

Automating Δ SCF computations of point defects using AbiPy workflows

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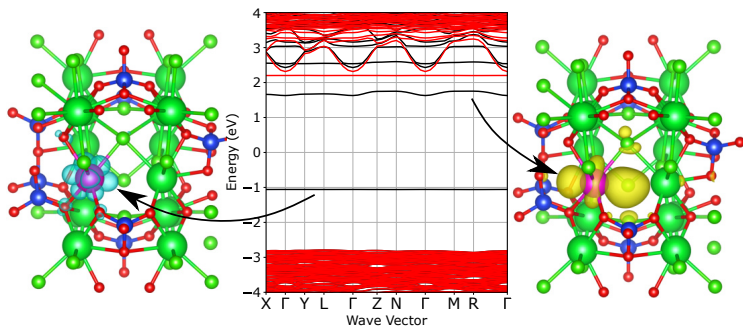
ABINIT Developer Workshop May 31 - June 4, 2021

1 Motivations and formalism

2 AbiPy implementation

Characterization of the luminescence of point defects

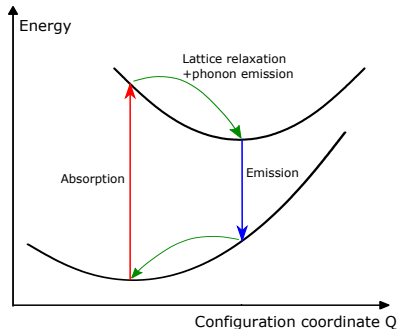
- Introduction of points defects can induce electron and hole-trapping levels inside the band gap of the host material → optical center



$\text{Sr}_8[\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}]\text{Cl}_8:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ in its excited state configuration ($\text{Eu} = 4f^6 5d^1$) using GGA+U.

Characterization of the luminescence of point defects

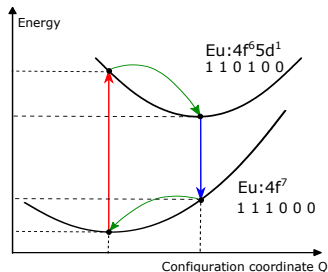
- This optical center interacts with the lattice. Upon absorption/emission, energy is dissipated through phonon emission.



- We aim to compute the **photo-luminescent properties** of this optical center.
 - Emission/absorption energy
 - Energy loss by phonons
 - Shape of the emission spectrum
 - ...

Characterizing this optical center with DFT : the Δ SCF method

- 1 Create a supercell with defect
- 2 Relax the system in its ground state
- 3 Excite the system without changing the atomic positions
- 4 Relax the system in its excited state
- 5 De-excite the system without changing the atomic positions



Constrained occupation

Ground state : ... 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 ...

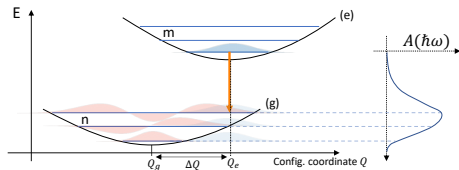
Excited state : ... 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 ...

At the end of the day, one obtains **four energies** and **two structures**.

Δ SCF : Transition energies are computed as difference of two total energies.

Displaced quantum harmonic oscillators problem

- Effective vibrational mode with configuration coordinate Q that interpolates linearly between initial and final state atomic configuration.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_g &= \frac{1}{2} \Omega_g^2 Q^2 \\ E_e &= \frac{1}{2} \Omega_e^2 (Q - \Delta Q)^2 + E_{ZPL} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Completely determined by } \Delta\text{SCF method.}$$

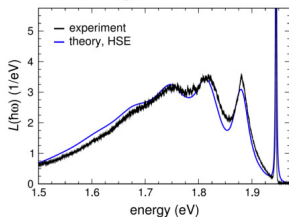
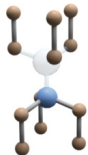
Expression for the luminescence intensity :

$$A(\hbar\omega) = \sum_n \sum_m p_m(T) |\langle \chi_{g,n} | \chi_{e,m} \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{zpl} + m\hbar\Omega_e - n\hbar\Omega_g - \hbar\omega)$$

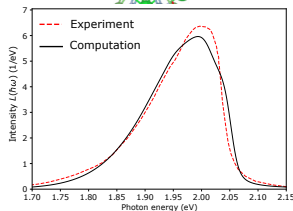
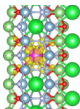
- $(\Delta Q)^2 = \sum_{\alpha i} m_{\alpha} (R_{e;\alpha i} - R_{g;\alpha i})^2$: Total normal coordinate change
- $\Omega_{g,e}$: Harmonic effective frequencies
- $p_m(T)$ Bose Einstein occupation probability
- $\langle \chi_{g,n} | \chi_{e,m} \rangle$: Overlap between two displaced harmonic oscillator eigenfunctions.

Example of applications

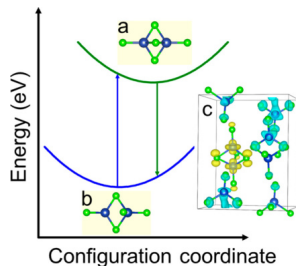
- Nitrogen-Vacancy center in diamond ¹



- Rare-earth doping (phosphor-converted white LEDs) ²



- Self-trapped excitons broad band emission ³



¹Alkauskas, A. First-principles theory of the luminescence lineshape for the triplet transition in diamond NV centres. New J. Phys. 24 (2014).

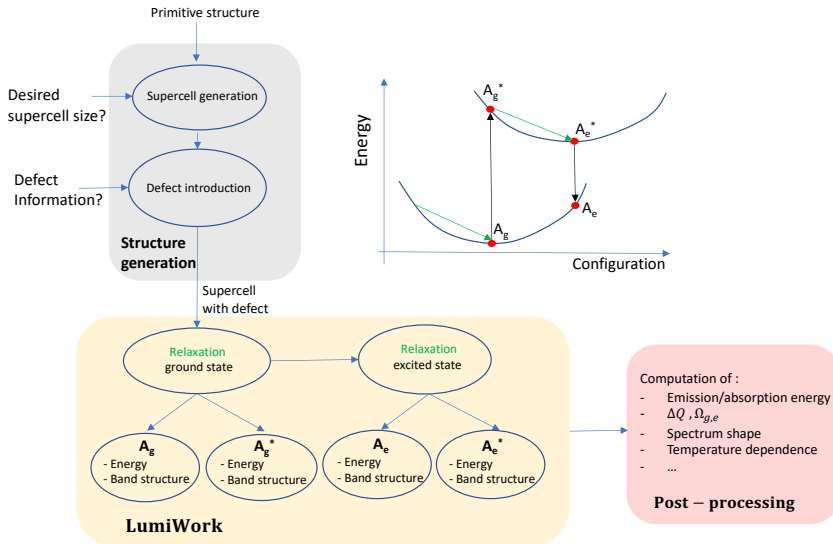
²Bouquiaux, J. et al. Importance of long-range channel Sr displacements for the narrow emission in $\text{Sr}[\text{Li}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_2\text{N}_2]:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ phosphor. arXiv:2010.00423 [cond-mat] (2021).

³Lian, L. et al. Photophysics in $\text{Cs}_3\text{Cu}_2\text{X}_5$ (X = Cl, Br, or I): Highly Luminescent Self-Trapped Excitons from Local Structure Symmetrization. Chem. Mater. 32, 3462–3468 (2020).

1 Motivations and formalism

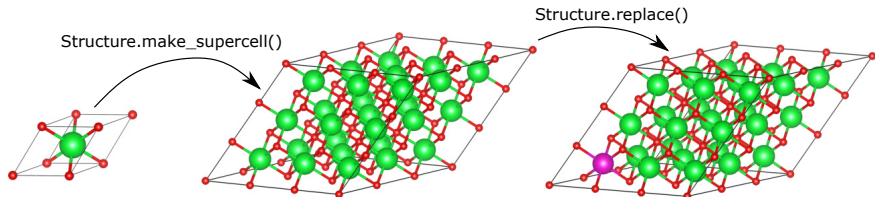
2 AbiPy implementation

The workflow



Structure generation

- Create the supercell structure with defect from an initial primitive structure.



One can easily create a list of structure with different :

- supercell size
- substitutional site (if multiple non-equivalent sites for the dopant)
- host structure
- ...

Employing AbiPy machinery to automate the workflow

LumiWork (abipy/flowtk/lumi_works.py)

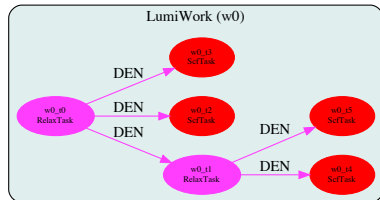
- Creation of a flow that automates the computation of ground/excited state structure + 4 point energies.

Flexible template that receives four **dictionaries with Abinit variables** + optional flags

```
LumiWork.from_scf_inputs(gs_scf_inp,  
                        exc_scf_inp,  
                        relax_kwargs_gs,  
                        relax_kwargs_ex,  
                        four_points = True,  
                        ndivsm = 0,)
```

All the specific input variables are passed in these dict.

- DFT+U params
- Occupations
- ...



Construction of the flow

Let's assume we want to perform a convergence study on the cut-off energy.

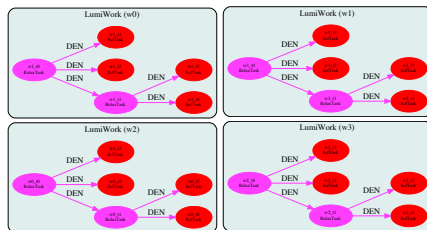
```
def buildflow()
    ...
    ecuts=[15,20,25,30]
    for ecut in ecuts:
        gs_scf_inp, exc_scf_inp = scf_inp(structure,ecut)
        relax_kwargs_gs, relax_kwargs_ex = relax_kwargs()
        Lumi_work=LumiWork.from_scf_inputs(gs_scf_inp,
                                           exc_scf_inp,
                                           relax_kwargs_gs,
                                           relax_kwargs_ex)
        flow.register_work(Lumi_work)

    return flow
```

Loop on cut-off energy

Create Abinit dict.

Create and register
a "LumiWork" for each
cut-off energy



Running the flow

```
(myenv) jbouq@nic5-login1 /scratch/ucl/modl/jbouq/SOCS/conv_64_2 $ abirun.py flow_deltaSCF status -v
```

[illegible]

Running on nic5-login1 -- system Linux -- Python 3.9.2 -- abirun-0.9.0

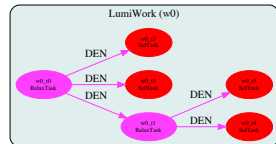
Work #0: <LumiWork, node_id=639, workdir=flow_deltaSCF/w0>, Finalized=True

Task	Status	Queue	MPI_OmpIb	WarnCom	Class	SubRestlCorr	Time	Node_ID
w0_t0	Completed	787832@batch	120 113.9	27 6	RelaxTask	(1, 0, 0)	1:39:25R	640
w0_t1	Completed	788573@batch	120 113.9	70 4	RelaxTask	(1, 0, 0)	3:06:32R	667
w0_t2	Completed	790906@batch	120 113.9	4 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:03:15R	675
w0_t3	Completed	790907@batch	120 113.9	9 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:14:13R	676
w0_t4	Completed	790908@batch	120 113.9	4 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:04:44R	677
w0_t5	Completed	790909@batch	120 113.9	9 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:06:50R	678

Work #1: <LumiWork, node_id=643, workdir=flow_deltaSCF/w1>, Finalized=True

Task	Status	Queue	MPI Omp Gb	Warn Com	Class	Sub Rest Corr	Time	Node_ID
w1_t0	Completed	787833@batch	120 113.9	15 6	RelaxTask	(1, 0, 0)	1:02:07R	644
w1_t1	Completed	787980@batch	120 113.9	74 4	RelaxTask	(1, 0, 0)	8:11:32R	665
w1_t2	Completed	792759@batch	120 113.9	4 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:08:11R	684
w1_t3	Completed	792757@batch	120 113.9	9 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:21:04R	685
w1_t4	Completed	792758@batch	120 113.9	4 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:08:32R	686
w1_t5	Completed	792759@batch	120 113.9	9 4	ScfTask	(1, 0, 0)	0:11:10R	687

One "LumiWork" per
cut-off energy



Employing AbiPy machinery to automate the workflow

Post-Process

- Read netcdf files associated to the computations and create one "DeltaSCF" object per "LumiWork".

```
ecuts=[15,20,25,30]
paths=[]
objects=[]
dataframes=[]

for i,ecut in enumerate(ecuts):
    paths.append([f'../conv_study_64/flow_deltaSCF/w{i}/t2/outdata/out_GSR.nc',
                  f'../conv_study_64/flow_deltaSCF/w{i}/t3/outdata/out_GSR.nc',
                  f'../conv_study_64/flow_deltaSCF/w{i}/t4/outdata/out_GSR.nc',
                  f'../conv_study_64/flow_deltaSCF/w{i}/t5/outdata/out_GSR.nc'])
    objects.append(DeltaSCF.from_four_points_file(paths[i]))
    dataframes.append(objects[i].get_dataframe('ecut = '+str(ecut)+' Ha'))

pd.concat(dataframes)
```

load netcdf files
produced by Abinit

Instantiate DeltaSCF
object

Get table with post-processed
results

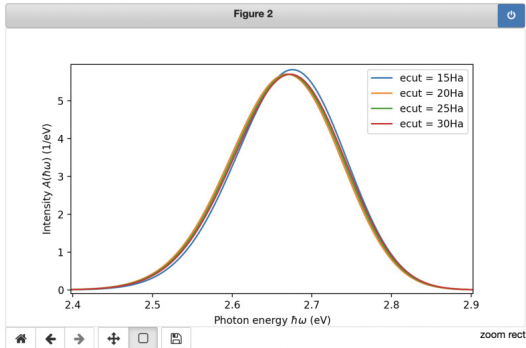
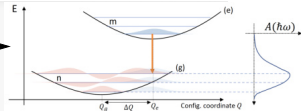
	E_{em}	E_{abs}	E_{zpl}	$E_{FC,g}$	$E_{FC,e}$	ΔS	ΔR	ΔQ	$\hbar\Omega_g$	$\hbar\Omega_e$	S_{em}	S_{abs}
ecut = 15 Ha	2.670293	3.459013	3.084619	0.414326	0.374394	0.788720	0.762256	5.267075	0.011174	0.010622	37.079102	35.247044
ecut = 20 Ha	2.663148	3.449749	3.087970	0.424821	0.361780	0.786601	0.765852	5.244355	0.011364	0.010487	37.383823	34.498713
ecut = 25 Ha	2.665335	3.450979	3.088213	0.422878	0.362766	0.785644	0.763820	5.204436	0.011425	0.010582	37.014329	34.282752
ecut = 30 Ha	2.667443	3.448288	3.088127	0.420684	0.360161	0.780844	0.751329	5.162956	0.011487	0.010628	36.623920	33.887159

Employing AbiPy machinery to automate the workflow

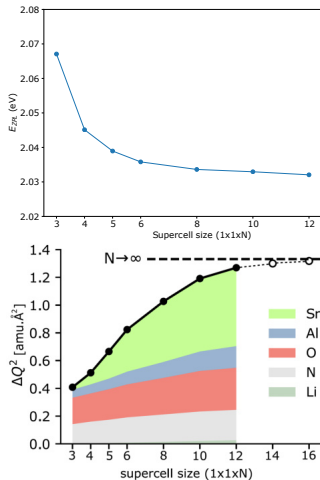
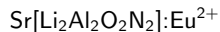
$$A(\hbar\omega) = \sum_n \sum_m p_m(T) |\langle \chi_{g,n} | \chi_{e,m} \rangle|^2 \delta(E_{zpl} + m\hbar\Omega_e - n\hbar\Omega_g - \hbar\omega)$$

```
Entrée [13]: plt.figure()
for i,ecut in enumerate(ecuts):
    x,y=objects[i].A_1D_zero_temp(width=0.02)
    plt.plot(x,y,label='ecut = '+str(ecut)+'Ha')

plt.xlabel(r'Photon energy $\hbar\omega$ (eV)')
plt.ylabel(r'Intensity $A(\hbar\omega)$ (1/eV)')
plt.legend()
```



- Careful convergence study on the supercell size! Check energies AND **structural relaxation convergence** .
- If the defect is a rare-earth with 4f electrons (PAW+U), achieving self-consistency might be painful → case by case analysis. Playing with the preconditioning of the SCF cycle (diemac, nline, ...) might help.



- We want to characterize the luminescent properties of point defects $\rightarrow \Delta\text{SCF}$ method (2 relaxations + 4 points)
- With ground/excited state structures and 4 points energies \rightarrow A first approximation of the emission spectrum is obtained.
- This ΔSCF method is now implemented on AbiPy (creation of "LumiWork"). Practical implementation to loop over important variables (ecut, supercell size, k-point grid, different structures,...)
- The results can be quickly analyzed using DeltaSCF AbiPy module.
- Caution with the supercell size!