

An Exchange-Correlation Functional Capturing Bulk, Surface, and Confinement Physics



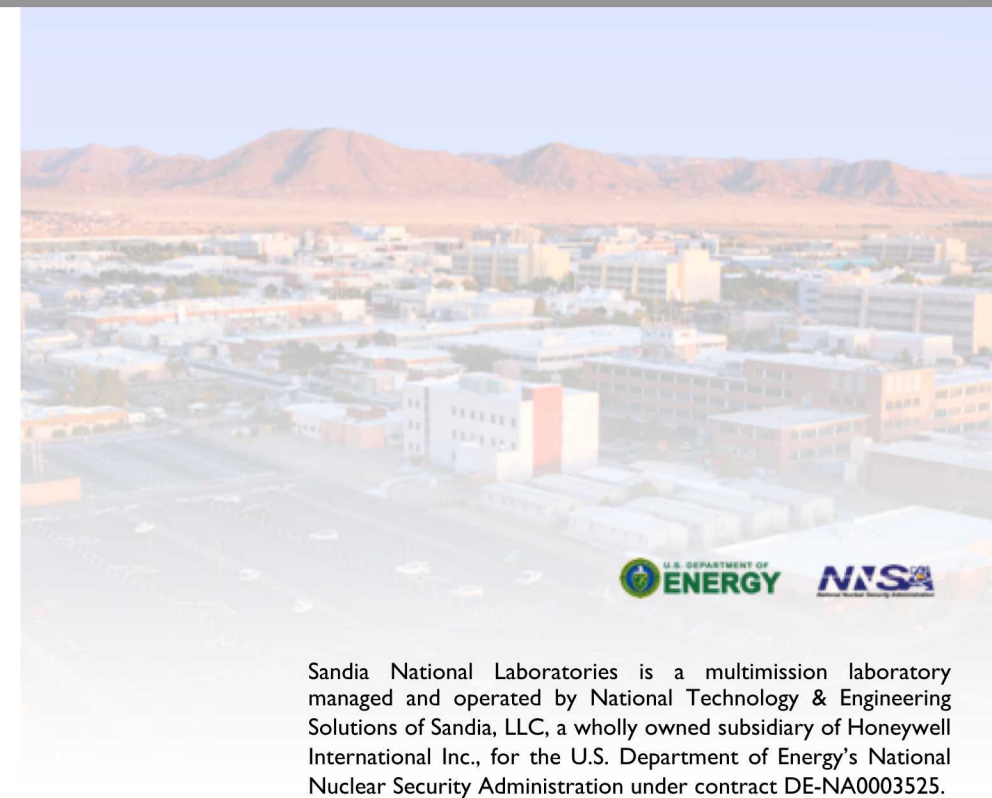
PRESENTED BY

Attila Cangi

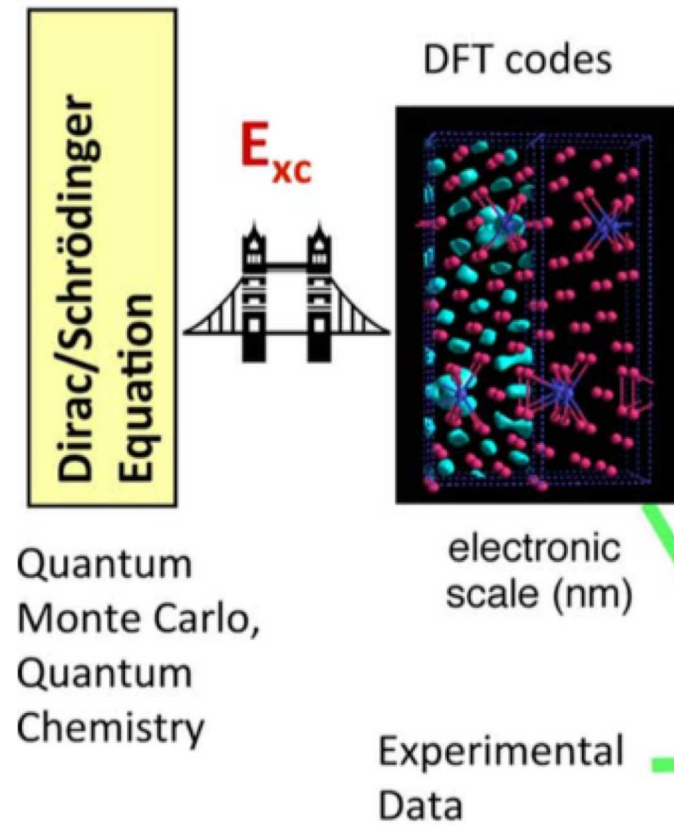
CECAM Workshop “Improving the Theory in Density Functional Theory”

Lausanne, Switzerland

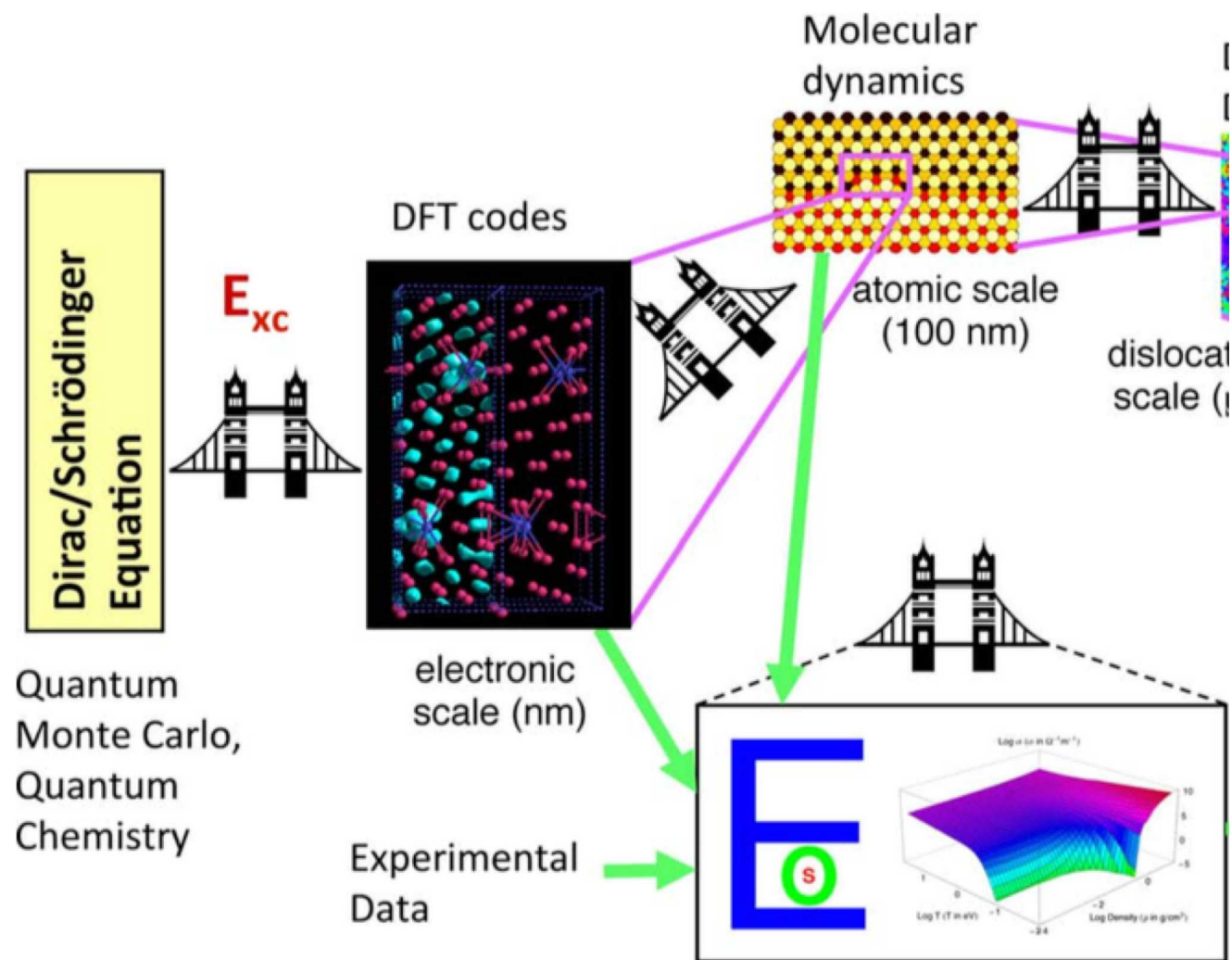
Monday, March 18, 2019

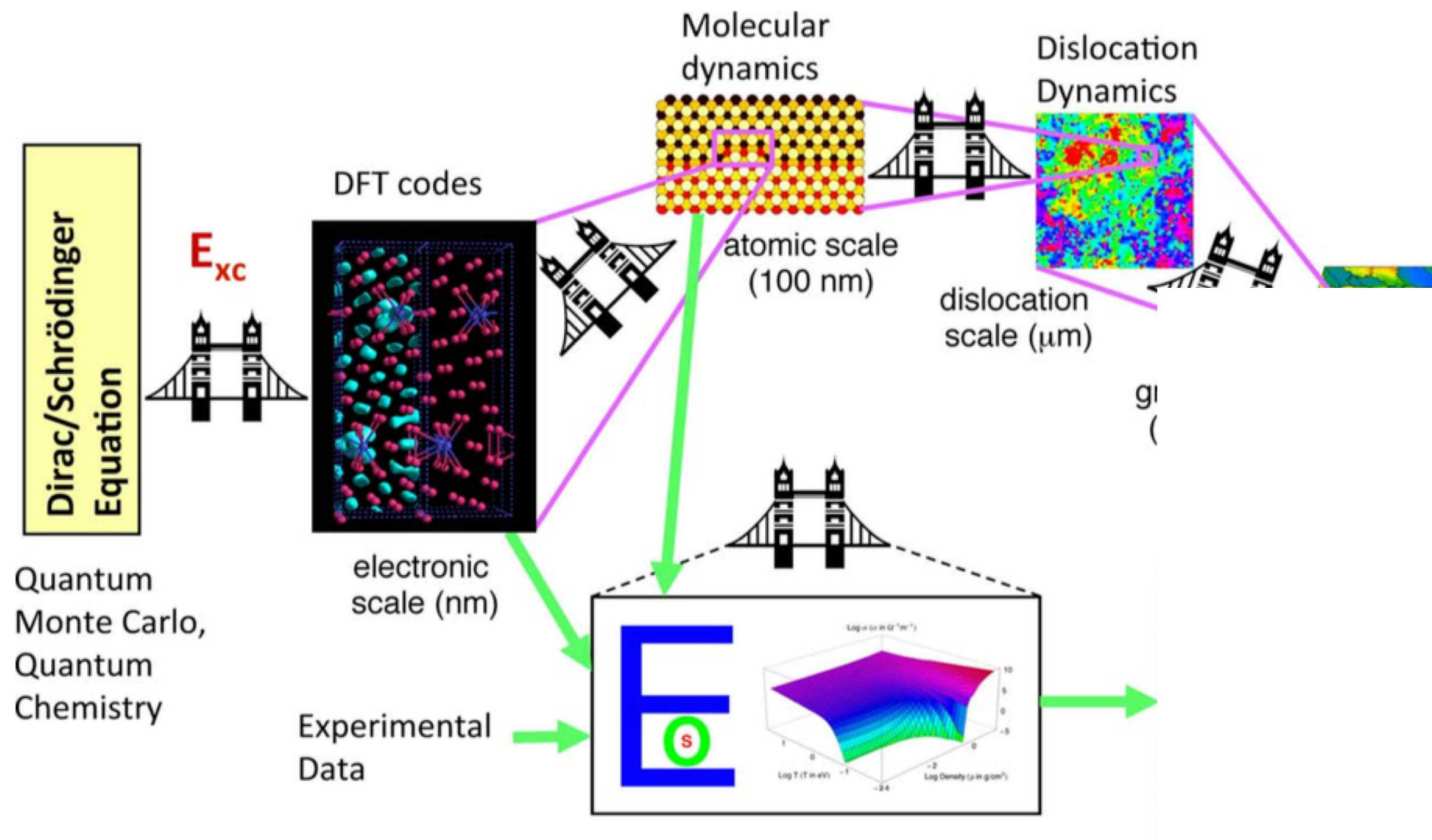


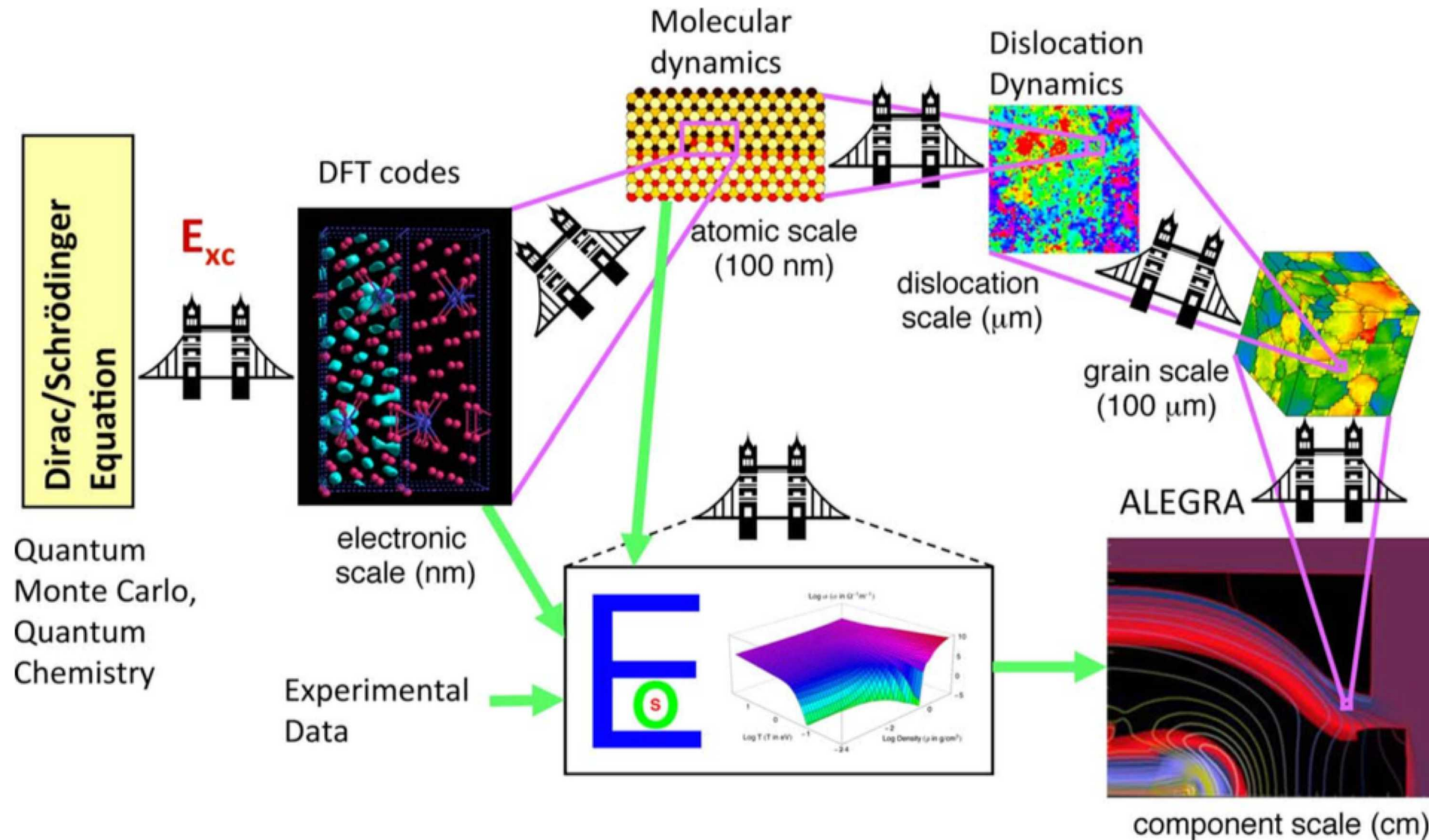
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Why Another Functional?







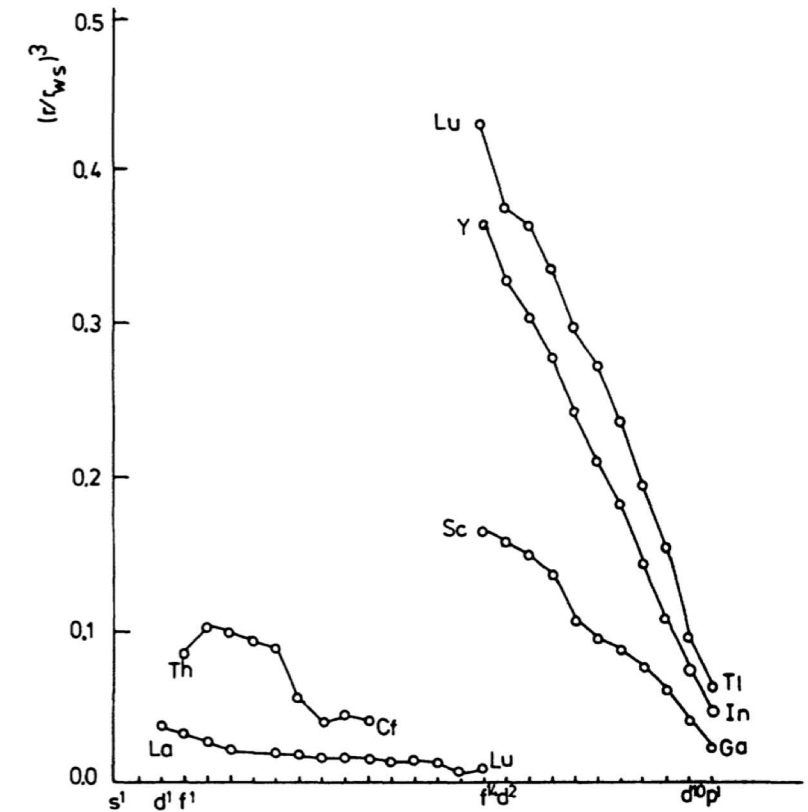
Ann E. Mattson *et al.*, International Journal of Quantum Chemistry (2016), DOI: 10.1002/qua.25097.

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Ratio of d and f shell volume to Wigner-Seitz volume of transition elements

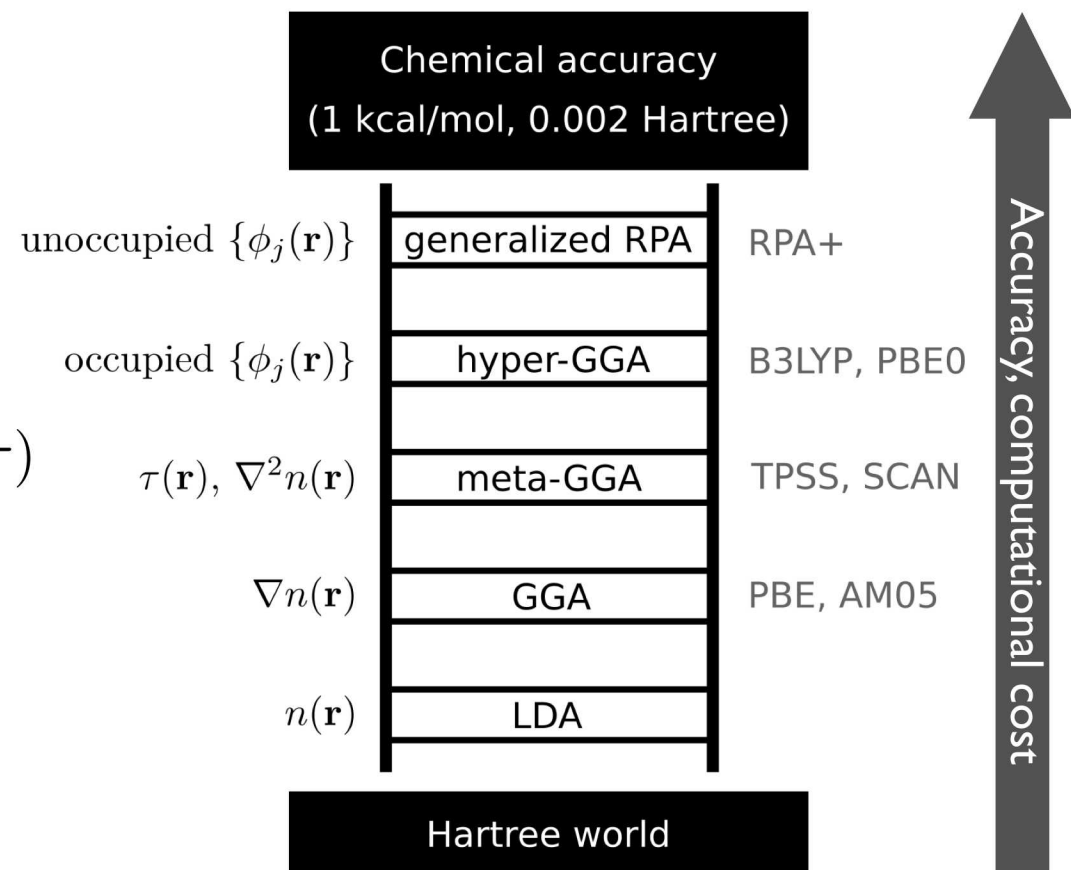


6 Motivation



$$E_{XC} = \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{r} \, n(\mathbf{r}) \epsilon_{XC}$$

$$\epsilon_{XC} = \begin{cases} \dots & \text{unoccupied } \{\phi_j(\mathbf{r})\} \\ \epsilon_{XC}(n, \nabla n, \nabla^2 n, \tau) & \tau(\mathbf{r}), \nabla^2 n(\mathbf{r}) \\ \epsilon_{XC}(n, \nabla n) & \nabla n(\mathbf{r}) \\ \epsilon_{XC}(n) & n(\mathbf{r}) \end{cases}$$



- Exactly solvable reference systems
- Exact constraints
- Chemical intuition

$$E_{\text{XC}} = \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{r} \, n(\mathbf{r}) \, \epsilon_{\text{XC}}[n, \nabla n, \tau; \{\gamma_j, \eta_j\}](\mathbf{r})$$

↓
Divide domain
into subsystems

↓
Specialized functionals in
different subsystems

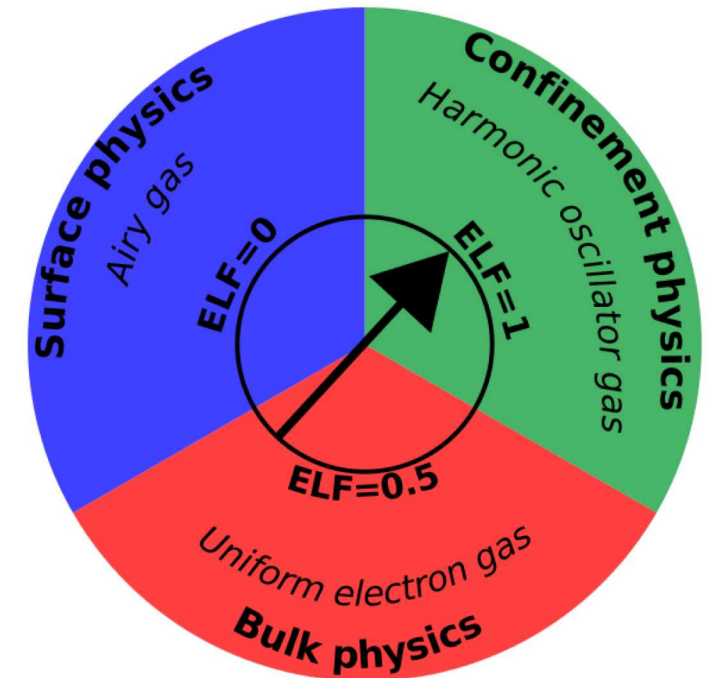
Exactly known subsystems

- Uniform electron gas
- Airy gas

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V}_{\text{ext}} \begin{cases} = -Fz & -\infty < z < L \\ = \infty & z \geq L \end{cases}, \quad \phi_j(z) \propto Ai(z)$$

- Harmonic oscillator gas $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \frac{\omega^2}{2} z^2, \quad \phi_j(\mathbf{r}) \propto e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} H_j(z) e^{-z^2/2}$

Universal interpolation through the
electron localization function



$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}z^2 \right] \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = E_\nu \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}), \quad \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} \phi_j(z)$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}z^2\right]\psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = E_\nu \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}), \quad \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} \phi_j(z)$$

$$\phi_j(z) = \left(\frac{1}{2^j j! l \sqrt{\pi}}\right)^{1/2} H_j(\bar{z}) e^{-\bar{z}^2/2}, \quad \epsilon_j = \frac{j + 1/2}{l^2}$$

$$n(z) = 2 \sum_j w_j \phi_j^*(z) \phi_j(z), \quad w_j = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\mu - \epsilon_j), \quad \mu = \frac{\alpha + 1/2}{l^2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}z^2 \right] \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = E_\nu \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}), \quad \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} \phi_j(z)$$

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$$\epsilon_x^{\text{HOG}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi n(z)} \int dz' \sum_{jj'} \frac{\phi_j(z) \phi_j(z') \phi_{j'}(z) \phi_{j'}(z')}{|z - z'|^3} g(k_j \Delta z, k_{j'} \Delta z)$$

$$g(s, s') = ss' \int_0^\infty dt \frac{J_1(st) J_1(s't)}{t \sqrt{1 + t^2}}, \quad \Delta z = |z - z'|$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2}z^2 \right] \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = E_\nu \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}), \quad \psi_\nu(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} e^{i(k_1 x + k_2 y)} \phi_j(z)$$

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$$\epsilon_X^{\text{BSC}} = \epsilon_X^{\text{surf}} \{1 + [X_{\text{conf}} - 1][1 + X_{\text{conf}} (X_{\text{surf},2} - 1)] X_{\text{surf},2}\} + \epsilon_X^{\text{conf}} \{1 + X_{\text{conf}} [X_{\text{surf},2} - 1]\} [1 - X_{\text{conf}} X_{\text{surf},2}]$$

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$$\epsilon_X^{\text{conf}} = \epsilon_X^{\text{LDA}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) F_X^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau]$$

$$F_x^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau] = \frac{[l \epsilon_x (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}}}{[l \epsilon_x (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}}}$$

$$F_X^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau] = \frac{[l \epsilon_X (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}}}{[l \epsilon_X (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}}}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}} = -\frac{3}{4\pi} (3\sqrt{\pi} \exp[-\bar{z}^2] \alpha (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r})))^{1/3}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X (n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}} = \frac{a_0(\alpha) + a_2(\alpha)\bar{z}^2 + a_4(\alpha)\bar{z}^4 + a_6(\alpha)\bar{z}^6 - \bar{z}^8}{-\bar{z}^8/[2\sqrt{2\alpha} l \epsilon_X^>(2\sqrt{2\alpha} \bar{z})] + 1}$$

$$F_X^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau] = \frac{[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}}}{[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}}}$$

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$$\epsilon_X^>(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{I_1(t)}{t} + \frac{L_1(t)}{t} \right]$$

$$a_0(\alpha) = 2 A(\alpha), \quad a_2(\alpha) = \frac{B(\alpha)}{2(\alpha)} - 2 A(\alpha)$$

$$a_4(\alpha) = \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} - \frac{B(\alpha)}{2\alpha} + A(\alpha), \quad a_6(\alpha) = \frac{D(\alpha)}{2880\alpha^3} - \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} + \frac{B(\alpha)}{4\alpha} - \frac{A(\alpha)}{3}$$

$$F_X^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau] = \frac{[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}}}{[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}}}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{LDA}} = -\frac{3}{4\pi} (3\sqrt{\pi} \exp[-\bar{z}^2] \alpha(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r})))^{1/3}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, \text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}))]^{\text{conf}} = \frac{a_0(\alpha) + a_2(\alpha)\bar{z}^2 + a_4(\alpha)\bar{z}^4 + a_6(\alpha)\bar{z}^6 - \bar{z}^8}{-\bar{z}^8/[2\sqrt{2\alpha} l \epsilon_X^>(2\sqrt{2\alpha} \bar{z})] + 1}$$

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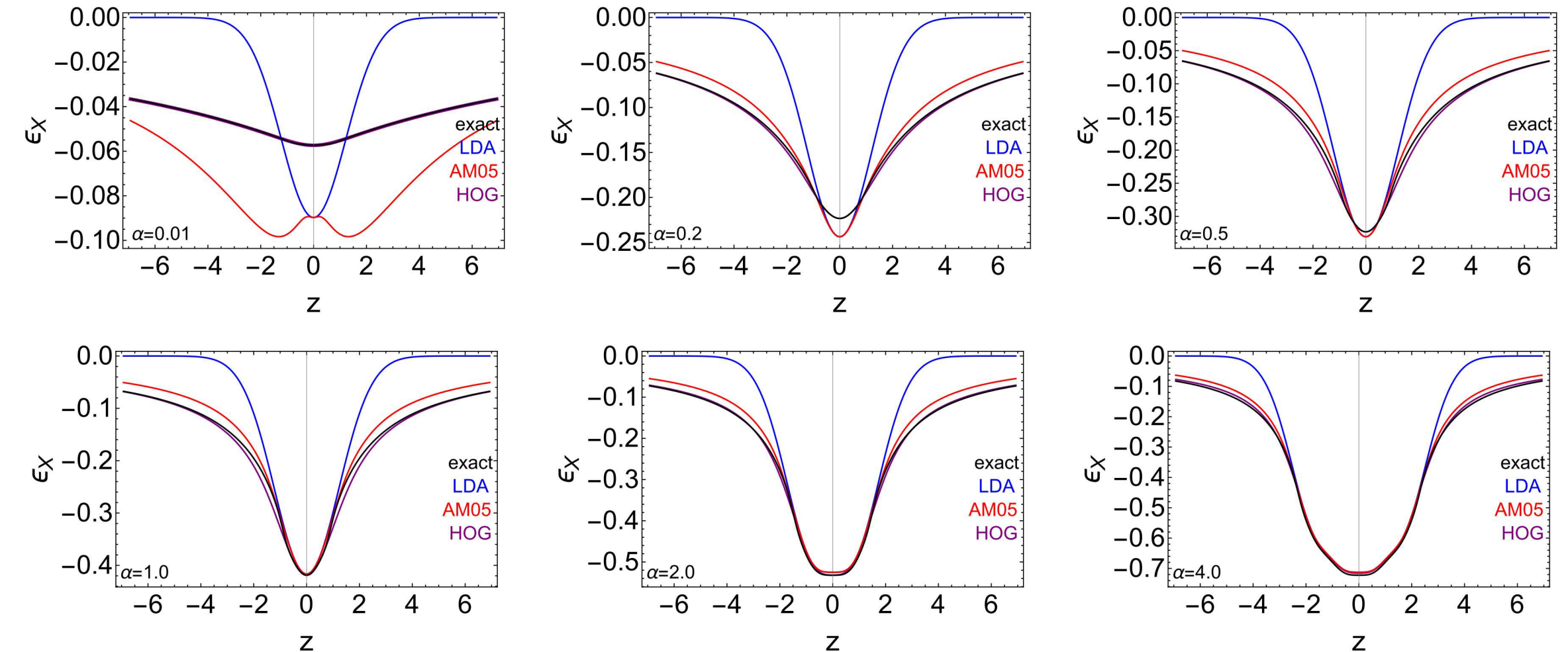
$$a_4(\alpha) = \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} - \frac{B(\alpha)}{2\alpha} + A(\alpha), \quad a_6(\alpha) = \frac{D(\alpha)}{2880\alpha^3} - \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} + \frac{B(\alpha)}{4\alpha} - \frac{A(\alpha)}{3}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{1 - \gamma - \ln(-2\alpha) - \Gamma(0, -2\alpha)}{4\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2\alpha}}{3\pi} + \frac{1 - e^{2\alpha}}{8\sqrt{\pi}\alpha} - \frac{4(2\alpha)^{3/2}}{45\pi} {}_2F_2\left(1, \frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}; 2\alpha\right)$$

$$B(\alpha) = \frac{e^{2\alpha} \text{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - 2\alpha - 1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2\alpha}}{\pi}, \quad C(\alpha) = \frac{16\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[e^{2\alpha} \text{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - 1 \right]$$

$$D(\alpha) = \frac{128\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[2(1 + \alpha) e^{2\alpha} \text{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - \sqrt{2\alpha/\pi} - 2 \right]$$

Accurate parametrization across a wide range of confinement parameters



$$\epsilon_{\text{XC}}^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{\text{X}}^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) + \epsilon_{\text{C}}^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_X^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) + \epsilon_C^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\epsilon_X^{\text{BSC}} = \epsilon_X^{\text{surf}} \{1 + [X_{\text{conf}} - 1][1 + X_{\text{conf}} (X_{\text{surf},2} - 1)]X_{\text{surf},2}\} + \epsilon_X^{\text{conf}} \{1 + X_{\text{conf}}[X_{\text{surf},2} - 1]\} [1 - X_{\text{conf}}X_{\text{surf},2}]$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_X^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) + \epsilon_C^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r})$$

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$$\epsilon_C^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_C^{\text{LDA}}[n](\mathbf{r}) \{X_{\text{surf},1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1) + [1 - X_{\text{surf},1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1)](\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 r_s)\}$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_X^{\text{BSC}}[n, |\nabla n|, \tau](\mathbf{r}) + \epsilon_C^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r})$$

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$$\epsilon_C^{\text{HOG}}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_C^{\text{LDA}}[n](\mathbf{r}) \{X_{\text{surf},1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1) + [1 - X_{\text{surf},1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1)](\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 r_s)\}$$

$$X_{\text{conf}}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_2) = 1 - \frac{\eta_2 [\text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}) - 1/2]^4}{1 + \eta_2 [\text{ELF}(\mathbf{r}) - 1/2]^4}$$

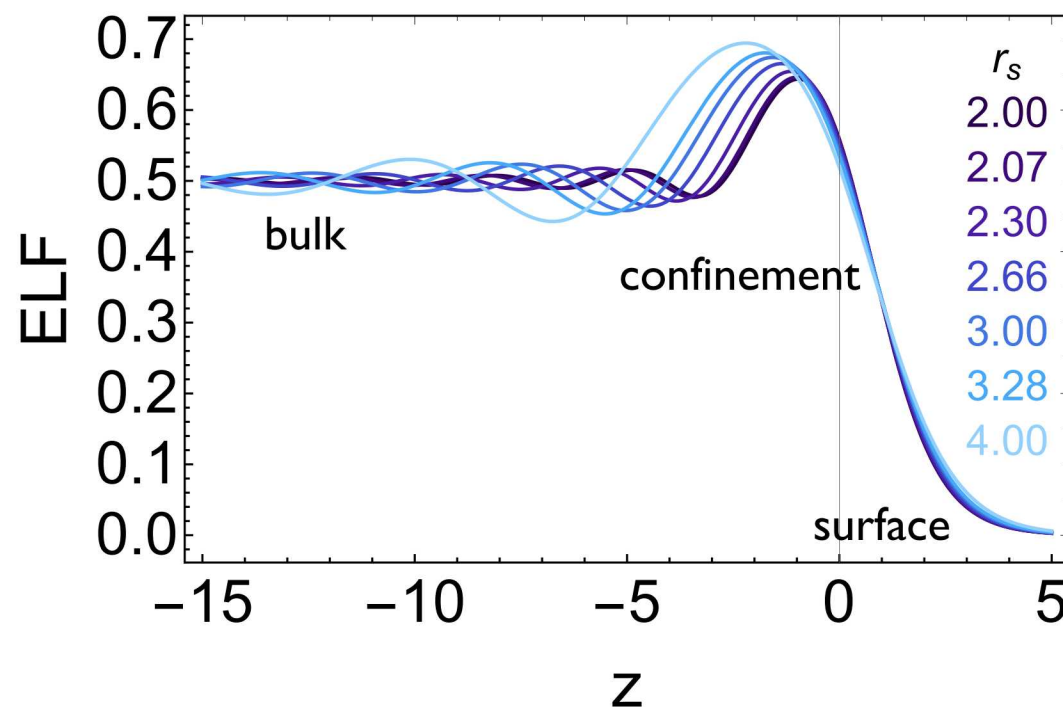
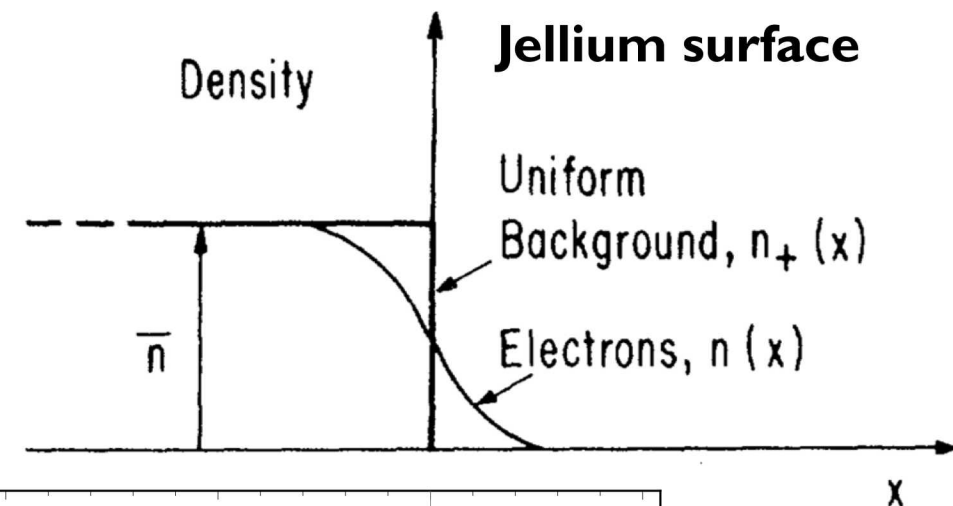
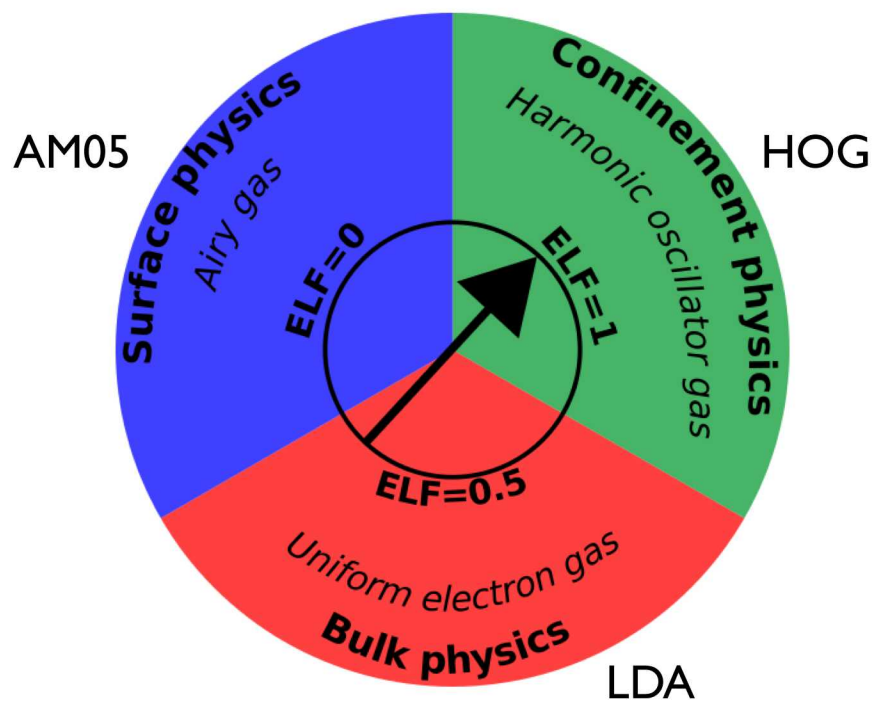
$$X_{\text{surf},2}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_3) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{2\eta_3 s^2(\mathbf{r})}}$$

$$X_{\text{surf},1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1) = 1 - \frac{\eta_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})}{1 + \eta_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})}$$

$$E_{XC} = \int_{\Omega} d\mathbf{r} \, n(\mathbf{r}) \, \epsilon_{XC}[n, \nabla n, \tau; \{\gamma_j, \eta_j\}](\mathbf{r})$$

Divide domain
into subsystems

Specialized functionals in
different subsystems



Properties

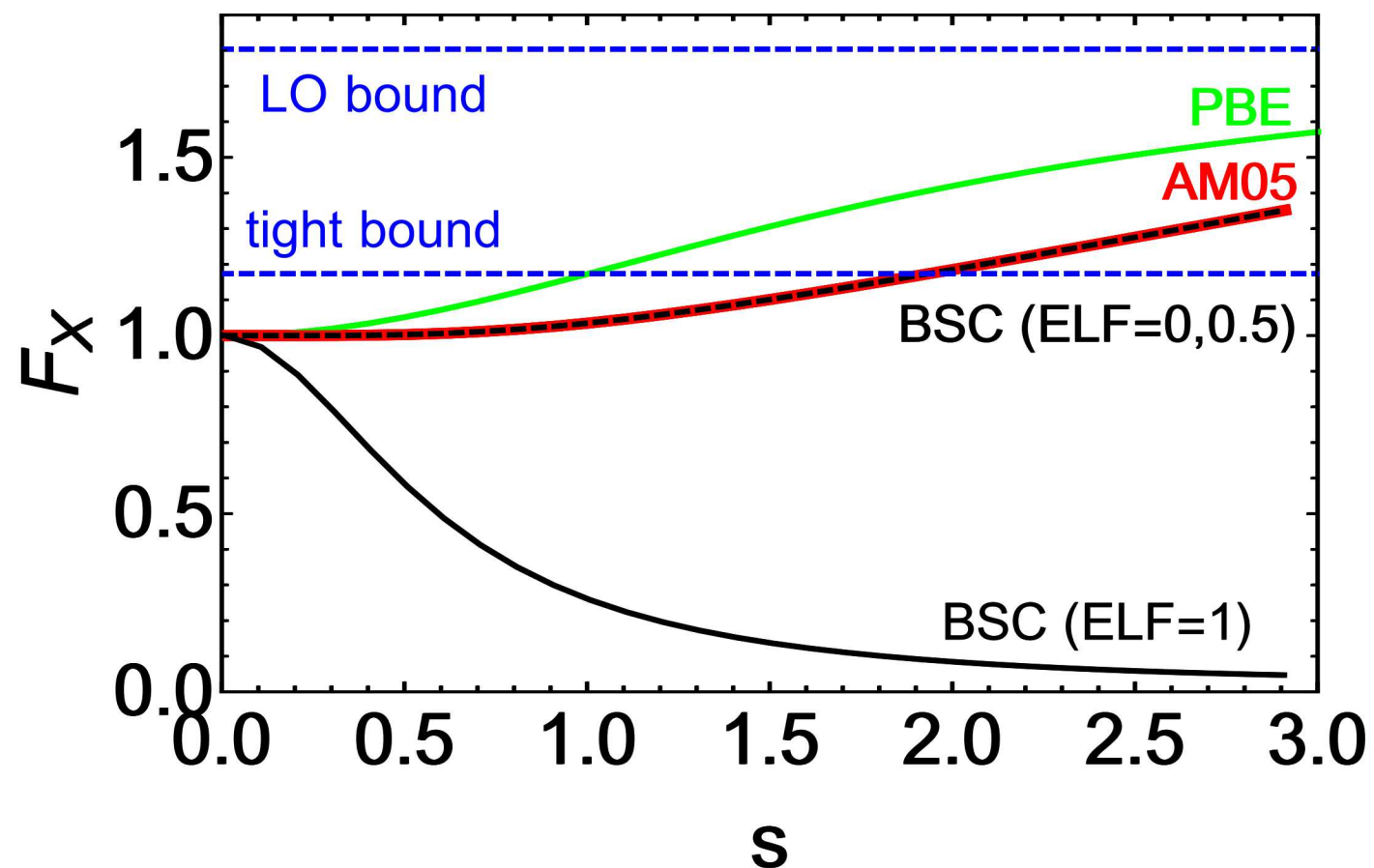
Exchange

- Recovers the correct uniform gas limit
- Satisfies linear response of the UEG (quadratic in the small s limit)
- Partially satisfies LO and tight bound

Correlation

- Recovers the correct uniform gas limit

$$E_X = \int d\mathbf{r} \, n(\mathbf{r}) \, \epsilon_X^{\text{unif}}(n) \, F_X(n, |\nabla n|, \tau)$$



Properties

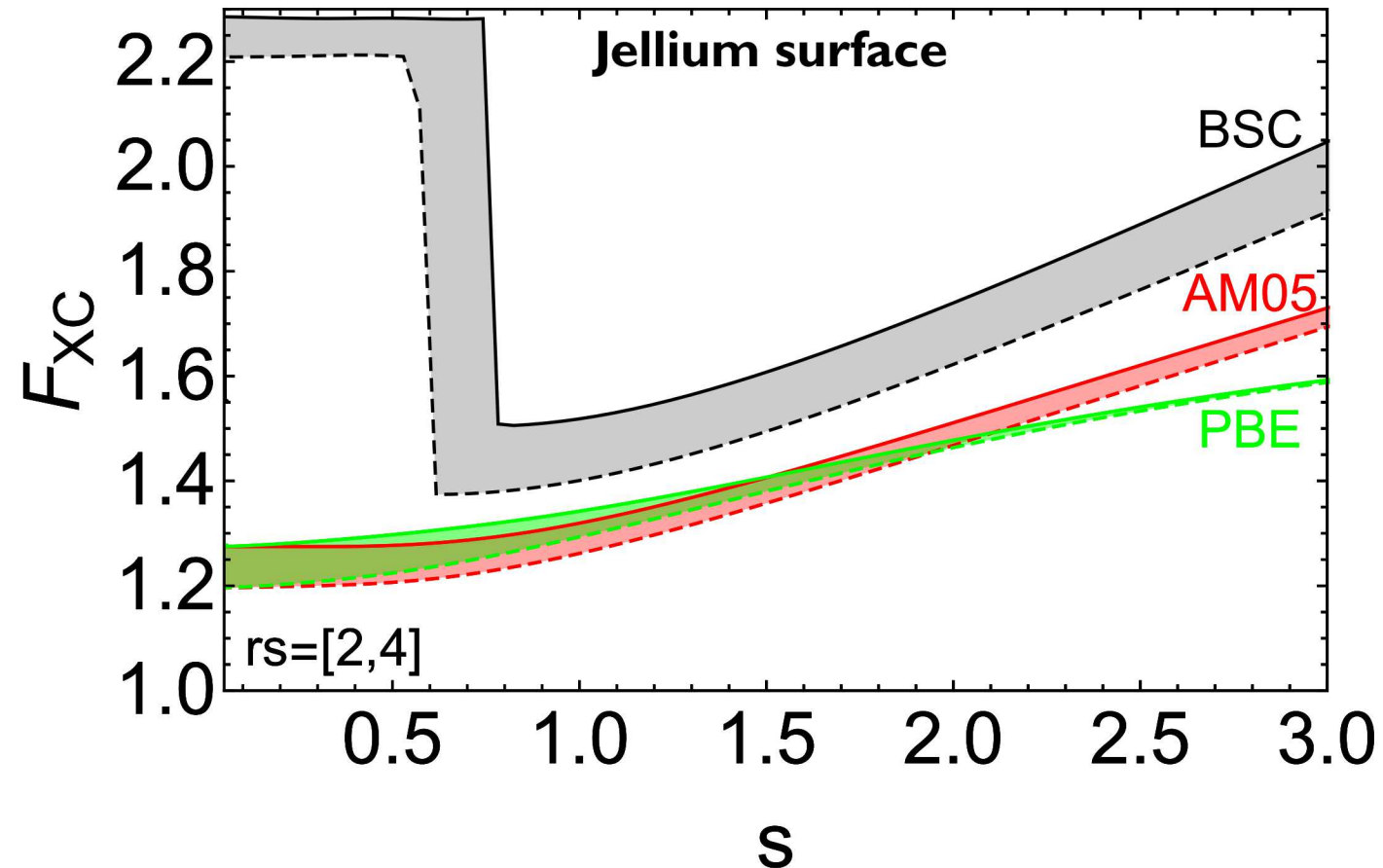
Exchange

- Recovers the correct uniform gas limit
- Satisfies linear response of the UEG (quadratic in the small s limit)
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Correlation

- Recovers the correct uniform gas limit

$$E_{\text{XC}} = \int d\mathbf{r} \, n(\mathbf{r}) \, \epsilon_{\text{X}}^{\text{unif}}(n) \, F_{\text{XC}}(n, |\nabla n|, \tau)$$



Jellium surface

r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354				3413
2.07	2961				3015
2.30	2019				2060
2.66	1188				1214
3.00	764				781
3.28	549				563
4.00	261				268
MAPE	2				—

Jellium surface

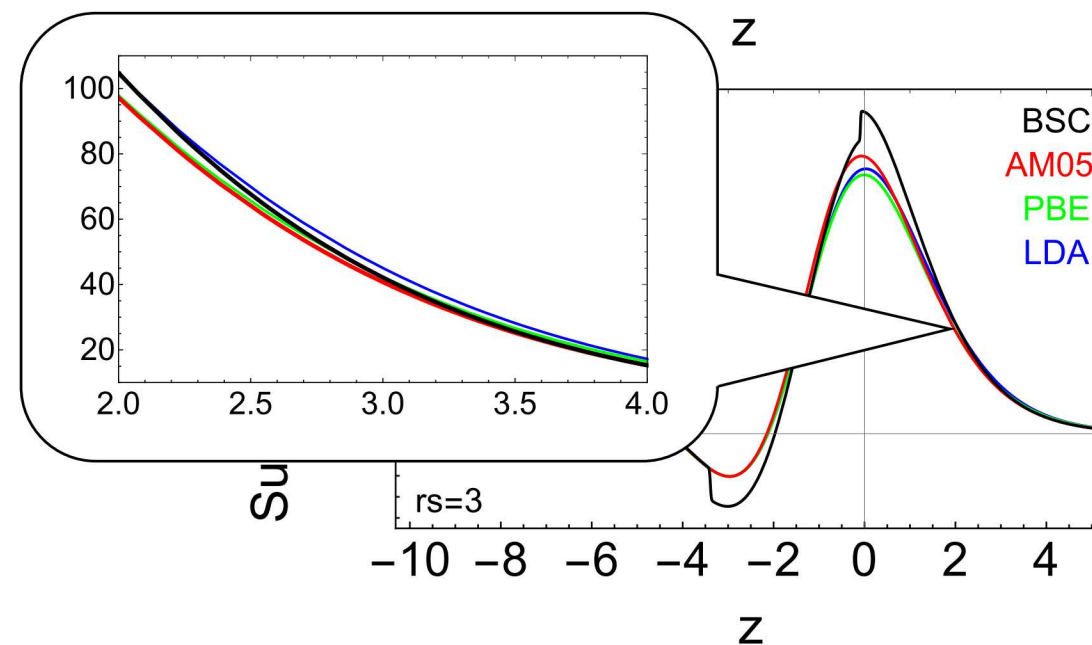
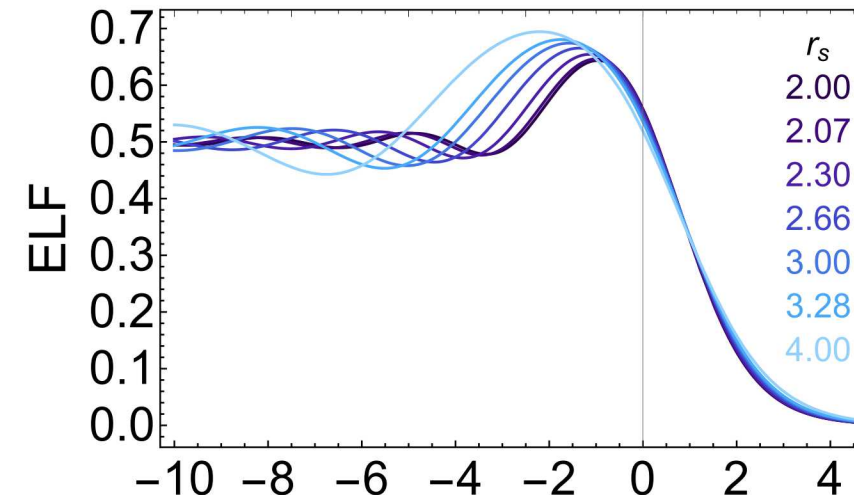
r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264			3413
2.07	2961	2879			3015
2.30	2019	1960			2060
2.66	1188	1150			1214
3.00	764	738			781
3.28	549	530			563
4.00	261	251			268
MAPE	2	5			—

Jellium surface

r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264	3414.0		3413
2.07	2961	2879	3014.6		3015
2.30	2019	1960	2058.4		2060
2.66	1188	1150	1213.5		1214
3.00	764	738	782.0		781
3.28	549	530	563.4		563
4.00	261	251	269.6		268
MAPE	2	5	0.4		—

Jellium surface

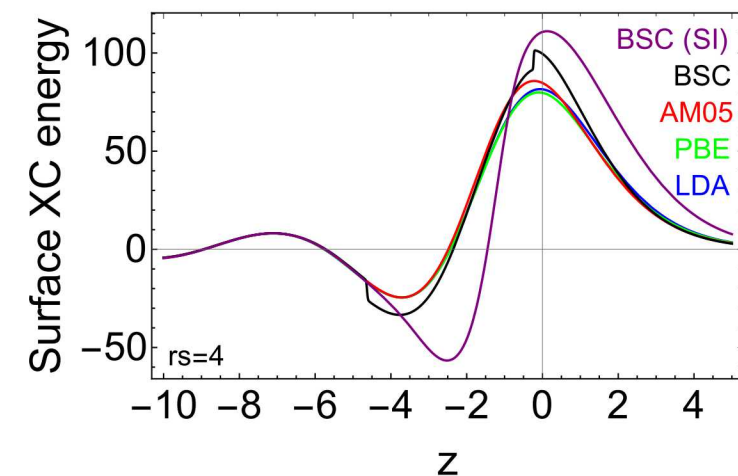
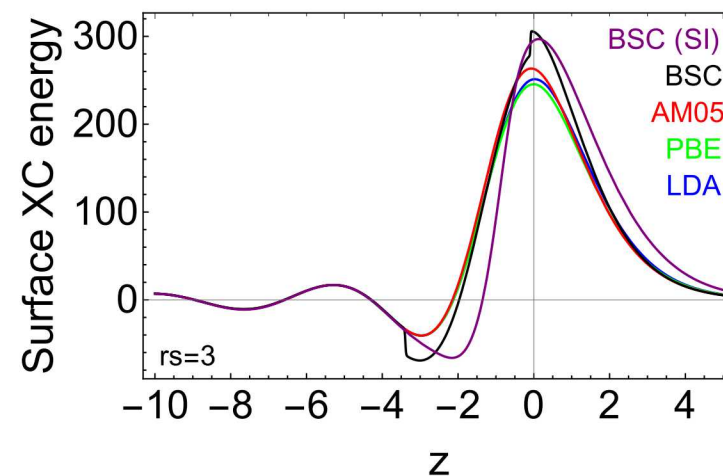
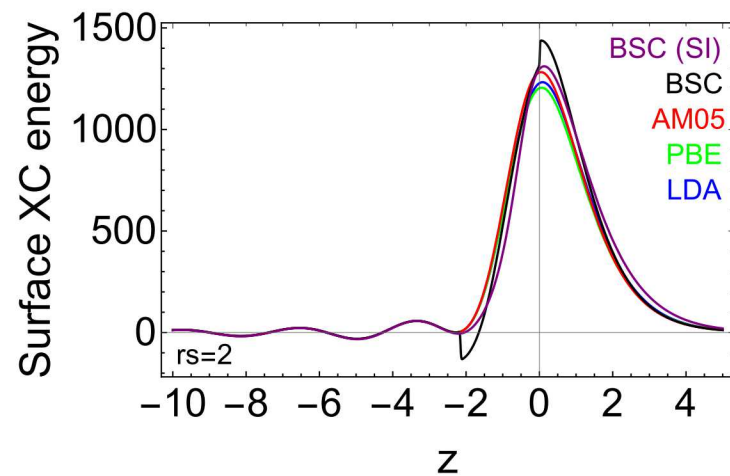
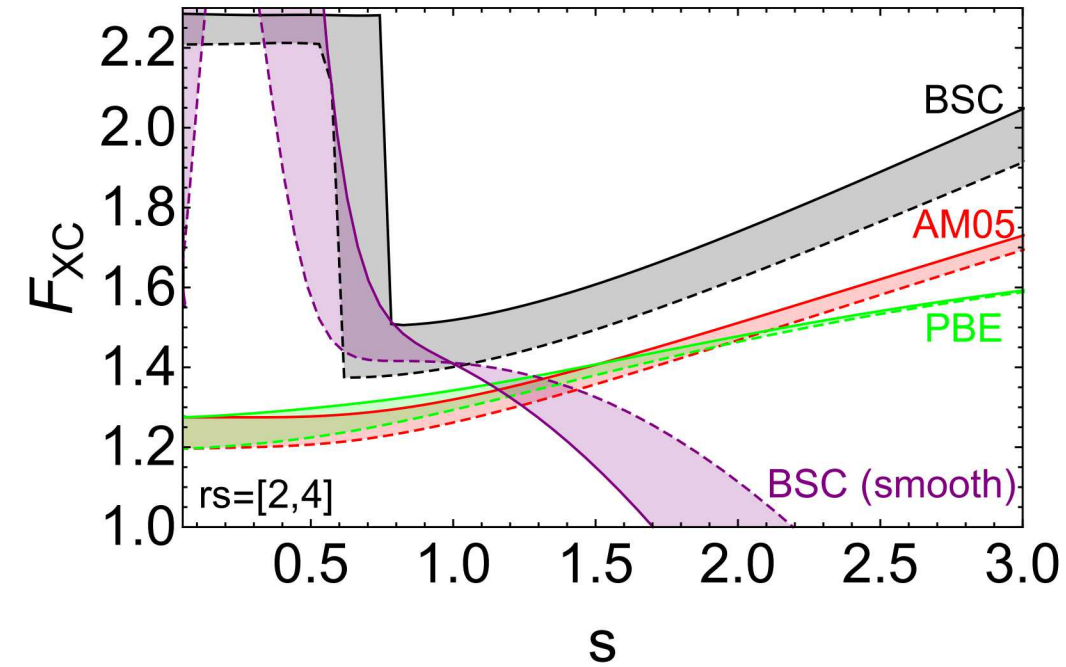
r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264	3414.0	3413.72	3413
2.07	2961	2879	3014.6	3014.64	3015
2.30	2019	1960	2058.4	2058.99	2060
2.66	1188	1150	1213.5	1214.07	1214
3.00	764	738	782.0	782.01	781
3.28	549	530	563.4	562.99	563
4.00	261	251	269.6	267.73	268
MAPE	2	5	0.4	0.05	—



Avoiding Step Features

Jellium surface

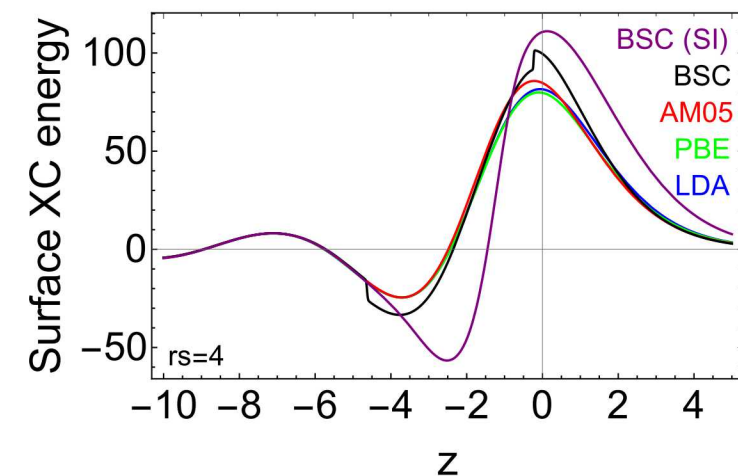
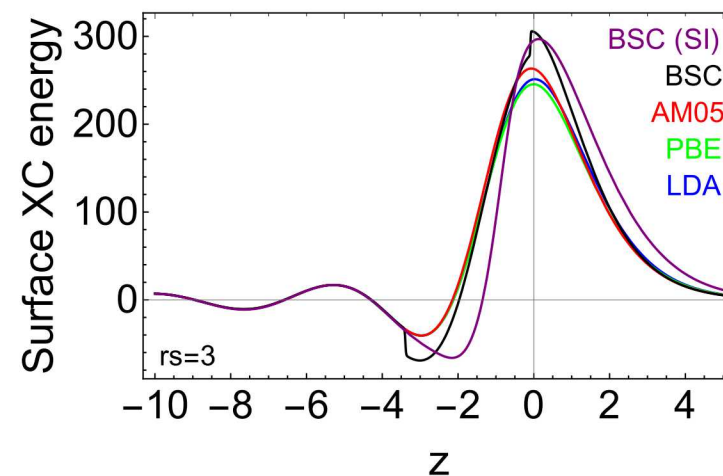
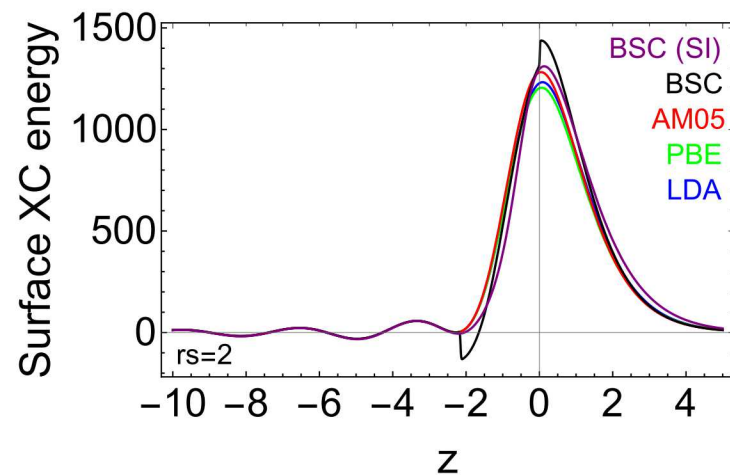
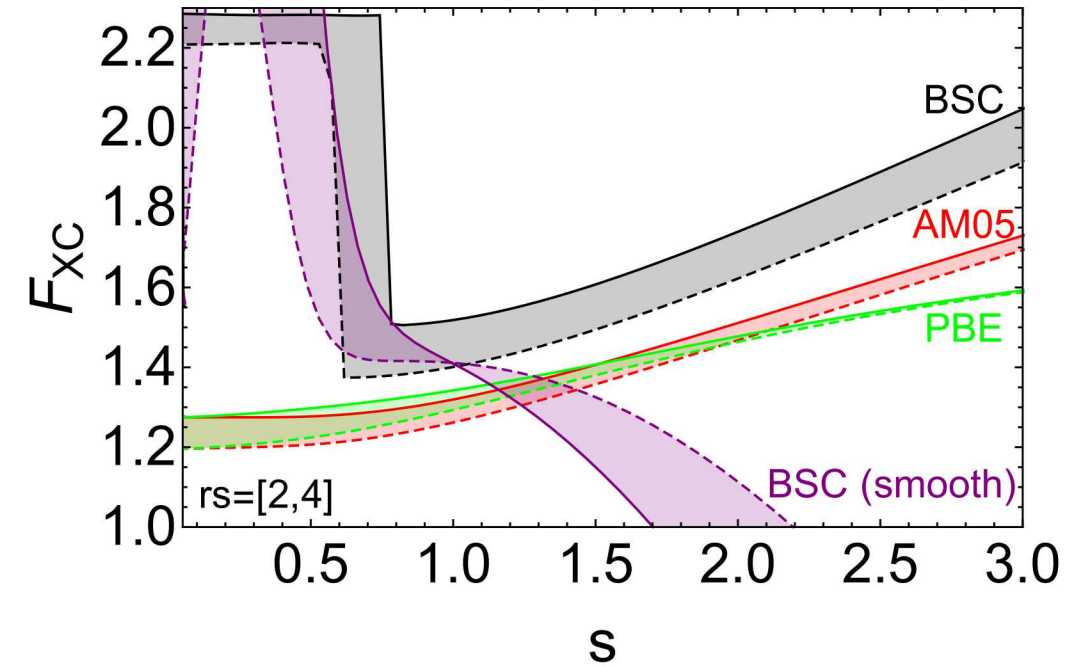
r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}^{BSC-SI}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264	3414.0	3413.72		3413
2.07	2961	2879	3014.6	3014.64		3015
2.30	2019	1960	2058.4	2058.99		2060
2.66	1188	1150	1213.5	1214.07		1214
3.00	764	738	782.0	782.01		781
3.28	549	530	563.4	562.99		563
4.00	261	251	269.6	267.73		268
MAPE	2	5	0.4	0.05		—



Avoiding Step Features

Jellium surface

r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}^{BSC-SI}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264	3414.0	3413.72	3412.84	3413
2.07	2961	2879	3014.6	3014.64	3014.64	3015
2.30	2019	1960	2058.4	2058.99	2059.64	2060
2.66	1188	1150	1213.5	1214.07	1213.99	1214
3.00	764	738	782.0	782.01	781.43	781
3.28	549	530	563.4	562.99	562.27	563
4.00	261	251	269.6	267.73	268.13	268
MAPE	2	5	0.4	0.05	0.04	—



Selection of binary transition metal compounds

- 26 transition metals
- 80 binary compounds
- Experimentally known configurations
- Several functionals (LDA, PVV91, PBE, AM05, PBEsol, RTPSS, SCAN)

Data analysis

- **Standard test set**
All experimental and DFT ground states and “almost” ground states
- **Micro test set**
< 300 structures capturing the most astounding failures and important experimental results
- **Macro test set**
All ~12,000 structures

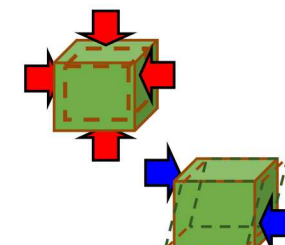
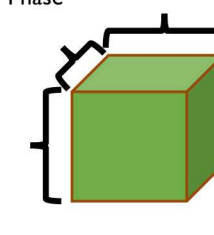
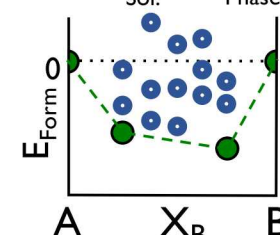
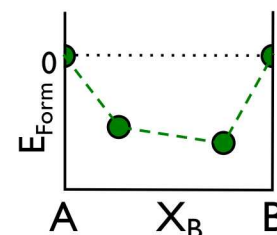
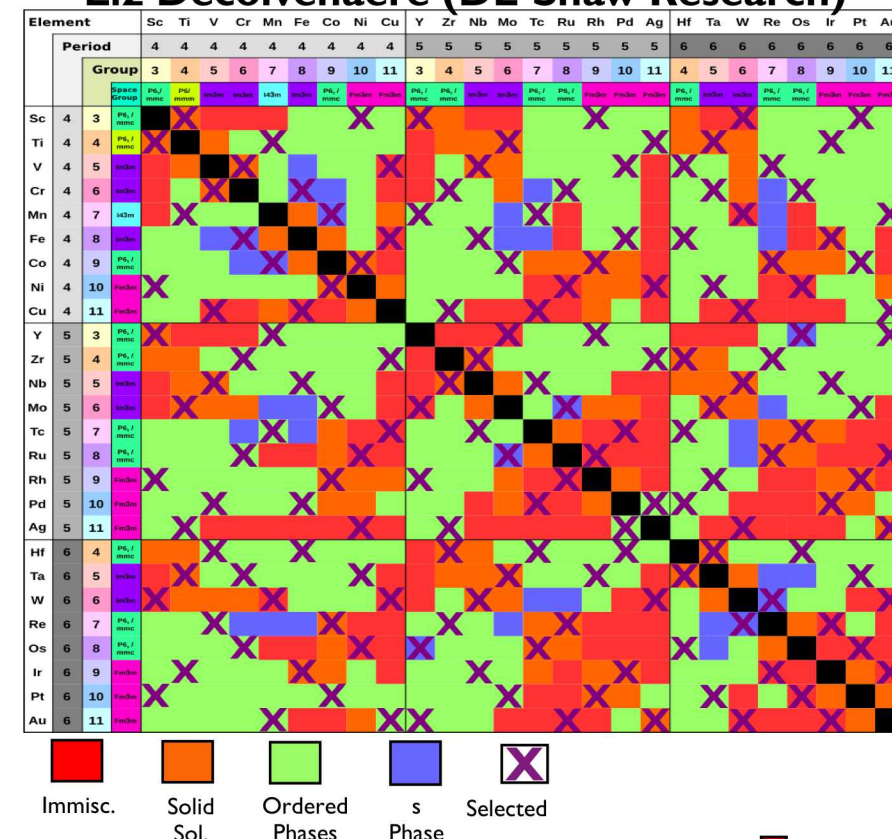
Data management

NIST Materials Data Repository



The National Institute of Standards and Technology has created a materials science data repository as part of an effort in coordination with the Materials Genome Initiative (MGI) to establish data exchange protocols and mechanisms that will foster data sharing and reuse across a wide community of researchers, with the goal of enhancing the quality of materials data and models. Data present on this system are varied and may originate from within NIST

Liz Decolvenaere (DE Shaw Research)



Summary

- Implementation in electronic structure codes



Elk code (<http://elk.sourceforge.net>)

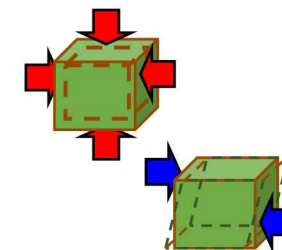
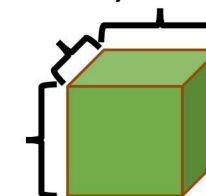
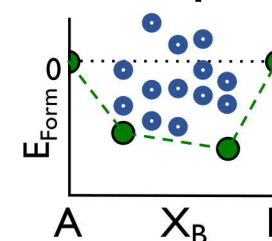
Libxc - a library of exchange-correlation functionals for density-functional theory

(<https://gitlab.com/libxc/libxc>)

- Assessment for materials (energetics, lattice constants, and elastic properties)

Collaborators

- Liz Decolvenaere (DE Shaw Research)
- Francisca Sagredo (UC, Irvine)
- Ann E. Mattsson (Los Alamos National Laboratory)



References

- F. Hao, R. Armiento and A. E. Mattsson, Phys. Rev. B 82, 115103 (2010).
- F. Hao, R. Armiento and A. E. Mattsson, J. Chem. Phys. 140 18A536 (2014).
- Ann E. Mattsson and John M. Wills, Int. J. Quantum Chem. 116 834 (2016).

Supplemental Material

Hamiltonian : $\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{V} + \hat{W}^{\text{ee}}$

Universal functional : $F[n] = \min_{\Psi \rightarrow n} \langle \Psi | \hat{T} + \hat{W}^{\text{ee}} | \Psi \rangle$

Ground-state energy : $E_v = \min_n \left\{ F[n] + \int d^3r \, n(\mathbf{r}) v(\mathbf{r}) \right\}$

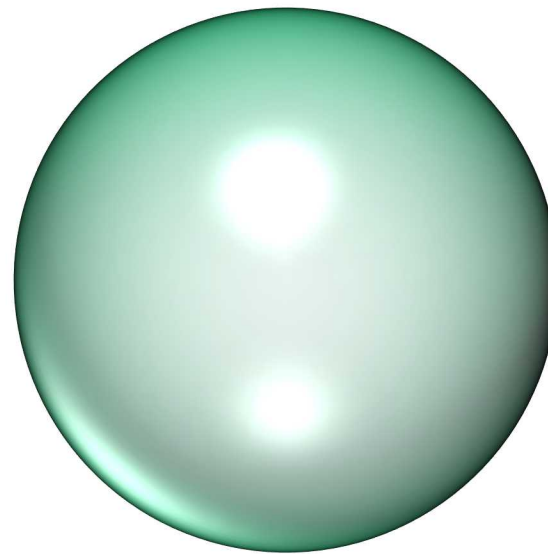
Kohn-Sham equations : $\epsilon_i \phi_i(\mathbf{r}) = \left\{ -\frac{\nabla^2}{2} + v_s(\mathbf{r}) \right\} \phi_i(\mathbf{r})$

Electronic density : $n(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_i^N \phi_i^*(\mathbf{r}) \phi_i(\mathbf{r})$

Exchange-correlation energy : $F[n] = T_s[n] + U[n] + E_{\text{xc}}[n]$

Kohn-Sham potential : $v_s(\mathbf{r}) = v(\mathbf{r}) + \frac{\delta U[n]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})} + \frac{\delta E_{\text{xc}}[n]}{\delta n(\mathbf{r})}$

$$r_s = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi n} \right)^{1/3}$$



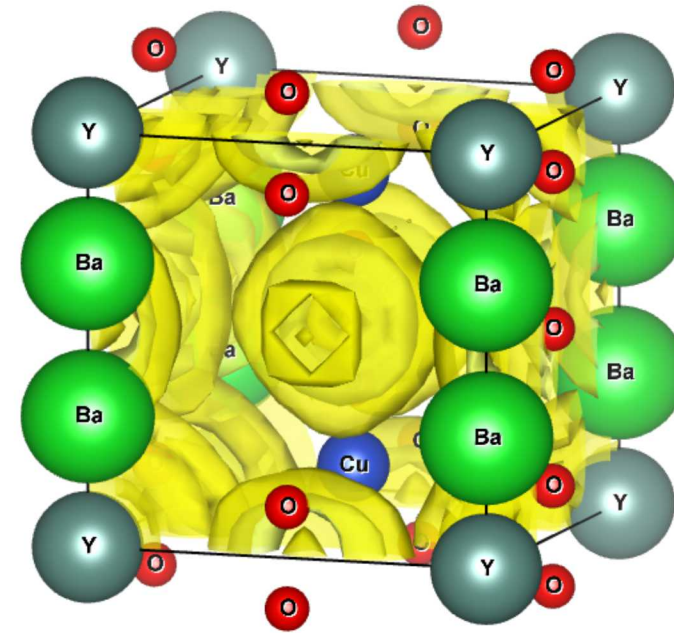
The Wigner-Seitz is a dimensionless radius of a sphere that contains the charge of one electron and is commonly used as a measure to characterize the density of a system.

$$ELF = \frac{1}{1 + [D/D_h]^2}$$

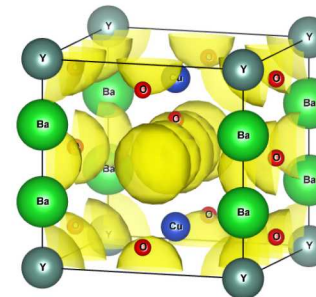
$$D = \tau_s - \frac{1}{8} \frac{|\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|^2}{n(\mathbf{r})}$$

$$D_h = \frac{3}{10} (3\pi^2)^{2/3} n(\mathbf{r})^{5/3}$$

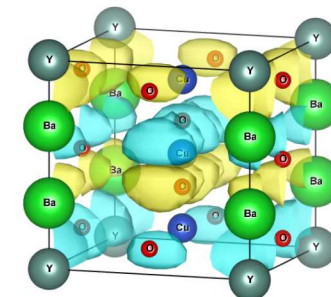
A measure of the likelihood of finding an electron in the neighborhood space of a reference electron located at a given point and with the same spin.



Yttrium barium copper oxide



Charge density



Charge density gradient

$$\alpha(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r})) = \left\{ e^{-\alpha_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})} \left[\frac{\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})}}{1 + e^{\alpha_2 \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})} - \beta_2 \right)}} + \frac{\beta_2^2 \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})} \right)^{-1}}{1 + e^{\alpha_2 \left(-\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})} + \beta_2 \right)}} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \left(1 - e^{-\alpha_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})} \right) \beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})} \right\} \frac{\bar{z}^2(|\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r}))}{s^2(\mathbf{r})}$$

$$\bar{z}^2(|\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r})) = \frac{1}{2} W \left[18\pi \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{\text{LDA}}(\mathbf{r})} \right)^2 s^2(\mathbf{r}) \right]$$

$$E_{XC}[n] = \int_{\Omega} d^3r \, n(\mathbf{r}) \epsilon_{XC}[n, \nabla n, \tau; \{\gamma_i\}, \{\eta_i\}](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{XC}^{BSC}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r}) &= \epsilon_X^{BSC}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r}) + \epsilon_C^{HOG}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r}) \\ \epsilon_X^{BSC} &= \epsilon_X^{surf} \{1 + [X_{ELF} - 1][1 + X_{ELF}(X_{surf,2} - 1)]X_{surf,2}\} \\ &\quad + \epsilon_X^{conf} \{1 + X_{ELF}[X_{surf,2} - 1]\} [1 - X_{ELF}X_{surf,2}] \end{aligned}$$

$$X_{ELF}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_2) = 1 - \frac{\eta_2 [ELF(\mathbf{r}) - 1/2]^4}{1 + \eta_2 [ELF(\mathbf{r}) - 1/2]^4}$$

$$X_{surf,2}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_3) = \frac{2}{1 + e^{2\eta_3 s^2(\mathbf{r})}}$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{bulk}[n](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{XC}^{LDA}[n](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{surf}[n](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{XC}^{AM05}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\epsilon_{XC}^{conf}[n](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_{XC}^{HOG}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r})$$

$$\epsilon_C^{HOG}[n, |\nabla n|](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_C^{LDA}[n](\mathbf{r}) \{X_{surf,1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1) + [1 - X_{surf,1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1)](\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 r_s)\}$$

$$X_{surf,1}(\mathbf{r}; \eta_1) = 1 - \frac{\eta_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})}{1 + \eta_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})}$$

$$\epsilon_X^{conf}[n](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_X^{HOG}[n](\mathbf{r}) = \epsilon_X^{LDA}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r}) F_X^{HOG}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r})$$

$$F_X^{HOG}[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r}) = \frac{[l \epsilon_X[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r})]^{HOG}}{[l \epsilon_X[n, |\nabla n|, ELF](\mathbf{r})]^{LDA}}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r}))]^{LDA} = -\frac{3}{4\pi} (3\sqrt{\pi} \exp[-\bar{z}^2] \alpha(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r})))^{1/3}$$

$$[l \epsilon_X(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r}))]^{conf} = \frac{a_0(\alpha) + a_2(\alpha)\bar{z}^2 + a_4(\alpha)\bar{z}^4 + a_6(\alpha)\bar{z}^6 - \bar{z}^8}{-\bar{z}^8/[2\sqrt{2\alpha} l \epsilon_X^>(2\sqrt{2\alpha} \bar{z})] + 1}$$

$$\epsilon_X^>(t) = \frac{1}{t} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{I_1(t)}{t} + \frac{L_1(t)}{t} \right]$$

$$a_0(\alpha) = 2 A(\alpha),$$

$$a_2(\alpha) = \frac{B(\alpha)}{2(\alpha)} - 2 A(\alpha),$$

$$a_4(\alpha) = \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} - \frac{B(\alpha)}{2\alpha} + A(\alpha),$$

$$a_6(\alpha) = \frac{D(\alpha)}{2880\alpha^3} - \frac{C(\alpha)}{48\alpha^2} + \frac{B(\alpha)}{4\alpha} - \frac{A(\alpha)}{3}$$

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{1 - \gamma - \ln(-2\alpha) - \Gamma(0, -2\alpha)}{4\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2\alpha}}{3\pi} + \frac{1 - e^{2\alpha}}{8\sqrt{\pi}\alpha} - \frac{4(2\alpha)^{3/2}}{45\pi} {}_2F_2\left(1, \frac{3}{2}; \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}; 2\alpha\right)$$

$$B(\alpha) = \frac{e^{2\alpha} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - 2\alpha - 1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2\alpha}}{\pi}$$

$$C(\alpha) = \frac{16\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[e^{2\alpha} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - 1 \right]$$

$$D(\alpha) = \frac{128\alpha^3}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[2(1 + \alpha) e^{2\alpha} \operatorname{erfc}(\sqrt{2\alpha}) - \sqrt{2\alpha/\pi} - 2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(n(\mathbf{r}), |\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r})) &= \left\{ e^{-\alpha_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})} \left[\frac{\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})}}{1 + e^{\alpha_2 \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})} - \beta_2 \right)}} + \frac{\beta_2^2 \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})} \right)^{-1}}{1 + e^{\alpha_2 \left(-\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})} + \beta_2 \right)}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(1 - e^{-\alpha_1 s^2(\mathbf{r})} \right) \beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})} \right\} \frac{\bar{z}^2 (|\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r}))}{s^2(\mathbf{r})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z}^2 (|\nabla n(\mathbf{r})|, ELF(\mathbf{r})) = \frac{1}{2} W \left[18\pi \left(\beta_1 \frac{D(\mathbf{r})}{D^{LDA}(\mathbf{r})} \right)^2 s^2(\mathbf{r}) \right]$$

Jellium surface

r_s	σ_{XC}^{LDA}	σ_{XC}^{PBE}	σ_{XC}^{AM05}	σ_{XC}^{BSC}	σ_{XC}
2.00	3354	3264	3414.0	3413.72	3413
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