

Backflow Sparsity

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27-Jul-2008

Backflow Sparsity in Slater wave functions

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Taking advantage of
Backflow Sparsity
in Slater wave functions

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(for dummies)

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Backflow

- Backflow'd wave function:

$$\Psi = \Psi_S [\mathbf{R} + \boldsymbol{\Xi}(\mathbf{R})] \exp [J(\mathbf{R})]$$

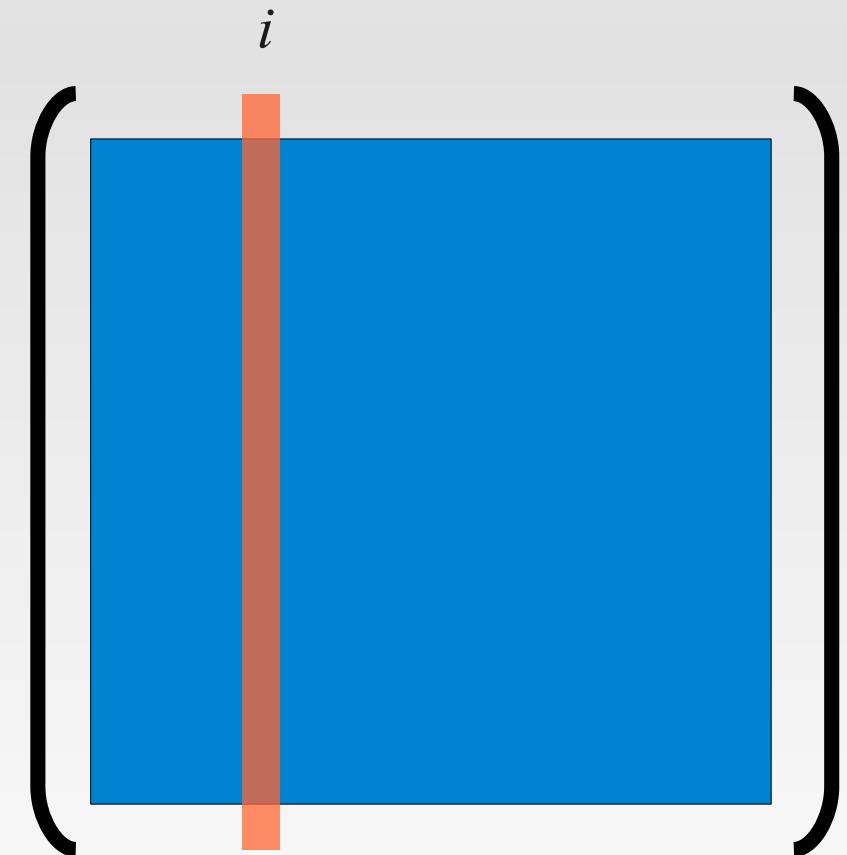
- Backflow displacement $\boldsymbol{\xi}_i = \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{ee} + \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{en} + \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{een} + \dots$
with:

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{ee} = \sum_{j \neq i}^N \eta(r_{ij}) \mathbf{r}_{ij} \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{en} = \sum_I^{N_{ion}} \mu(r_{iI}) \mathbf{r}_{iI}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_i^{ee} = \sum_{j \neq i}^N \sum_I^{N_{ion}} [\Phi(r_{ij}, r_{iI}, r_{jI}) \mathbf{r}_{ij} + \Theta(r_{ij}, r_{iI}, r_{jI}) \mathbf{r}_{iI}]$$

Slater wave function

- One-electron update: Sherman-Morrison formula



$$q = \sum_p^N \bar{S}_{ip} S'_{pi}$$

$$\det[S'] = q \det[S]$$

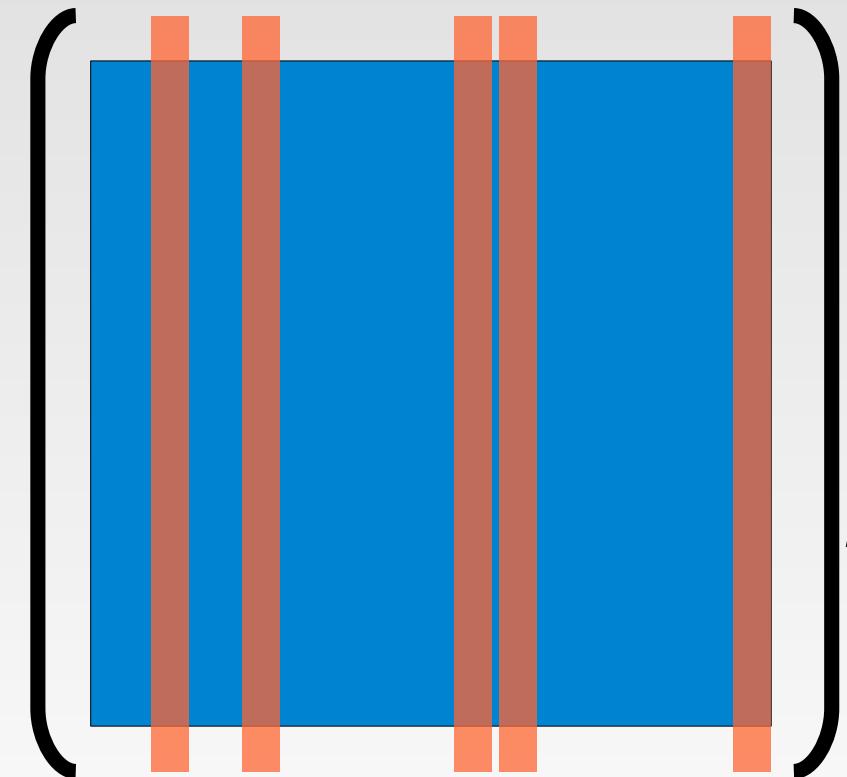
$$\bar{S}'_{kj} = \bar{S}_{kj} - \left(\sum_p^N \bar{S}_{kp} S'_{pi} \right) q^{-1} \bar{S}_{ij} \quad (k \neq i)$$

$$\bar{S}'_{ij} = q^{-1} \bar{S}_{ij}$$

Slater-backflow wave function

- One-electron update: Woodbury formula

$I(1) \ I(2) \ I(3) \dots I(M)$



$$Q_{\alpha\beta} = \sum_j^N \bar{S}_{I(\alpha)j} S'_{jI(\beta)}$$

$$\det[S'] = \det[Q] \det[S]$$

$$\bar{S}'_{kj} = \bar{S}_{kj} - \sum_{\alpha}^M \sum_{\beta}^M \sum_p^N \bar{S}_{kp} S'_{pI(\alpha)} Q_{\alpha\beta} \bar{S}_{I(\beta)j} \quad (k \neq I(\gamma))$$

$$\bar{S}'_{I(\gamma)j} = \sum_{\beta}^M Q_{\gamma\beta} \bar{S}_{I(\beta)j}$$

Cost

- Backflow:

■ Cfg. analysis level 1	n^2
■ Cfg. analysis level 2	nm^2
■ One-part. move analysis	nm
■ Transformation	nm
■ One-particle transf. update	m
■ Grad. (chain rule)	m
■ All grads. (chain rule)	nm
■ Lap. (chain rule)	m^2
■ All laps. (chain rule)	nm^2

Cost

- Slater-backflow:

■ Entire matrix	$x(n)n^2$
■ Matrix column	$x(n)n$
■ Invert matrix	n^3
■ Q	nm^2
■ Update inverse	n^2m
■ Grads. for one particle	nm
■ All grads.	n^2
■ All laps.	n^2m'