

# Implementation of vdW-DF functional in ABINIT

Camilo Espejo<sup>1</sup>   Yann Pouillon<sup>2</sup>   Aldo Romero<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Departamento de Ciencias Básicas y Modelado, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano, Bogotá, Colombia

<sup>2</sup>Departamento CITIMAC, Universidad de Cantabria, España

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physics, West Virginia University, USA

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# Outline

## Introduction

vdW-DF, Definition and implementation

Efficient implementation of vdW-DF

## The efficient implementation in Abinit

Sample kernel

Structure of module `m_xc_vdw`

`vdw_kernelgen`

Warnings, Opportunities and ToDos

## vdW-DF, Definition and implementation

$$E_{xc}[n(\mathbf{r})] = E_x^{\text{GGA}}[n(\mathbf{r})] + E_c^{\text{LDA}}[n(\mathbf{r})] + E_c^{\text{nl}}[n(\mathbf{r})]$$

Where

$$E_c^{\text{nl}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \int d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' n(\mathbf{r}) \phi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') n(\mathbf{r}')$$

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Approximations:

- ▶ Full Potential Approx to ACF:  $\tilde{\chi}_\lambda \simeq \tilde{\chi}_{\lambda=1}$ , RPA:  $\tilde{\chi}_\lambda = \tilde{\chi}_{\lambda=0}$

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- ▶ From the subtraction of the XC energy at FPA level and the XC for the HEG in the same approximation it is obtained:

$$E_c^{\text{nl}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dU}{2\pi} \text{Tr} \left[ \ln \left( 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) - \frac{\tilde{\chi}}{\epsilon} \mathbf{V} \right) \right].$$

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- ▶ Expand the logarithm to a low order in  $S = 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ :

$$E_c^{\text{nl}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{dU}{4\pi} \text{Tr} \left[ S^2 - \left( \frac{\nabla S \cdot \nabla - V}{4\pi} \right)^2 \right].$$

# vdW-DF, Definition and implementation

Approximations:

- ▶ Model dielectric function:

$$S = 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \text{ with } S_{\mathbf{q}}(u) = \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega_q^2 + u^2}$$

- ▶ Pole position scaled to give exact electron gas ground state energy locally:

$$\omega_q = \frac{q^2}{2h(q/q_0(\mathbf{r}))} \text{ with } q_0(\mathbf{r}) = k_F(\mathbf{r}) \frac{\epsilon_{xc}^0(\mathbf{r})}{\epsilon_x^{HEG}(\mathbf{r})}$$

- ▶ The function  $h(x) = 1 - \exp(-\eta x^2/2)$ , with  $\eta = 8\pi/9$ . which obeys the limits:  $\omega_q = q^2/2$  for large  $q$  and  $\omega_{q=0} = q_0^2/2$ .

# The vdW-DF kernel

Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 246401 (2004)

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \frac{2}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty a^2 da \int_0^\infty b^2 db W(a, b) T(\nu(a), \nu(b), \nu(a)', \nu(b)') \quad (1)$$

$$T(w, x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{w+x} + \frac{1}{y+z} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{(w+y)(x+z)} + \frac{1}{(w+z)(y+x)} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$W(a, b) = \left[ 2[(3-a^2)b \cos b \sin a + (3-b^2)a \cos a \sin b + (a^2+b^2-3) \sin a \sin b - 3ab \cos a \cos b] \right] / a^3 b^3 \quad (3)$$

$$\nu(y) = \frac{y^2}{2h(y/d)}, \nu'(y) = \frac{y^2}{2h(y/d')}$$

$$d = |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'| q_0(\mathbf{r}), h(x) = 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{8\pi}{9} x^2/2\right) \rightarrow \phi(d, d')$$



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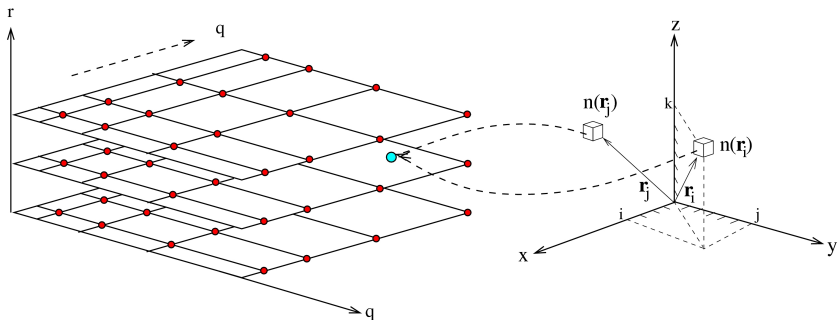
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Direct computation of vdW-DF n-l energy  $\rightarrow N^2$  double integrals (elec. density stored on  $N$  spatial mesh points.)

# Efficient implementation of vdW-DF

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 096102 (2009)



Rewrite the kernel as

$$\phi(q_1, q_2, r_{12}) \simeq \sum_{\alpha\beta} \phi(q_\alpha, q_\beta, r_{12}) p_\alpha(q_1) p_\beta(q_2)$$

Factorized kernel  $\rightarrow$  easier computation of both kernel values (interpolation) and integrals.

$$E_c^{nl} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \int \int \theta_i(\mathbf{r}_1) \theta_j(\mathbf{r}_2) \phi_{ij}(r_{12}) d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2, \quad \theta_i(\mathbf{r}) = n(\mathbf{r}) p_i[q_0(n(\mathbf{r}), \nabla n(\mathbf{r}))]$$

# vdW-DF non-local potential

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 096102 (2009)

Given the rewriting of nl energy as a sum rather than an intergal, the expression for the potential:

$$\nu_c^{\text{nl}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\delta E_c^{\text{nl}}}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$$

can be approximated by (following White and Bird Phys. Rev. B. 50:4954 )

$$\tilde{\nu}_c^{\text{nl}}(\mathbf{r}_i) = \frac{N}{\Omega} \frac{d\tilde{E}_c^{\text{nl}}}{dn(\mathbf{r}_i)}$$

Since

$$\tilde{E}_c^{\text{nl}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\Omega}{N} \right)^2 \sum_{\alpha\beta} \sum_{ij} \theta_{\alpha i} \theta_{\beta j} \phi_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{r}_{ij})$$

# vdW-DF non-local potential

Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 096102 (2009)

The vdW-DF potential at a grid point is finally:

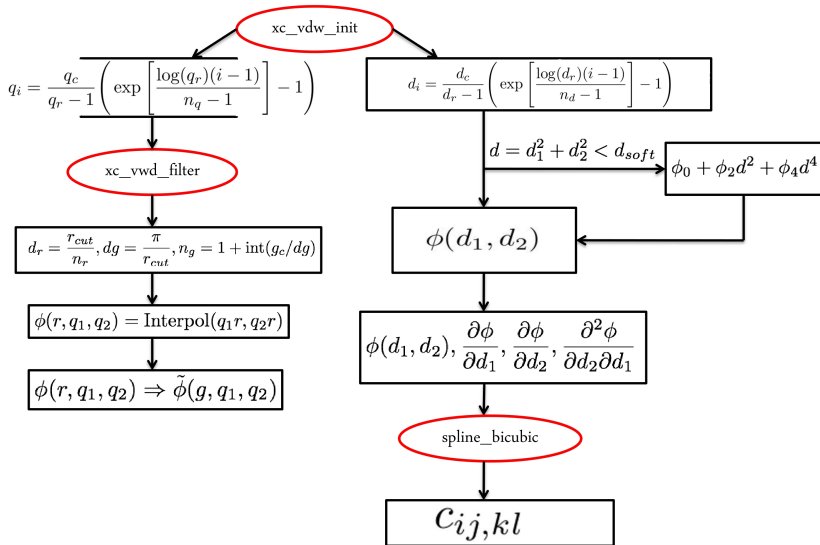
$$\tilde{v}_i^{\text{nl}} = \sum_{\alpha} \left( u_{\alpha i} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha i}}{\partial n_i} + \sum_j u_{\alpha j} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha j}}{\partial \nabla n_j} \frac{\partial \nabla n_j}{\partial n_i} \right)$$

where

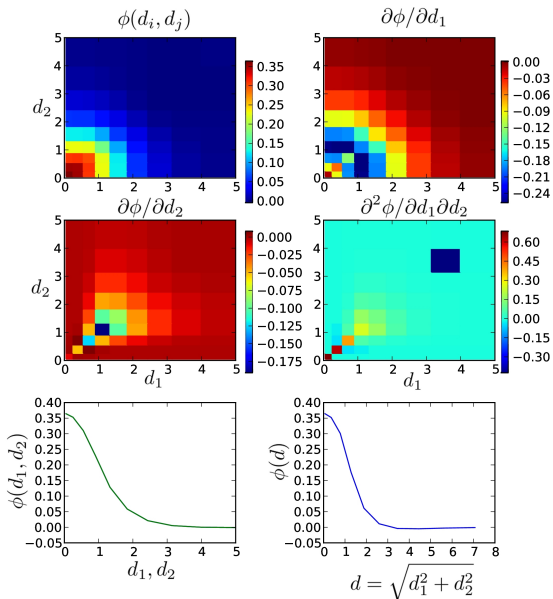
$$u_{\alpha i} = \frac{\Omega}{N} \sum_{\beta} \sum_j \theta_{\beta j} \phi_{\alpha\beta}(r_{ij})$$

# Efficient implementation in Abinit

## Kernel generation Flow chart

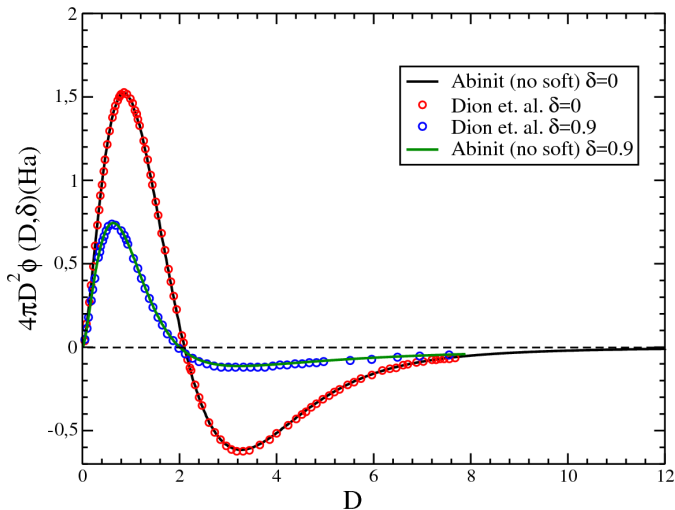


# Visualizing Kernel



# Kernel comparison

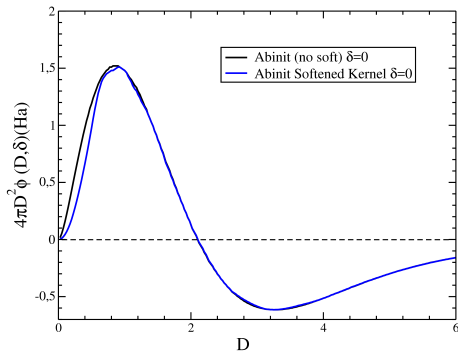
$$D = \frac{d+d'}{2}, \delta = \frac{d-d'}{d+d'}$$



Reference data from Rep. Prog. Phys. 78:066501 (2015).

# Effect of kernel softening

$$D = \frac{d+d'}{2}, \quad \delta = \frac{d-d'}{d+d'}$$



Need for a correction:

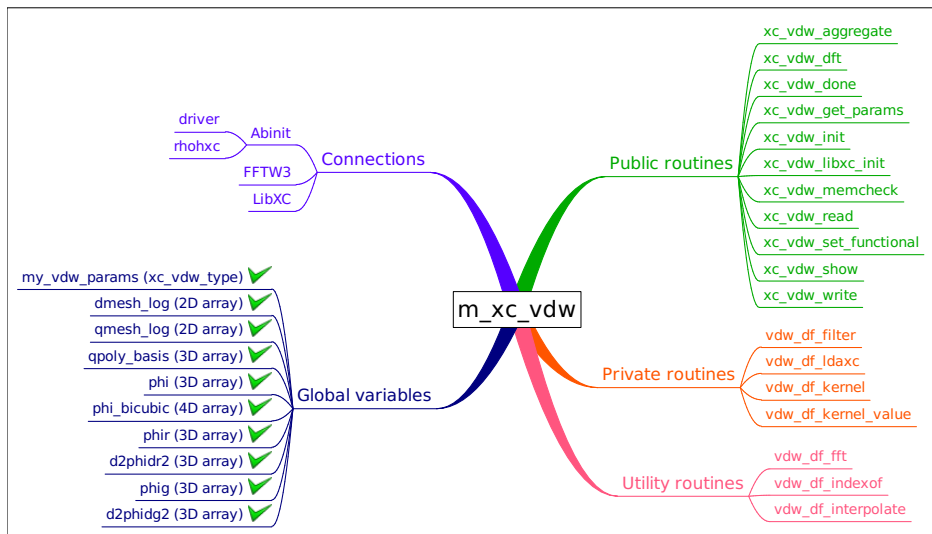
$$\Delta E_C^{nl} = \int d\mathbf{r} n(\mathbf{r}) \Delta \epsilon_C^{nl}(\mathbf{r})$$

where

$$\Delta \epsilon_C^{nl}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{n(\mathbf{r})}{2} \int_0^\infty 4\pi r'^2 dr' [\phi(q, q, r') - \phi_s(q, q, r')]$$



# Structure of module m\_xc\_vdw



# vdw\_kernelgen

## Input file sample:

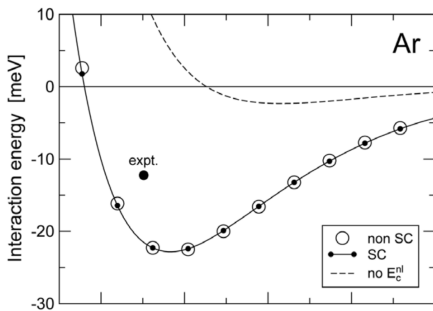
```
1          vdw_xc: functional - 1=DF1, 2=DF2, 3=C09x
-0.8491    vdw_df_zab (should not be changed, see biblio for details)
20         vdw_df_ndpts
30.0      vdw_df_dcut
20.0      vdw_df_dratio
1.0       vdw_df_dsoft
-1.0      vdw_df_phisoft
30        vdw_df_nqpts
5.0       vdw_df_qcut
20.0      vdw_df_qratio
2048      vdw_df_nrpts
100.0     vdw_df_rcut
0.0       vdw_df_rsoft
-1        vdw_df_ngpts
5.0       vdw_df_gcute
10.0      vdw_df_acutmin
30.0      vdw_df_aratio
0.5       vdw_df_damax
1.0e-2    vdw_df_damin
12        vdw_df_nsmooth
1.0e-15   vdw_df_tolerance
1391      vdw_df_tweaks
t01o_VDW
```

Computing time: 15 min on 1 processor, output in a NetCDF file

# Execution of vdW-DF

selfconsistent Vs non-selfconsistent runs

- ▶ Input variables:  
`vdw_xc`, `irdvdw`,  
`vdw_df_threshold`
- ▶ Once difference in total energy reaches `vdw_df_threshold` `rho_hxc` calls for vdW-DF.
- ▶ SCF will stop as usual (`toldfe`)
- ▶ if `vdw_df_threshold < toldfe` then vdW-DF is called at the end of SCF.



Rep. Prog. Phys. 78:066501 (2015)

## Non-local term of the vdW-DF potential in plane-wave basis

Since

$$\nabla n(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{\mathbf{G}} i\mathbf{G}n(\mathbf{G})e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{G}} \sum_{\mathbf{R}} i\mathbf{G}n(\mathbf{R})e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{R})}$$

we get

$$\frac{\partial \nabla n_j}{\partial n_i} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{G}} i\mathbf{G}e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot(\mathbf{r}_j-\mathbf{r}_i)}$$

plugging the latter in nl potential we finally obtain:

$$\tilde{v}_i^{\text{nl}} = \sum_{\alpha} \left( u_{\alpha i} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha i}}{\partial n_i} + \sum_j u_{\alpha j} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha j}}{\partial \nabla n_j} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{G}} i\mathbf{G}e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot(\mathbf{r}_j-\mathbf{r}_i)} \right) \right)$$

Getting the non-local term implies performing  $2 \times \alpha$  FFTs:

$$\tilde{v}_i^{\text{nl}} = \sum_{\alpha} \left( u_{\alpha i} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha i}}{\partial n_i} + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathbf{G}} e^{-i\mathbf{G}\cdot\mathbf{r}_i} \sum_j u_{\alpha j} \frac{\partial \theta_{\alpha j}}{\partial \nabla n_j} \cdot i\mathbf{G}e^{i\mathbf{G}\cdot\mathbf{r}_j} \right)$$

Currently under  
implementation

## Warnings and Opportunities

- ▶ Literature is lacking of a systematic study on how the "efficient implementation" modify the resulting energies as compared to the direct calculation.
- ▶ Need to establish optimal implementation parameters.
- ▶ Transferability of the implementation parameters with the systems under study is not guaranteed.
- ▶ How good is the performance of vdW-DF for intra-molecular dispersion interactions? (Grimme's difficult systems: Branching energy of Octane, dimerization of Anthracene.)
- ▶ The coded routines can be used for other non-local functionals, just change the definition of the Kernel. (VV09 and VV10).
- ▶ LibXC will allow a thorough study of the effect of the semilocal XC functional on the vdW correction.
- ▶ Implement a recet proposal for extending vdW-DF to include spin ().

## Near future

- ▶ Finish and test the non local part of the vdW-DF potential.
- ▶ Enable parallelization, `paral_kgb`, in particular for FFTs.
- ▶ Complete a set of automatic tests on molecular and solid state systems.
- ▶ Define a set of "universal" implementation parameters.
- ▶ Documentation and tutorial for the users.

# Acknowledgements

Yann Pouillon, Aldo Romero, Xavier Gonze

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**Thank You!!**