# QMC Workshop 2021 Optimization of Pseudopotentials

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https://github.com/QMCPACK/qmc\_workshop\_2021

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# Conventional ECP Optimization Approaches

For a chosen subset S of atomic spectrum, generate relativistic all-electron (AE) reference states using HF (mean-field). Two main approaches are:

1. Energy-consistency of the atomic spectrum gaps:

$$\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{HF}}^{2} = \sum_{i \in S} \left( \Delta \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{HF}}^{\mathrm{ECP}} - \Delta \mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{HF}}^{\mathrm{AE}} \right)_{i}^{2} \tag{1}$$

2. Shape-consistency:

$$\mathcal{N}^{2} = \sum_{\ell} \left[ \left( \epsilon_{\ell}^{\text{ECP}} - \epsilon_{\ell}^{\text{AE}} \right)^{2} + \left( N_{\ell}^{\text{ECP}} - N_{\ell}^{\text{AE}} \right)^{2} + \left( V_{\ell}^{\text{ECP}} - V_{\ell}^{\text{AE}} \right)^{2} + \left( S_{\ell}^{\text{ECP}} - S_{\ell}^{\text{AE}} \right)^{2} \right]$$
(2)

where  $\epsilon_{\ell}$ : eigenvalues,  $N_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}} = \int_{0}^{R_{\ell}} \left( r^{\ell+1} \phi_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}}(r) \right)^{2} \mathrm{d}r$ ,  $V_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}} = \phi_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}}(R_{\ell})$ ,  $S_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \phi_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}}(r) \big|_{R_{\ell}}$ ,  $R_{\ell}$ : cutoff radius  $(r^{\frac{4}{5}} \phi_{\ell}^{\mathrm{AE}})$ .

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### Correlation Consistent Effective Core Potentials (ccECP)

A new approach: go beyond mean-field HF, and consider electron-electron correlations.

- 1. AE reference data: scalar relativistic, fully-correlated (CC, CV, VV) CCSD(T).
- 2. Many-body method is used:

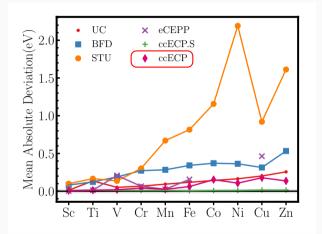
$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{CCSD(T)}}^{2} = \sum_{i \in S} \left( \Delta E_{\text{CCSD(T)}}^{\text{ECP}} - \Delta E_{\text{CCSD(T)}}^{\text{AE}} \right)_{i}^{2} + \omega \mathcal{N}^{2}$$
(3)

- 3. Simple form parametrized with few Gaussians.
- 4. More emphasis on testing/transferability, especially on compressed XH and XO bond lengths.

### Deviations between AE and ECP atomic spectrum energies

$$MAD = \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{s=1}^{N_s} \left| \Delta E_s^{ECP} - \Delta E_s^{AE} \right|$$
 (4)

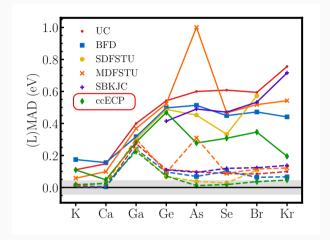
- Iso-spectrality with AE is met to a high-accuracy.
- Many states are included: neutral excitations, EA, IPs down to the bare core.
- ccECP shows significant improvement over older ECPs.



Annaberdiyev et al, J. Chem. Phys. 149, 134108 (2018) [2]

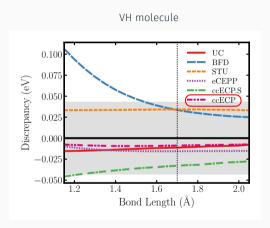
- Accurate in low-lying excitations (LMAD) and for large set of states (MAD).
- Better iso-spectrality in all ccECPs: H-Kr.

 Training data was optimized better. How does this carry to more complicated systems?

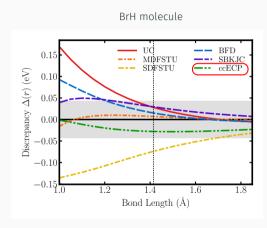


Wang et al, J. Chem. Phys. 151, 144110 (2019) [4]

# Discrepancy between AE and ECP monohydride binding energies ( $\sigma$ bonds)

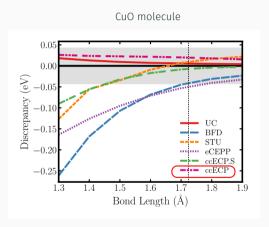


Annaberdiyev et al, J. Chem. Phys. 149, 134108 (2018) [2]

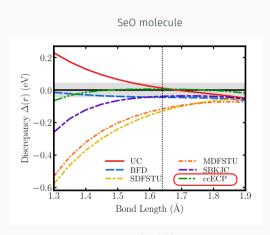


Wang et al, J. Chem. Phys. 151, 144110 (2019) [4]

# Discrepancy between AE and ECP monoxide binding energies ( $\pi$ bonds)

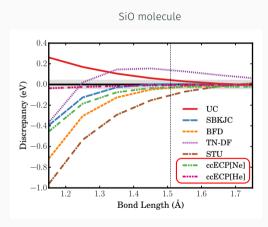


Annaberdiyev et al, J. Chem. Phys. 149, 134108 (2018) [2]

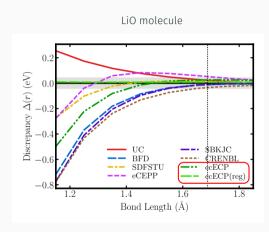


Wang et al, J. Chem. Phys. 151, 144110 (2019) [4]

#### Various core sizes are available for ccECP



Bennett et al, J. Chem. Phys. 149, 104108 (2018) [3]



Wang et al, J. Chem. Phys. 151, 144110 (2019) [4]

#### DMC Benchmarks of ccECP

DMC singlet/triplet excitations for Si systems agree well with experiments.

**TABLE IV.**  $Si_2H_6$  total energies (Ha) and vertical excitation gaps (eV) using various methods. Experimental geometry was used for this molecule.  $^{22}$ 

$\operatorname{GS}(^{1}\operatorname{A}_{1g})$ E		EX ( <sup>1</sup> E <sub>1u</sub> )		$\mathrm{EX}\left(^{3}\mathrm{A}_{1\mathrm{g}}\right)$	
Method	Total (hartree)	Total (hartree)	Gap (eV)	Total (hartree)	Gap (eV)
CISD/RHF <sup>a</sup>	-11.3287	-10.8183	13.889	-11.0825	6.699
$CISD/CAS(14e^-, 13o)^b$	-11.3400	-11.0623	7.557		
RCCSD(T)/RHF <sup>c</sup>	-11.3766(3)			-11.1308(5)	6.69(2)
CCSDT(Q)/RHF <sup>d</sup>	-11.3782(3)			-11.1336(5)	6.66(2)
DMC/RHF	-11.3708(2)	-11.0855(2)	7.763(8)	-11.1215(2)	6.784(8)
DMC/PBE <sup>e</sup>	-11.3725(2)	-11.0934(2)	7.595(8)	-11.1248(2)	6.740(8)
Lehtonen et al.			7.61		
Experiment <sup>41</sup>			7.6		≈6.7 <sup>g</sup>
Experiment <sup>39</sup>			7.56	J (	

#### DMC Benchmarks of ccECP

DMC IP and EA of variety of molecular systems were tested by an independent group.

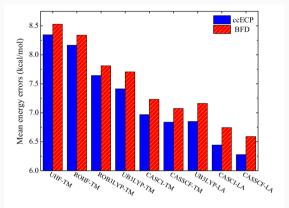


FIG. 5. Mean errors in DMC energies using ccECP and BFD potentials with different trial wave functions and nonlocal-treating strategies.

### ECP Library: https://pseudopotentiallibrary.org

- The library is hosted on GitHub: https://github.com/QMCPACK/ pseudopotentiallibrary
- AREP ccECPs for H-Kr elements are available now.
- Heavier elements with SOC will be added later, attend Week-8 to learn how to run with SOREP.
- (aug)-cc-p(C)VnZ[n = D 6] basis-sets are available.
- Commonly used formats are available: Molpro, GAMESS, NWCHEM, PYSCF.
- Also, UPF files are available for use in plane wave basis codes.



### An example using ccECP: Sc atom via NEXUS

Update workshop example files:

```
cd $HOME/qmc_workshop_2021
git pull
```

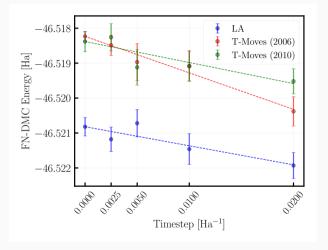
Enter week 6 example directory:

```
cd $HOME/qmc_workshop_2021/week6_ecps_and_observables/02_ccECP_slides_runs/
```

See Week 3 material for introduction to NEXUS.

(Walkthrough of input files here ...)

#### Sc atom results



Locality Treatment	Execution Time (min)		
LA	18.3		
T-Moves (2006)	21.0		
T-Moves (2010)	26.6		

**Table 1:** Comparison of execution times for various locality treatments. NERSC, 8 KNL nodes.

# Checking the results against reference data

Table 17. Most Accurate Total Energies for ccECP[Ne] K—Zn Elements along with Fixed-Node DMC Energies with Single-Reference HF Trial Wave Functions<sup>a</sup>

atom	state	"exact" (Ha)	DMC/HF (Ha)	$\epsilon$ (mHa)	η
K	(2S)	-28.25243(25)	-28.2394(2)	13.0(3)	4.1(1)
Ca	(1S)	-36.72897(46)	-36.7055(2)	23.5(5)	6.2(1)
Sc	$(^2D)$	-46.55704(81)	-46.5202(4)	36.8(9)	8.4(2)
Ti	$(^{3}F)$	-58.09263(76)	-58.0458(2)	46.8(8)	9.6(2)
V	(4F)	-71.44178(59)	-71.3829(2)	58.9(6)	10.8(1)
Cr	$(^{7}S)$	-86.64109(33)	-86.5876(2)	53.5(4)	9.03(7)
Mn	(6S)	-103.8919(10)	-103.8260(3)	66(1)	10.2(2)
Fe	(5D)	-123.38804(93)	-123.3100(3)	78(1)	10.5(1)
Co	(4F)	-145.1541(10)	-145.0709(3)	83(1)	10.1(1)
Ni	$(^{3}F)$	-169.3912(12)	-169.2973(6)	94(1)	10.3(1)
Ni	$(^{3}D)$	-169.3932(12)	-169.3056(6)	88(1)	9.0(1)
Cu	$(^{2}S)$	-196.4038(10)	-196.3178(3)	86(1)	8.1(1)
Zn	(1S)	-226.3699(18)	-226.2775(4)	92(2)	8.4(2)

Annaberdiyev et al, J. Chem. Theory Comput. 2020, 16, 3, 1482–1502 [1]

# Another reason to use T-Moves: Avoiding instabilities

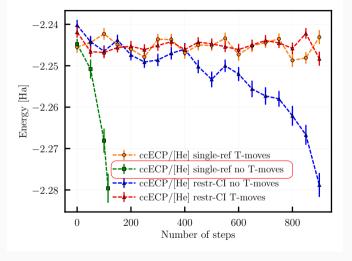


Figure: FNDMC energies vs number of steps (in time steps of 0.001 Ha<sup>-1</sup>) for BeH<sub>2</sub> molecule. Be atom is represented by ccECP/[He].

#### References i



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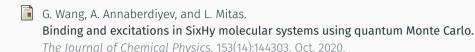
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