \frac{1}{\zeta + E_n - \hat{H}} \hat{B}\hat{P}_n|\psi_\beta\rangle$$

An Alternative to Spectral Projection

T. Kato, Progress of Theoretical Physics 4, 514 (1949).

$$\hat{P}_{\gamma,\rho} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_{\gamma,\rho}} \frac{dz}{z - \hat{H}} \quad z = \rho e^{i\theta} + \gamma$$

$$|\phi\rangle = \sum_n d_n |n\rangle$$

$$\hat{P}_{\gamma,\rho} |\phi\rangle = \sum_{E_n \in (\gamma - \rho, \gamma + \rho)} d_n |n\rangle$$

Discretized by Riemann sum

$$\hat{P}_{\gamma,\rho,M} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{\rho e^{i\theta_j}}{\rho e^{i\theta_j} + \gamma - \hat{H}}$$

$$\theta_j = 2\pi(j - 1/2)/M$$

T. Sakurai and H. Sugiura,
J. Comput. Appl. Math. 159, 119 (2003).
T. Ikegami, T. Sakurai, and U. Nagashima,
J. Comput. Appl. Math. 233, 1927 (2010).

Shifted Krylov Subspace Method

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{\rho e^{i\theta_j} + \gamma - \hat{H}} \vec{b}$$

Liner equations

$$(z\mathbf{1} - H)\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{b} \doteq \hat{O}|\psi\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{\hat{O}}(z) = \vec{b}^\dagger \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{x} \doteq (z\mathbf{1} - \hat{H})^{-1} \hat{O}|\psi\rangle$$

← Solvable by Shifted Krylov subspace method

A. Frommer (1995, 2003)

T. Sogabe, T. Hoshi, S. L. Zhang, and T. Fujiwara, *A numerical method for calculating the Green's function arising from electronic structure theory*, In *Frontiers of Computational Science*. pp.189-195, 2007.

Shifted CG: Algorithm

Initial $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{b}$, $\alpha_{-1} = 1$, $\rho_{-1} = +\infty$,
 $\pi_0^\sigma = \pi_{-1}^\sigma = 1$, $\vec{p}_{-1}^\sigma = \vec{x}_{-1}^\sigma = \vec{0}$

For $k = 0, 1, \dots, m$

-Seed equations

$$\rho_k = \vec{r}_k^T \vec{r}_k$$

$$\beta_{k-1} = \frac{\rho_k}{\rho_{k-1}}$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\rho_k}{\vec{r}_k^T A \vec{r}_k - \beta_{k-1} \frac{\rho_k}{\alpha_{k-1}}}$$

$$\vec{r}_{k+1} = \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_k \beta_{k-1}}{\alpha_{k-1}}\right) \vec{r}_k - \alpha_k A \vec{r}_k - \frac{\alpha_k \beta_{k-1}}{\alpha_{k-1}} \vec{r}_{k-1}$$

-Shifted equations

$$\pi_{k+1}^\sigma = (1 + \alpha_k \sigma) \pi_k^\sigma - \frac{\alpha_k \beta_{k-1}}{\alpha_{k-1}} (\pi_{k-1}^\sigma - \pi_k^\sigma)$$

$$\vec{p}_k^\sigma = \frac{1}{\pi_k^\sigma} \vec{r}_k + \beta_{k-1} \left(\frac{\pi_{k-1}^\sigma}{\pi_k^\sigma}\right)^2 \vec{p}_{k-1}^\sigma$$

$$\vec{x}_k^\sigma = \vec{x}_{k-1}^\sigma + \frac{\pi_k^\sigma}{\pi_{k+1}^\sigma} \alpha_k \vec{p}_k^\sigma$$

Seed switch

S. Yamamoto, *et al.*,
 J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 77, 114713 (2008).

Library $K\omega$

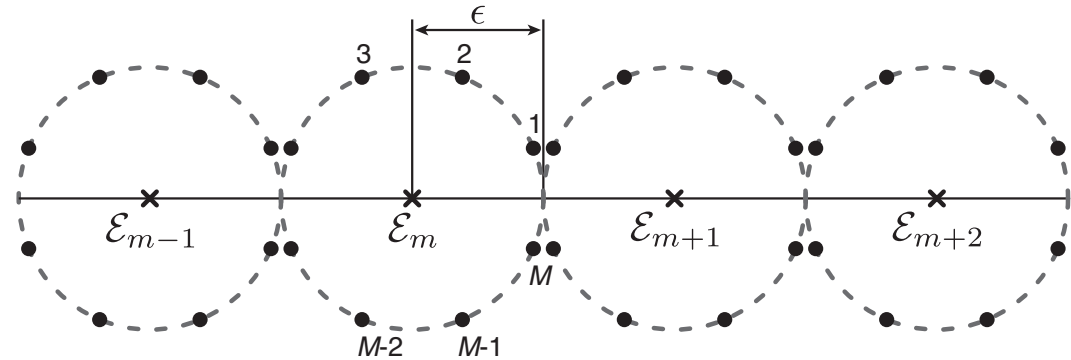
by Dr. Kawamura (ISSP)



Finite-Temperature Green's Function by Typical Pure States

$$|\psi_{\beta, \delta}^m\rangle = \hat{P}_{\mathcal{E}_m, \epsilon, M} |\psi_{\beta}\rangle$$

$$\delta = (E_0, \epsilon, M)$$



$$\mathcal{E}_m = E_0 + (2m - 1)\epsilon$$

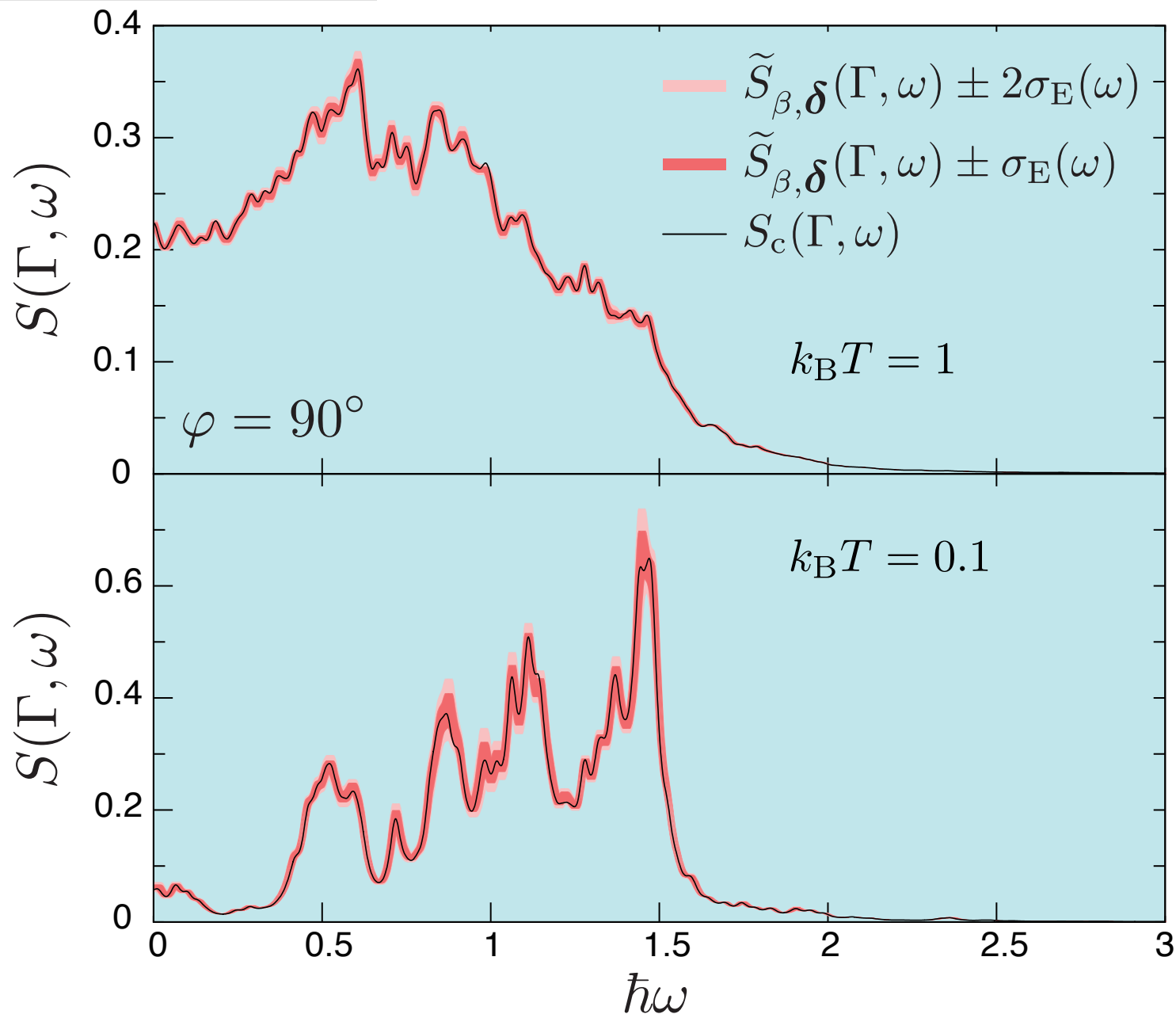
Green's function

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\beta, \delta}^{AB}(\zeta) = \sum_{m \geq 0} \langle \psi_{\beta, \delta}^m | \hat{A}^\dagger \frac{1}{\zeta + \mathcal{E}_m - \hat{H}} \hat{B} | \psi_{\beta, \delta}^m \rangle$$

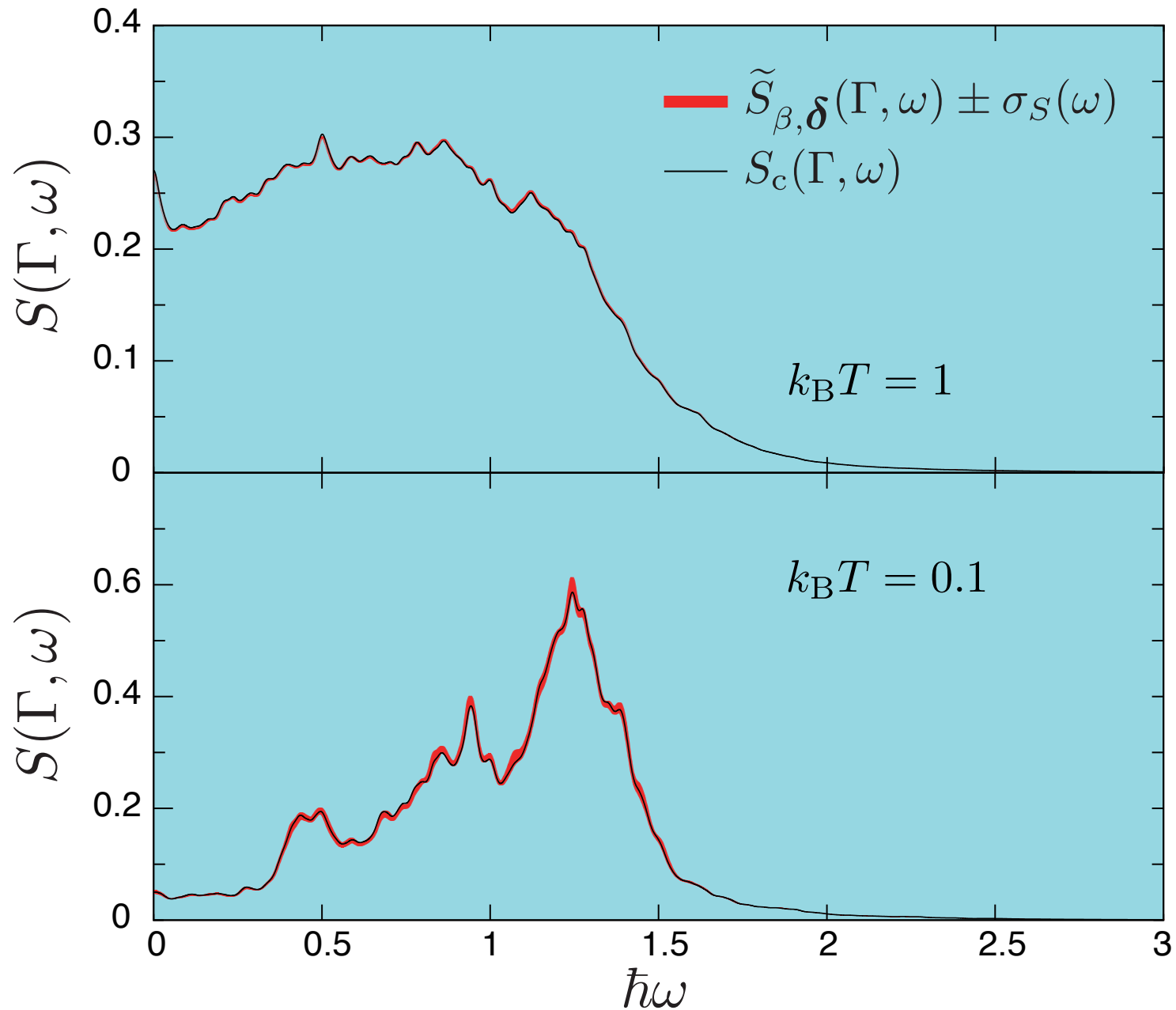
$$\mathcal{G}_{\beta}^{AB}(\zeta) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow +0} \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \mathbb{E} \left[\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\beta, \delta}^{AB}(\zeta) \right]$$

Probability distribution

$$\tilde{P}_{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_m) = \langle \psi_{\beta, \delta}^m | \psi_{\beta, \delta}^m \rangle$$

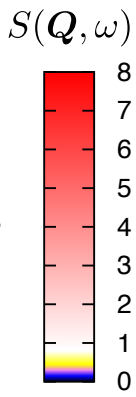
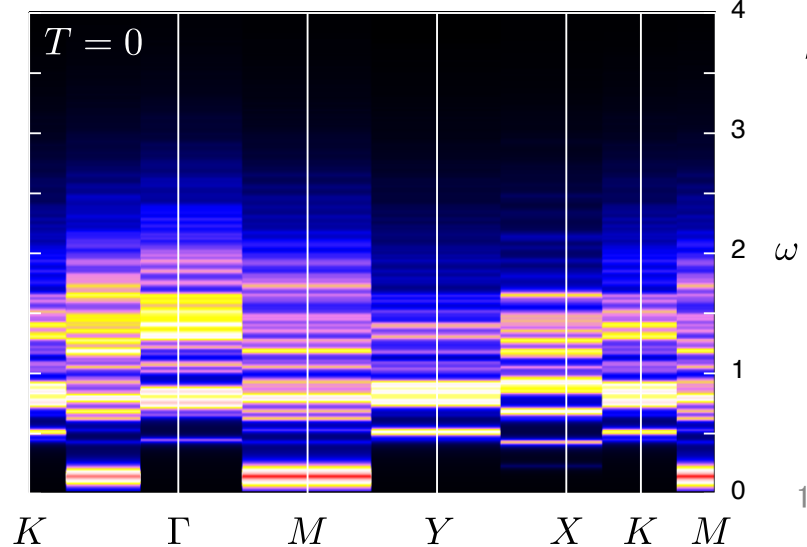
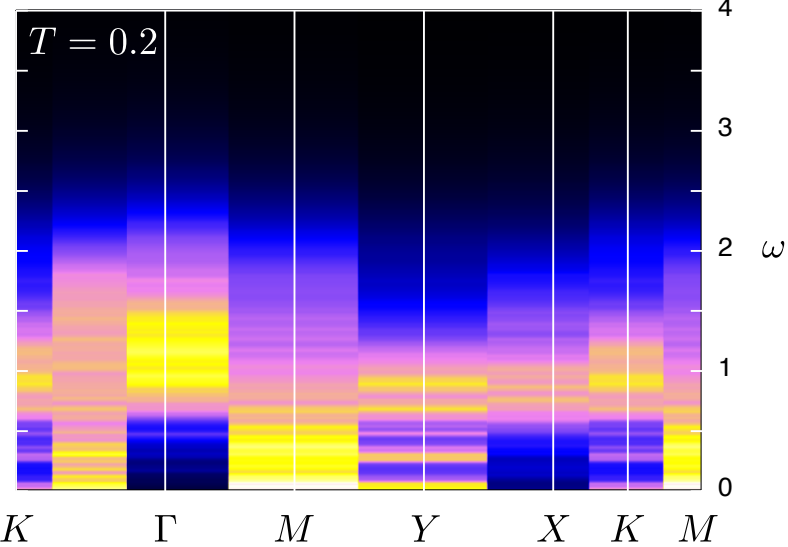
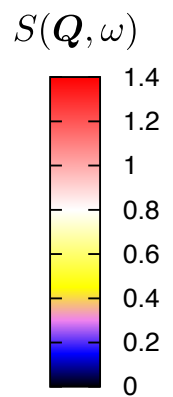
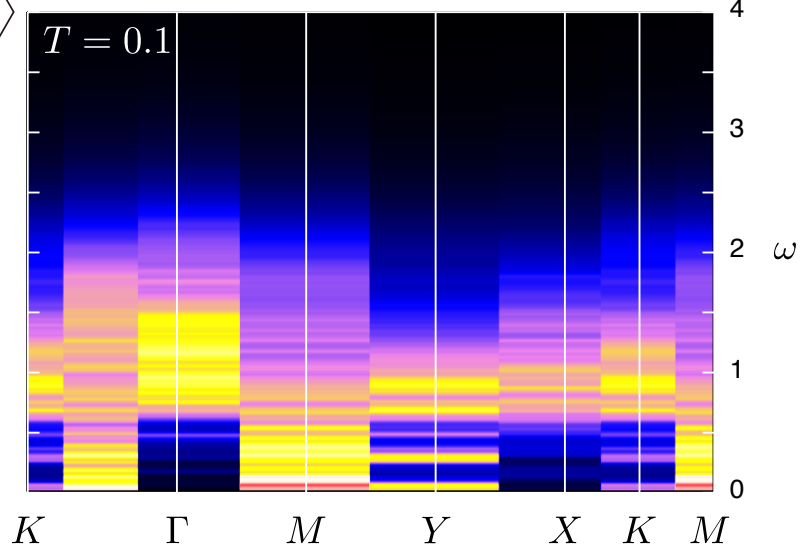
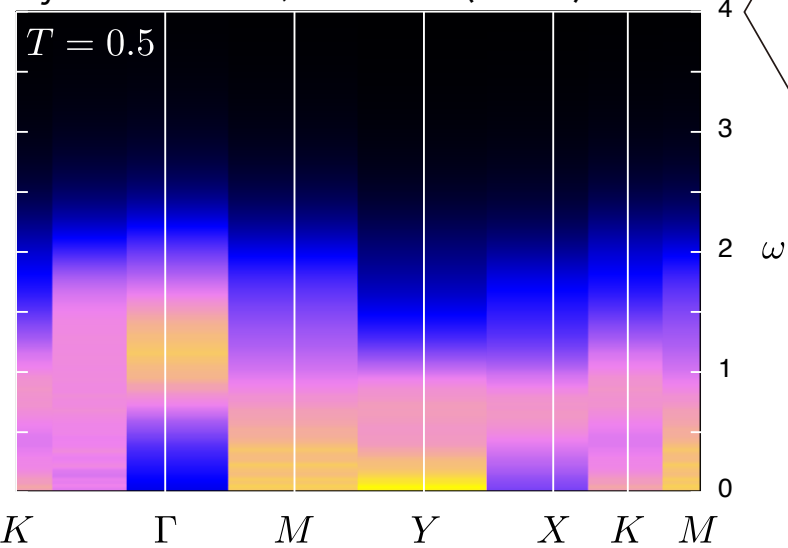
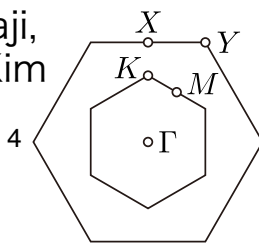


18 site AF Kitaev Standard deviation



Finite- T $S(Q, \omega)$ of a Frustrated Magnets: Γ model

A. M. Samarakoon, G. Wachtel, Y. Yamaji,
D. A. Tennant, C. D. Batista, and Y. B. Kim
Phys. Rev. B 98, 045121 (2018)



Future Plan

New functions will be implemented

1. Finite- T linear response (now under construction):
 - Canonical TPQ
 - Combination of TPQ and $K\omega$
2. N spin/body interaction and Green's function
3. Symmetry
 - Reduction of dimension of Hilbert space
 - Analysis of wave functions