Fermi-Operator Expansions for Linear Scaling Electronic Structure Calculations

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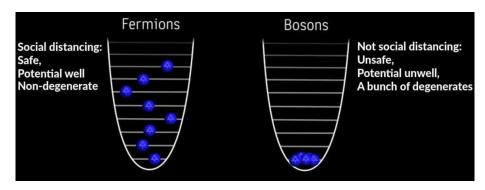
O(N) sparse matrix representation Simple & generalizable \rightarrow use it



Fermi Operator

Fermi operator

$$F(\widehat{H}) = \frac{2}{\exp(\frac{\widehat{H} - \mu}{k_{\rm B}T}) + 1}$$



Projection to the occupied subspace

$$|\psi_{\text{proj}}\rangle = F(\widehat{H}) |\psi\rangle$$

• The expectation value of any operator A is obtained by

$$\langle \hat{A} \rangle = \operatorname{tr} \left[\hat{A} F(\hat{H}) \right]$$

• Widely used in O(N) electronic structure calculations (N = number of electrons) through its sparse representation

$$cf. O(N^3) \text{ way}$$

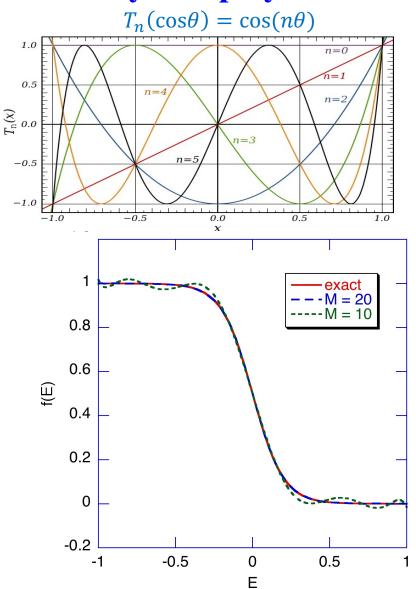
$$\widehat{H}|n\rangle = \varepsilon_n|n\rangle$$

$$\langle \widehat{A} \rangle = \sum_{n} \frac{2}{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{k_B T}\right) + 1} \langle n|\widehat{A}|n\rangle$$

S. Goedecker, Rev. Mod. Phys. 71, 1085 ('99)

Fermi-Operator Approximations

Chebyshev polynomial

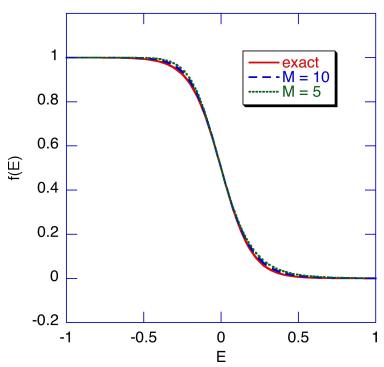


Rational

$$F(\widehat{H}) \cong \sum_{\nu=1}^{M} \frac{R_{\nu}}{\widehat{H} - Z_{\nu}}$$

$$(\widehat{H} - z_{\nu})|\psi_{\text{out}}^{\nu}\rangle \cong R_{\nu}|\psi_{\text{in}}\rangle$$

$$F(\widehat{H})|\psi_{\mathrm{in}}\rangle \cong \sum_{\nu=1}^{M} |\psi_{\mathrm{out}}^{\nu}\rangle$$



See note on Fermi-operator expansion

Rational Fermi-Operator Expansion

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\exp(z) + 1} \qquad e^{z} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^{n} \qquad \text{Im } z$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{z}{2M}\right)^{2M} + 1}$$

$$\cong \sum_{\nu=0}^{2M-1} \frac{R_{\nu}}{z - z_{\nu}}$$
Poles
$$z_{\nu} = 2M \left(\exp\left(i\frac{(2\nu + 1)\pi}{2M}\right) - 1\right)$$
Residues
$$R_{\nu} = -\exp\left(i\frac{(2\nu + 1)\pi}{2M}\right)$$

$$(\nu = 0, ..., 2M - 1)$$

D. M. C. Nicholson *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **50**, 14686 ('94); A. P. Horsfield *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **53**, 12694 ('96); L. Lin *et al.*, *J. Phys. Condes. Matter* **25**, 1295501 ('13)

O(N) Fermi Operator Expansion

• Truncated expansion of Fermi-operator by Chebyshev polynomial $\{T_p\}$

$$F(\widehat{H}) \cong \sum_{p=0}^{P} c_p T_p(\widehat{H})$$

• O(N) algorithm

prepare a basis set of size O(N) (let the size be N for simplicity)

for
$$l = 1, N$$

let an N -dimensional unit vector be $|e_l\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} l$ l-th atomic-site orbital recursively construct the l th column of matrix T_p , $|t_l^p\rangle$, keeping only $O(1)$

off-diagonal elements* (cf. quantum nearsightedness#)

$$\begin{cases} |t_l^0\rangle = |e_l| \rangle \\ |t_l^1\rangle = \widehat{H}|e_l| \rangle \end{cases} cf. \text{ Legendre polynomial by recursion} \\ |t_l^{p+1}\rangle = 2\widehat{H}|t_l^p\rangle - |t_l^{p-1}\rangle \end{cases}$$

build a sparse representation of the l^{th} column of F as

$$|f_l\rangle = \sum_{p=0}^P c_p |t_l^p\rangle$$

*Six degrees of separation

#W. Kohn, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **76**, 3168 ('96)