

# *Calculation of matrix elements*

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# *Schrödinger equation*

$$H\psi_i(r) = E_i \psi_i(r)$$

$$\psi_i(r) = \sum_{j=1}^N c_{ij} \phi_j(r)$$

$$\sum_j (H_{ij} - E_i S_{ij}) c_{ij} = 0$$

$$H_{ij} = \langle \phi_j | H | \phi_i \rangle$$

$$S_{ij} = \langle \phi_j | \phi_i \rangle$$

# *Kohn-Sham hamiltonian*

$$H = T + V_{PS} + V_H(r) + V_{xc}(r)$$

$$T = -(1/2) \nabla^2$$

$$V_{PS} = V_{ion}(r) + V_{nl}$$

$$V_{ion}(r) = -Z_{val} / r \quad \text{Local pseudopotential}$$

$$V_{nl} = \int |r|^{-1} > \int < |r|^{-1} \quad \text{Kleinman-Bylander}$$

$$V_H(r) = \int d\mathbf{r}' V(r') / |\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'| \quad \text{Hartree potential}$$

$$V_{xc}(r) = v_{xc}(\rho(r)) \quad \text{Exchange & correlation}$$

# *Long-range potentials*

$$H = T + V_{\text{ion}}(r) + V_{\text{nl}} + V_H(r) + V_{\text{xc}}(r)$$

Long range

$$V_{\text{na}}(r) = V_{\text{ion}}(r) + V_H[\square_{\text{atoms}}(r)] \quad \text{Neutral-atom potential}$$

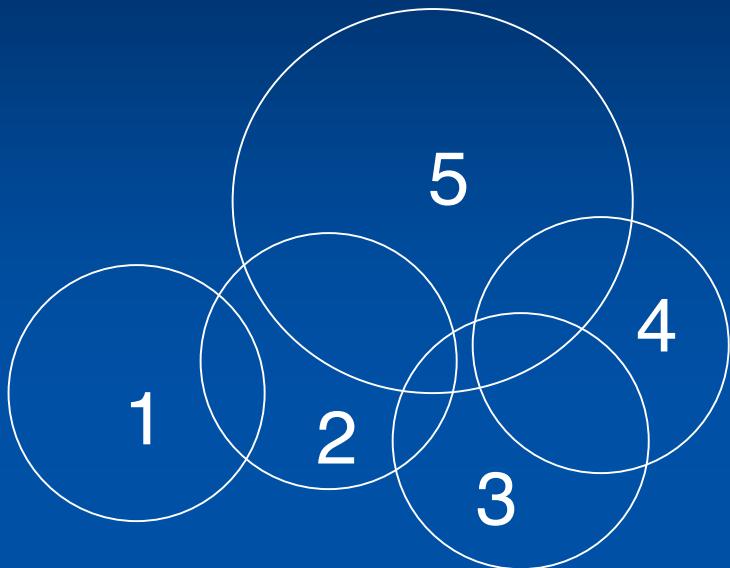
$$\square V_H(r) = V_H[\square_{\text{SCF}}(r)] - V_H[\square_{\text{atoms}}(r)]$$

$$H = T + V_{\text{nl}} + V_{\text{na}}(r) + \square V_H(r) + V_{\text{xc}}(r)$$

Two-center  
integrals

Grid integrals

# *Sparsity*

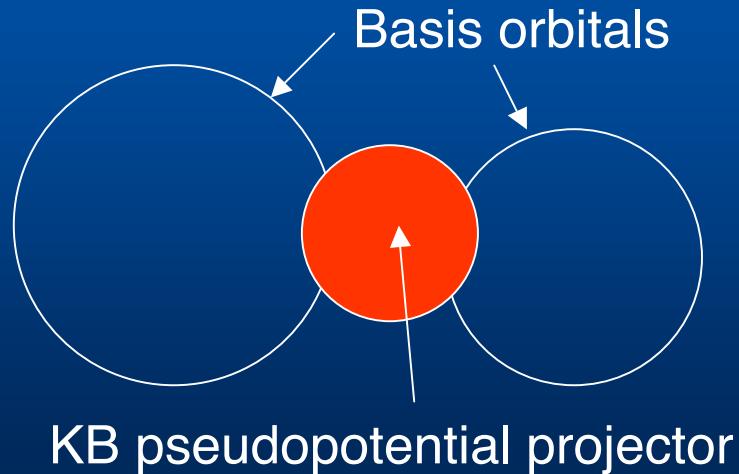


- 1 with 1 and 2
- 2 with 1,2,3, and 5
- 3 with 2,3,4, and 5
- 4 with 3,4 and 5
- 5 with 2,3,4, and 5

## *Non-overlap interactions*

$S_{\square\square}$  and  $H_{\square\square}$  are sparse

$\square_{\square\square}$  is not strictly sparse but only a sparse subset is needed



# *Two-center integrals*

Convolution theorem

$$S(\mathbf{R}) \equiv \langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle = \int \psi_1(\mathbf{r}) \psi_2(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{R}) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\psi(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2/3}} \int \psi(\mathbf{r}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$S(\mathbf{R}) = \int \psi_1(\mathbf{k}) \psi_2(\mathbf{k}) e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{R}} d\mathbf{k}$$

# *Atomic orbitals*

$$S(\mathbf{R}) = \int_1^2 \int_2^3 e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{R}} d\mathbf{k}$$

$$\int_1^2 = \int_l^r Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{r}}) \quad \square \quad \int_2^3 = \int_l^k Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{k}})$$

$$\int_l^r = (4\pi i)^l \sqrt{2/\int_0^r} r^2 dr j_l(r) \int_l^r$$

$$e^{i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{R}} = \sum_{l=0}^{+l} \sum_{m=-l}^{+l} 4\int_l^r i^l j_l(kR) Y_{lm}^*(\hat{\mathbf{k}}) Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{R}})$$

$$S(\mathbf{R}) = \sum_{l=0}^{l_1+l_2} \sum_{m=-l}^{+l} S_{lm}(R) Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{R}})$$

## **Overlap and kinetic matrix elements**

$$S(\mathbf{R}) = \prod_{l=0}^{l_1+l_2} \prod_{m=-l}^{+l} S_{lm}(R) Y_{lm}(\hat{\mathbf{R}})$$

$$S_{lm}(R) = G_{l_1 m_1 l_2 m_2 lm} \int_0^{k_{\max}} k^2 dk j_l(kR) J_1(k) J_2(k)$$

$$T_{lm}(R) = G_{l_1 m_1 l_2 m_2 lm} \int_0^{k_{\max}} \frac{1}{2} k^4 dk j_l(kR) J_1(k) J_2(k)$$

- $K^2_{\max} = 2500$  Ry

- Integrals by special radial-FFT

- $S_{lm}(R)$  and  $T_{lm}(R)$  calculated and tabulated once and for all

# *Real spherical harmonics*

$$Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi) = C_{lm} P_l^m(\cos \theta) \begin{cases} \sin(m\phi) & \text{if } m < 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } m = 0 \\ \cos(m\phi) & \text{if } m > 0 \end{cases}$$
$$l = 1, \quad m = -1, 0, +1 \quad \square \quad p_y, p_z, p_x$$

# *Grid work*

$$\phi_i(r) = \prod_i c_{ii} \phi_i(r)$$

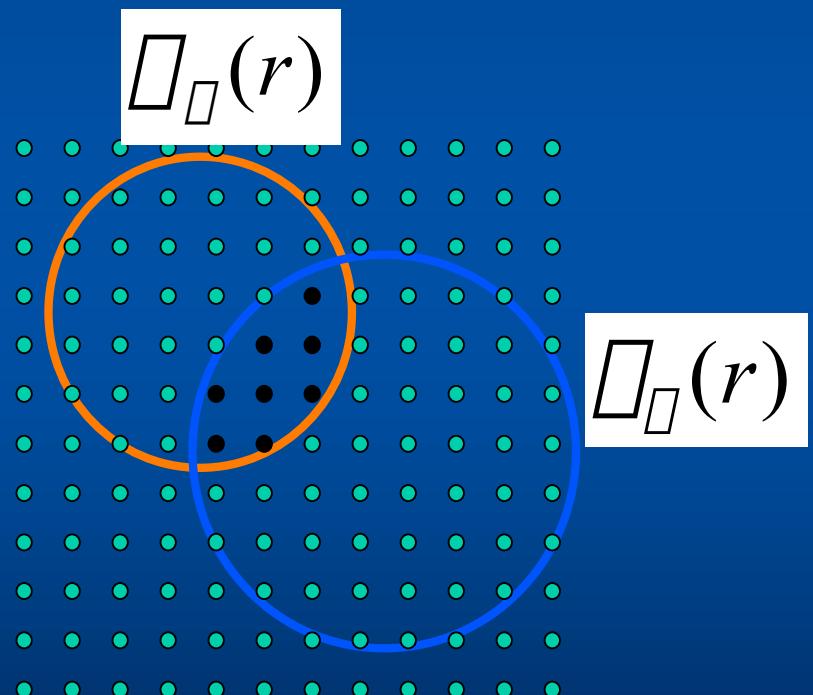
$$\tilde{n}_{ii} = \prod_i c_{ii} c_{ii}$$

$$\tilde{n}(r) = \prod_i \phi_i^2(r) = \prod_{ii} \tilde{n}_{ii} \phi_i(r) \phi_i(r)$$

$$\tilde{n}(r) \square V_{xc}(r)$$

$$\ddot{a}\tilde{n}(r) = \tilde{n}_{SCF}(r) \square \tilde{n}_{atoms}(r)$$

$$\ddot{a}\tilde{n}(r) \stackrel{\text{FFT}}{\square} \ddot{a}V_H(r)$$



# *Poisson equation*

$$\nabla^2 V_H(r) = -4\pi \rho(r)$$

$$\rho(r) = \rho_G \rho_G e^{iGr} \quad \nabla H(r) = \rho_G V_G e^{iGr}$$

$$V_G = -4\pi \rho_G / G^2$$

$$\rho(r) \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} \rho_G \quad V_G \xrightarrow{\text{FFT}} V_H(r)$$

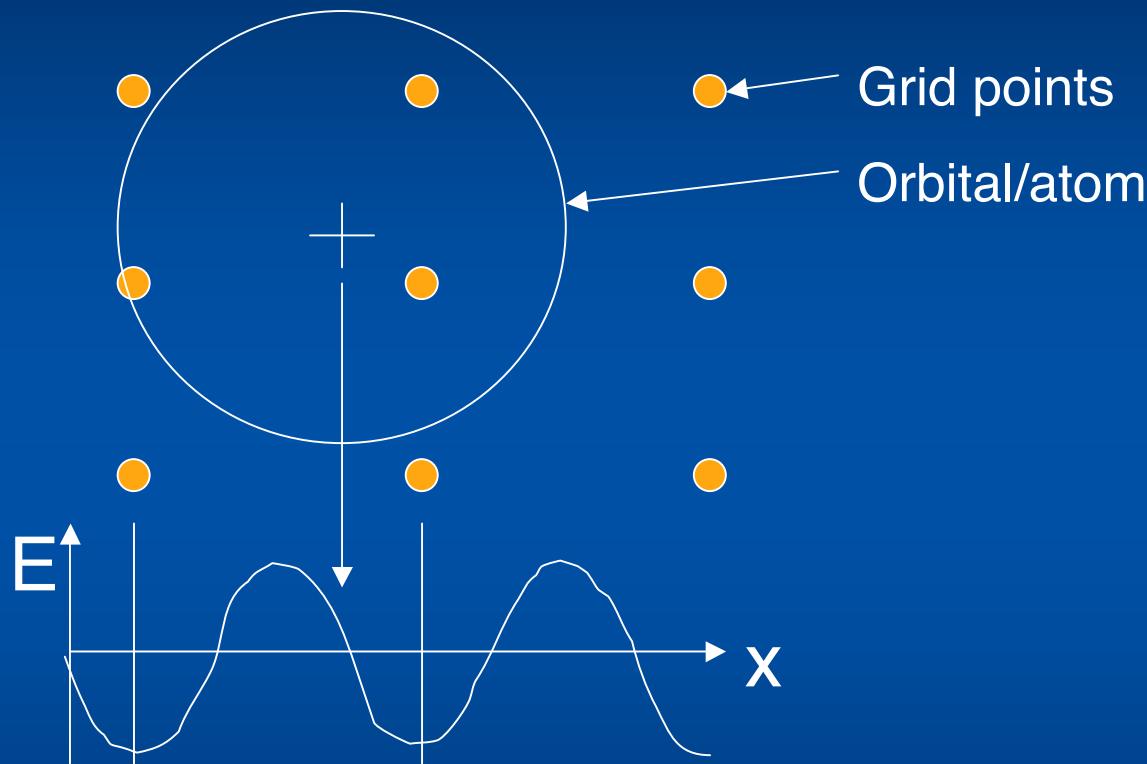
# GGA

$$\begin{aligned}v_{xc}(r) &= \frac{\partial E_{GGA}[\rho(r'), |\rho(r')|]}{\partial \rho(r)} \\&= V_{GGA}\left(\rho(r), |\rho(r)|, \rho^2(r), \nabla \rho(r) \cdot \nabla |\rho(r)|\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \equiv \frac{\rho_{i+1} - \rho_i}{x_{i+1} - x_{i-1}} \quad \square \quad E_{xc} \equiv E_{GGA}(\rho_1, \rho_2, \dots)$$

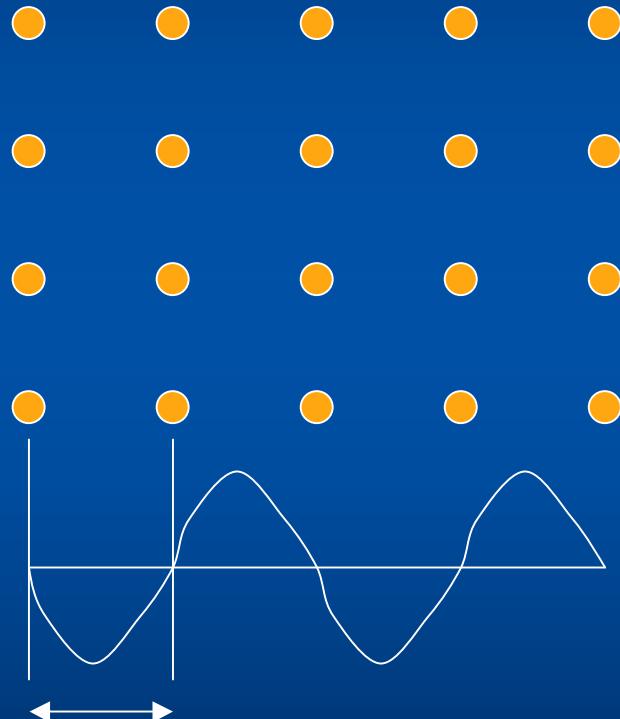
$$\square \quad v_{xc}(r_i) \equiv \frac{\partial E_{xc}}{\partial \rho_i}$$

# *Egg-box effect*



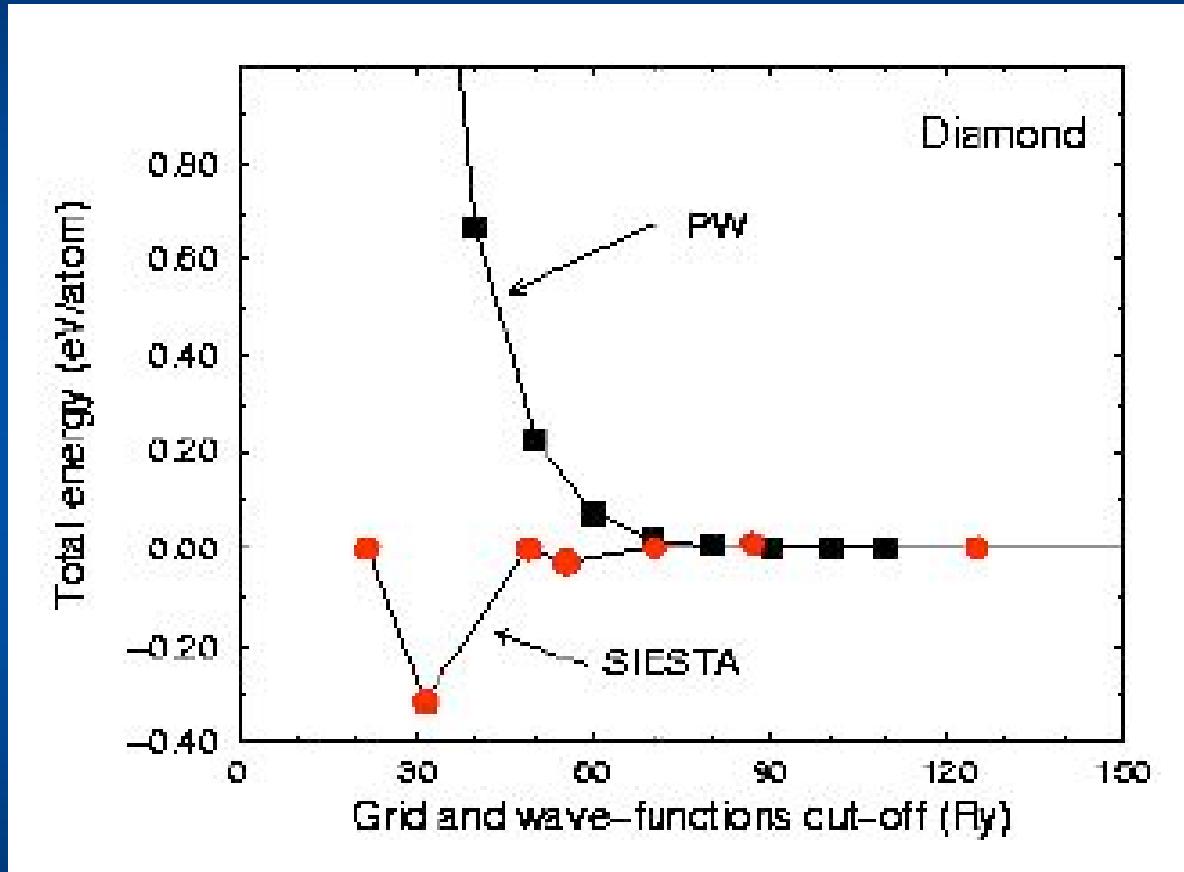
- Affects more to forces than to energy
- Grid-cell sampling

# *Grid fineness: energy cutoff*



$$\Delta x \quad k_c = \Delta x / \Delta y \quad E_{\text{cut}} = h^2 k_c^2 / (2 m_e)$$

# *Grid fineness convergence*



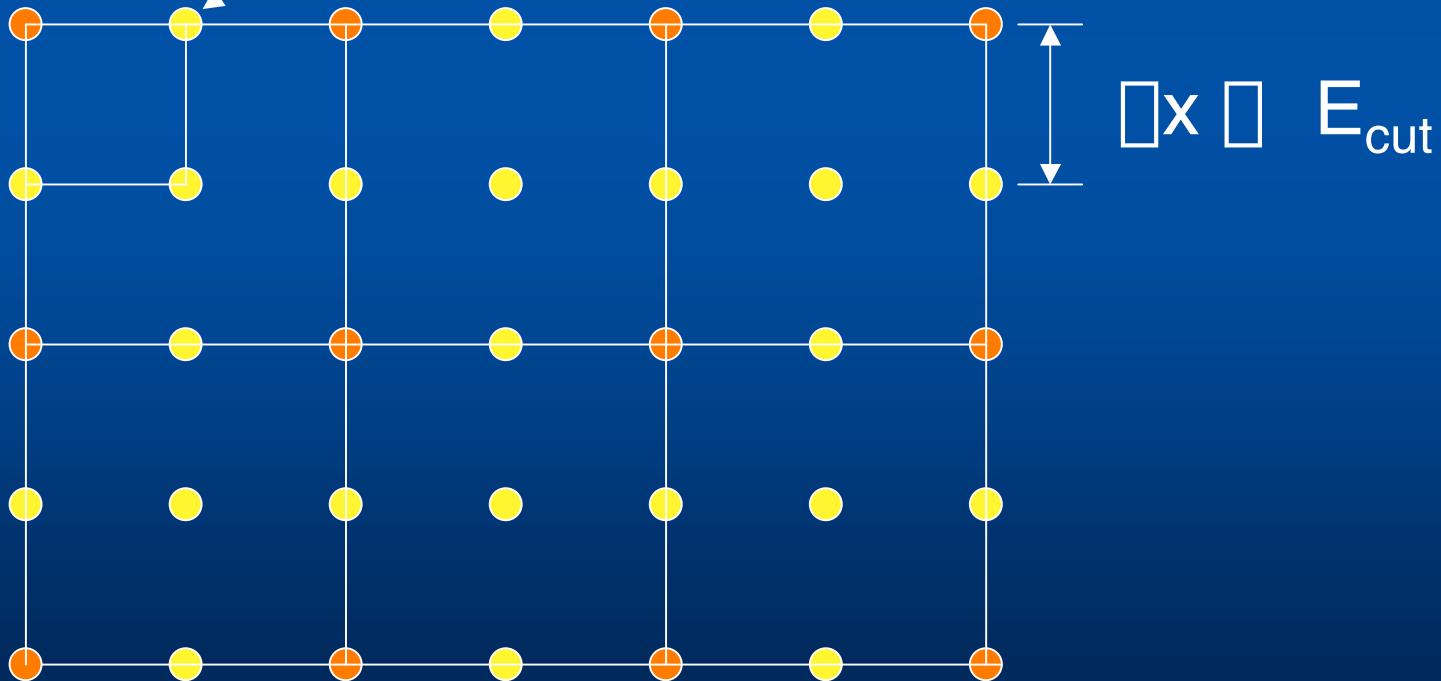
$$E_{cut} = (\nabla / \nabla x)^2$$

# *Points and subpoints*

Sparse storage:  $(i, \square_i)$

Points (index and value stored)

Subpoints (value only)



# *Extended mesh*

3	1	2	3	1
6	4	5	6	4
3	1	2	3	1
6	4	5	6	4

16	17	18	19	20
11	12	13	14	15
6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5

1 □ 7      +1,+5,+6  
6 □ 14      +1,+5,+6      8,12,13 □ 2,4,5  
                15,19,20 □ 4,3,1

# *Forces and stress tensor*

Analytical: e.g.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \langle \square_i | V | \square_j \rangle}{\partial \mathbf{r}_i} &= \int_{\text{cell}} (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) V(r) \frac{\partial \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j)}{\partial \mathbf{r}_j} d^3 \mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_{\text{cell}} (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_i) V(\mathbf{r}) \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_j) d^3 \mathbf{r} \\ \frac{\partial T_{xy}}{\partial \square_{xy}} &= \frac{\partial T_{xy}}{\partial x_{xy}} y_{xy} \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{r}_{xy} = \mathbf{r}_x - \mathbf{r}_y\end{aligned}$$

Calculated only in the last SCF iteration