

SAND2018-2481C

Effect of nodal surface on the geometry of antiferromagnetic iron oxide

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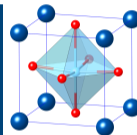


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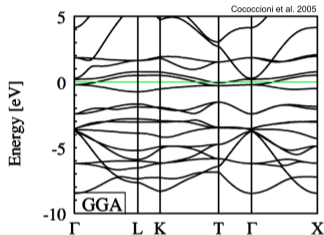
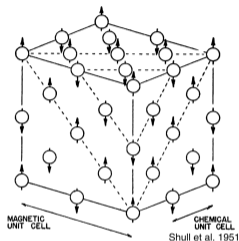
CPSFM

Center for Predictive Simulation
of Functional Materials



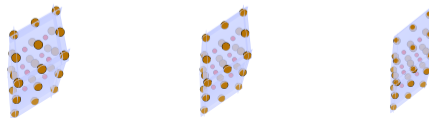
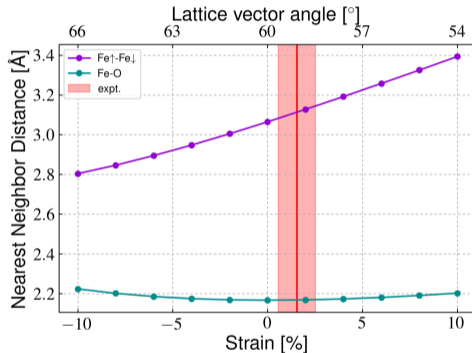
Thanks to the Center for Predictive Simulation of Functional Materials, DOE BES
Computational Materials Sciences program. <http://cpsfm.ornl.gov/>

FeO is an interesting system for theory



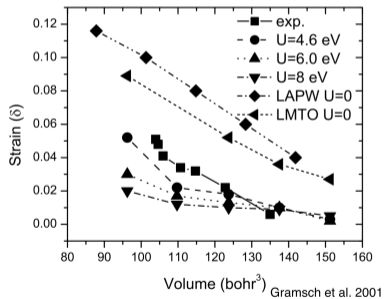
Groundstate properties:

- Antiferromagnetic structure
- Rhombohedral lattice distortion
- Prototypical Mott insulator



Focus on rhombohedral lattice distortion:

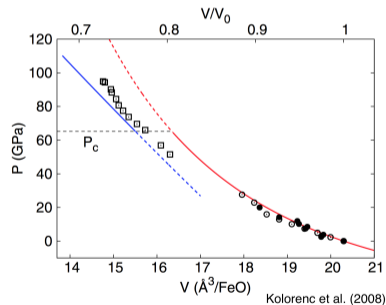
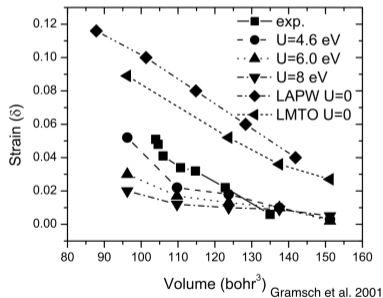
- DFT/LAPW highlights that care is required¹



¹ Gramsch et al. (2003) 10.2138/am-2003-2-301

Focus on rhombohedral lattice distortion:

- DFT/LAPW highlights that care is required¹
- QMC relatively unexplored, limited to EOS²



¹ Gramsch et al. (2003) 10.2138/am-2003-2-301

² Kolorenc et al. (2008) 10.1103/PhysRevLett.101.185502

From the exact Born-Oppenheimer electronic hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \nabla_i^2 - \sum_{i,I} \frac{Z_I}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_I|} + \sum_{i < j} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|}$$

DFT

$$\hat{H} = \sum_i h_i + V_{xc}$$

- Mapping onto \hat{H}_{eff}
- Non-interacting particles
- Parameterized V_{xc}
- Can solve exactly

QMC

- Stochastically sample \hat{H}
- Statistical (variational) estimate of E_0
- Input Ψ^T from, e.g. DFT
- Variational theorem holds
- Suffers from notorious “sign problem”

Can we reproduce rhombohedral lattice distortion in AFM B1 with QMC?

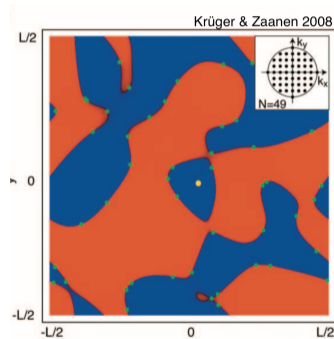
$$\Psi^{QMC}(\mathbf{r}) = D^\uparrow(\mathbf{r})D^\downarrow(\mathbf{r})e^{J(\mathbf{r})}$$

with

$$D \equiv \begin{vmatrix} \phi_1(\mathbf{r}_1) & \phi_1(\mathbf{r}_2) & \dots & \phi_1(\mathbf{r}_N) \\ \phi_2(\mathbf{r}_1) & \phi_2(\mathbf{r}_2) & \dots & \phi_2(\mathbf{r}_N) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \phi_N(\mathbf{r}_1) & \phi_N(\mathbf{r}_2) & \dots & \phi_N(\mathbf{r}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

where

$\{\phi_i\}$ are generated from various flavors of DFT



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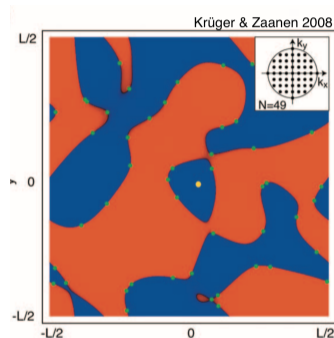
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where

$\{\phi_i\}$ are generated from various flavors of DFT

← This is the hard part



QMC PACK

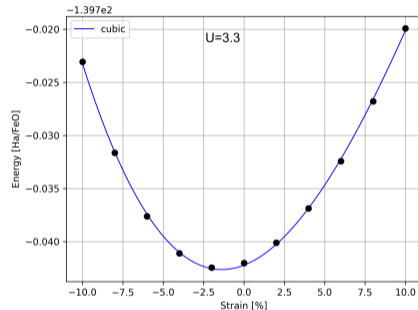
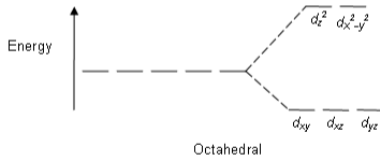
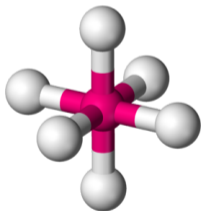


Forthcoming paper on arXiv: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.06922>

Wave function generation example: DFT+ U

Summary of + U calculations:

- d-matrix predicted equilibrium strain
- Not obvious (to me) which is best
- Metal/insulator both possible



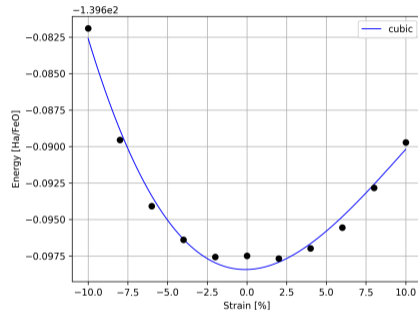
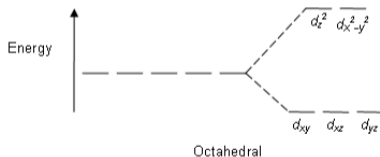
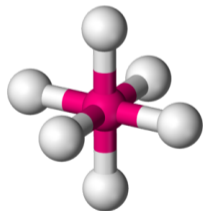
spin config:

↑	1	1	1	1	1
↓	0	0	0	0	1

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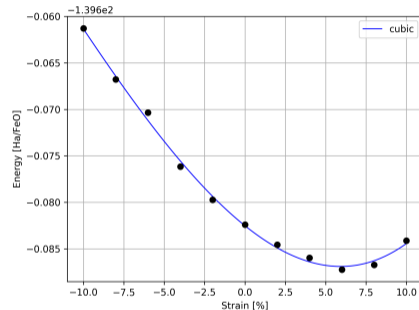
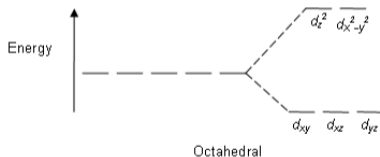
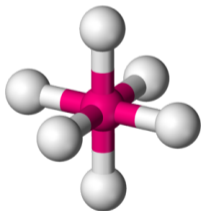
spin config:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \uparrow \\
 \downarrow
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{cccccc}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

Wave function generation example: DFT+ U

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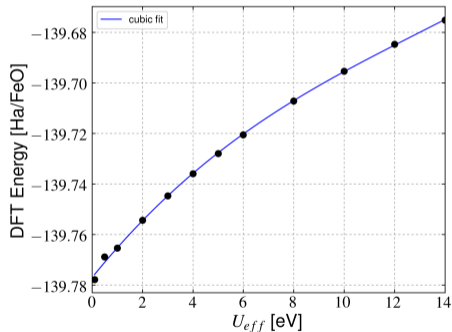
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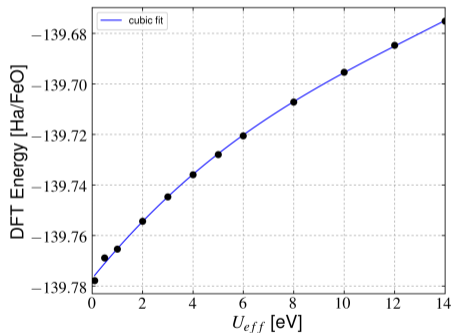
$$\begin{array}{c}
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 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

DFT

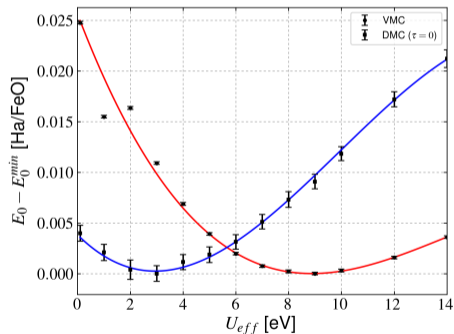


As expected, DFT energy monotonically increases with U_{eff}

DFT

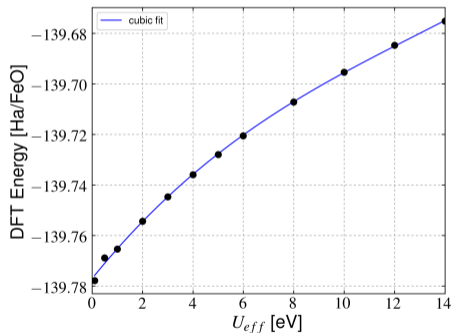


QMC - single twist

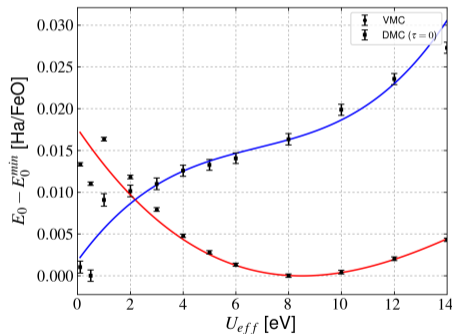


VMC and DMC predict optimal U_{eff} at a single twist

DFT

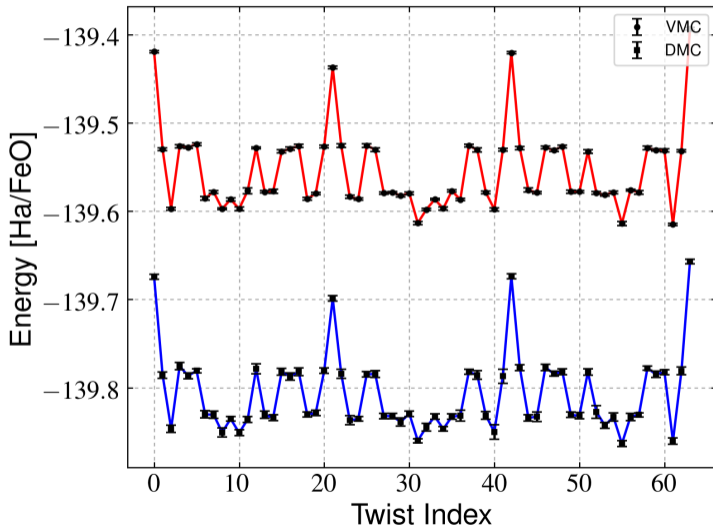


QMC - twist averaged

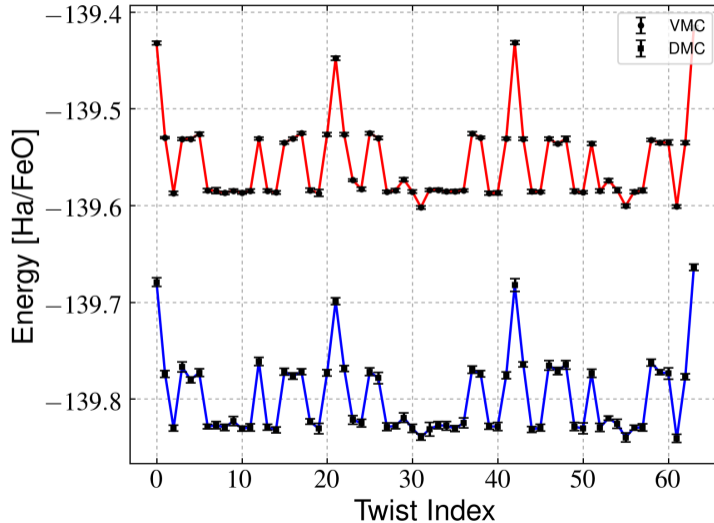


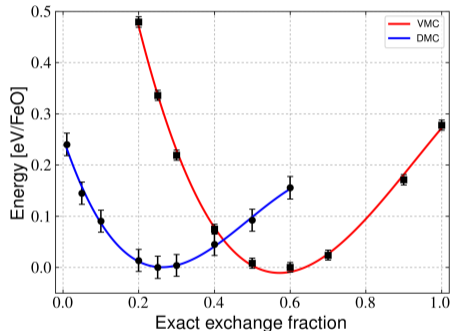
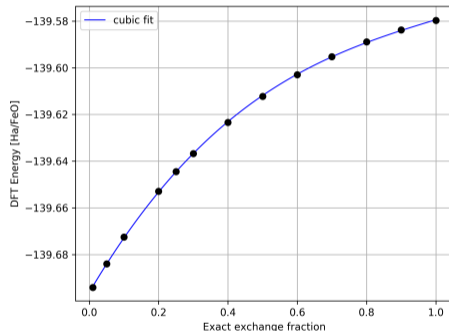
DMC energy also monotonically increases with U_{eff} after twist-averaging

why is $+U$ higher?



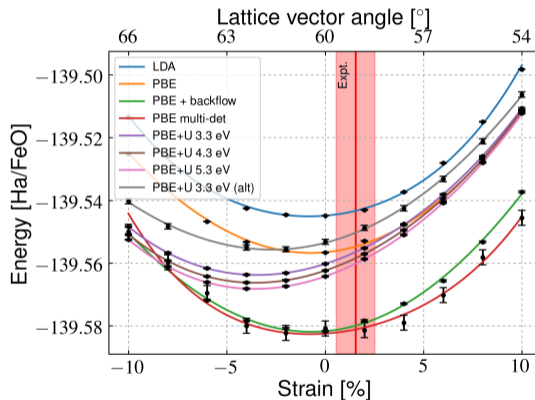
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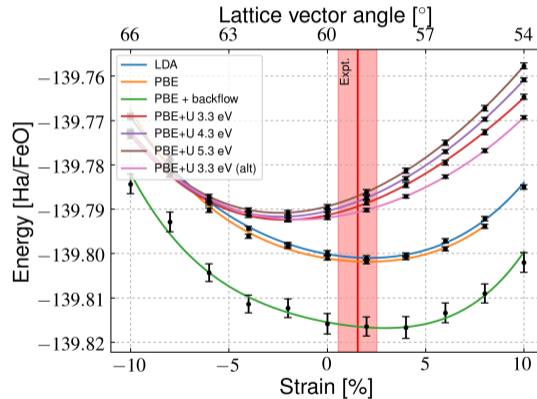




Results in progress:

DMC suggests exx approx. 4 mHa/FeO lower energy than $+U$







Thank you!