User Guide for ffr-LFDFT

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Contents

1 Introduction

Welcome to `ffr-LFDFT` documentation.
`ffr-LFDFT` is a poor man's program (or collection of subroutines, as of now) to carry out electronic structure calculations based on density functional theory and Lagrange basis set.
How to compile
How to use
input parameters ...
subroutines ... (implementation)
Add tutorial on how to use m_LF3d module to solve Schrodinger equation in 1d.
In LF3d periodic, only gamma-point sampling is used.

2 Installation

Compiling and linking
A `Makefile` is provided. At the topmost part of the `Makefile` you need to specify which `make.inc` file you want to use. You need to decide which compiler to use if there are more than one compiler in you system. In the directory `platform` there are several `make.inc` files. Currently, `ffr-LFDFT` is tested using the following compilers on Linux system:

- GNU Fortran compiler
- G95 Fortran compiler
- Intel Fortran compiler
- PGI Fortran compiler
- Sun (now part of Oracle) Fortran compiler

For typical Linux system, `make.inc.gfortran` is sufficient. You can manually edit the compiler options in the corresponding `make.inc` files.
Command `make` will build the library `libmain.a` and command `make main` will build the main executable `ffr_LFDFT.x`.

3 Usage

PWSCF input file

4 Kohn-Sham equations

In this section a brief introduction to Kohn-Sham equation is given.

5 Lagrange basis function

5.1 Periodic Lagrange function

For a given interval $[0, L]$, with $L > 0$, the grid points x_i appropriate for periodic Lagrange function are given by:

$$x_i = \frac{L}{2}\frac{2i-1}{N} \tag{1}$$

with $i = 1, \ldots, N$. Number of points N should be an odd number.
The periodic cardinal functions $L_i^{\mathrm{per}}(x)$, defined at grid point i are given by:

$$L_i^{\mathrm{per}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{NL}} \sum_{n=1}^{N} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{L}(2n - N - 1)(x - x_i)\right). \tag{2}$$

The expansion of periodic function in terms of Lagrange functions:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i L_i^{\mathrm{per}}(x) \tag{3}$$

with expansion coefficients $c_i = \sqrt{L/N} f(x_i)$. When doing variational calculation, the cofficients c_i are the variational parameters. The actual function values $f(x_i)$ at grid points x_i is obtained by $f(x_i) = \sqrt{N/L} c_i$. The prefactor is sometimes abbreviated by $h = L/N$ and is also referred to as scaling factor.
Consider periodic potential in one dimension:

$$V(x + L) = V(x). \tag{4}$$

Floquet-Bloch theorem states that the wave function solution for periodic potentials can be written in the form:

$$\psi_k(x) = e^{\imath kx}\phi_k(x) \tag{5}$$

where function $\phi_k(x)$ and its first derivative $\phi'_k(x)$ have the same periodicity as $V(x)$ and k is a constant called the crystal momentum. Substituting this expression to Schrodinger equation we obtain:

$$\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + 2\imath k\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} - k^2\right) + V(x)\right]\phi_k(x) = E\phi_k(k). \tag{6}$$

An alternative way of enforcing periodicity of the wave function is to require that:

$$\psi_k(x + L) = e^{\imath kL}\psi_k(x). \tag{7}$$

This condition follows from:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\psi_k(x+L) &= e^{\imath k(x+L)}\phi_k(x+L) \\
&= e^{\imath k(x+L)}\phi_k(x) \\
&= e^{\imath kL}e^{\imath kx}\phi_k(x) \\
&= e^{\imath kL}\psi_k(x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Using periodic cardinal the Schrodinger equation for periodic potential can be written as:

$$
\sum_{j=1}^{N}\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\left(D^{(2)}_{jl}+2\imath kD^{(1)}_{jl}-k^2\delta_{jl}\right)+V(j)\delta_{jl}\right]\phi(j)=E\phi(l) \tag{8}
$$

with $l=1,\ldots,N$. $D^{(1)}_{jl}$ are matrix elements of the first derivatives:

$$
D^{(1)}_{jl}=\begin{cases}0 & j=l\\ -\dfrac{2\pi}{L}(-1)^{j-l}\left(2\sin\dfrac{\pi(j-l)}{N}\right)^{-1} & j\neq l\end{cases} \tag{9}
$$

and $D^{(2)}_{jl}$ are matrix elements of the second derivatives, $N'=(N-1)/2$:

$$
D^{(2)}_{jl}=\begin{cases}-\left(\dfrac{2\pi}{L}\right)^2\dfrac{N'(N'+1)}{3} & j=l\\ -\left(\dfrac{2\pi}{L}\right)^2(-1)^{j-l}\dfrac{\cos\left(\pi(j-l)/N\right)}{2\sin^2\left[\pi(j-l)/N\right]} & j\neq l\end{cases} \tag{10}
$$

Note that, $D^{(1)}_{jl}$ is not symmetric, but $D^{(1)}_{jl}=-D^{(1)}_{lj}$. Meanwhile, the second derivative matrix $D^{(2)}_{jl}$ is symetric, i.e. $D^{(2)}_{jl}=D^{(2)}_{lj}$. With the above expressions, first and second derivative of periodic cardinals can be expressed as

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}L^{\mathrm{per}}_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N}D^{(1)}_{ji}L^{\mathrm{per}}_j(x) \tag{11}
$$

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2}L^{\mathrm{per}}_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N}D^{(2)}_{ji}L^{\mathrm{per}}_j(x) \tag{12}
$$

The previous approach also can be extended to periodic potential in 3D:

$$
V(\mathbf{r})=V(x,y,z)=V\left(x+L_x,y+L_y,z+L_z\right)
$$

Using periodic LF, Schrodinger equation can be casted into the following form:

$$
\left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\left(\nabla^2+2\imath\mathbf{k}\cdot\nabla-\mathbf{k}^2\right)+V(\mathbf{r})\right]\phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r})=E\ \phi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{r}) \tag{13}
$$

5.2 Cluster Lagrange function

For a given interval $[A,B]$, with $B>A$, the grid points x_i appropriate for cluster Lagrange function are given by:

$$
x_i=A+\frac{B-A}{N+1}i
$$

where $i=1,\ldots,N$. Number of points N can be either odd or even number.
The cluster Lagrange functions $L^{\mathrm{clu}}_i(x)$, defined at grid point i are given by:

$$
L^{\mathrm{clu}}_i(x)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{(N+1)(B-A)}}\sum_{n=1}^{N}\sin\left(k_n(x_i-A)\right)\sin\left(k_n(x-A)\right). \tag{14}
$$

where $k_n = \pi n/(B - A)$. The expansion of a function $f(x)$ in terms of cluster Lagrange functions:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i L_i^{\mathrm{clu}}(x) \tag{15}$$

with expansion coefficients $c_i = \sqrt{(B - A)/(N + 1)} f(x_i)$. When doing variational calculation, the cofficients c_i are the variational parameters. The actual function values $f(x_i)$ at grid points x_i is obtained by $f(x_i) = \sqrt{(N + 1)/(B - A)} c_i$.

Matrix elements $D^{(2)}_{jl}$ of the second derivatives for cluster Lagrange functions are

$$D^{(2)}_{jl} = \begin{cases} -\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{\pi}{B-A}\right)^2 \dfrac{2(N+1)^2+1}{3} - \dfrac{1}{\sin^2\left[\pi j/(N+1)\right]} & j = l \\ -\dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{\pi}{B-A}\right)^2 (-1)^{j-l}\left[\dfrac{1}{\sin^2\left[\dfrac{\pi(j-l)}{2(N+1)}\right]} - \dfrac{1}{\sin^2\left[\dfrac{\pi(j+l)}{2(N+1)}\right]}\right] & j \neq l \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

For free or cluster boundary condition, we don't need $D^{(1)}_{jl}$.

6 Implementation

6.1 Description of LF basis set

Description of LF basis set in 3d is given in module `m_LF3d`. All global variables in this module is given prefix `LF3d`.

```
MODULE m_LF3d
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: LF3d_PERIODIC = 1
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: LF3d_CLUSTER  = 2
  INTEGER, PARAMETER :: LF3d_SINC     = 3
  INTEGER :: LF3d_TYPE
  INTEGER, DIMENSION(3) :: LF3d_NN
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: LF3d_LL
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: LF3d_AA, LF3d_BB
  REAL(8), DIMENSION(3) :: LF3d_hh
  INTEGER :: LF3d_Npoints
  REAL(8) :: LF3d_dVol
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_grid_x(:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_grid_y(:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_grid_z(:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D1jl_x(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D1jl_y(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D1jl_z(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D2jl_x(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D2jl_y(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_D2jl_z(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_lingrid(:,:)
  INTEGER, ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_xyz2lin(:,:,:)
  INTEGER, ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_lin2xyz(:,:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_G2(:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: LF3d_Gv(:,:)
END MODULE
```

Variables in `m_LF3d` is initialized by calling the subroutine `init_LF3d_XX()`, where `XX` may be one of:

- `p`: periodic LFF

- c: cluster LF
- sinc: sinc L

```
SUBROUTINE init_LF3d_p( NN, AA, BB )
SUBROUTINE init_LF3d_c( NN, AA, BB )
SUBROUTINE init_LF3d_sinc( NN, hh )
```

In the above subroutines:

- NN: an array of 3 integers, specifying sampling points in x, y and z direction.
- AA: an array of 3 floats, specifying left ends of unit cell.
- BB: an array of 3 floats, specifying right ends of unit cell.
- hh: an array of 3 floats, specifying spacing between adjacent sampling points.

Note that for periodic and cluster LF we have to specify NN, AA, and BB while for sinc LF we have to specify NN and hh. Note that for periodic LF NN must be odd numbers.
Example:

```
NN = (/ 35, 35, 35 /)
AA = (/ 0.d0, 0.d0, 0.d0 /)
BB = (/ 6.d0, 6.d0, 6.d0 /)
CALL init_LF3d_p( NN, AA, BB )
```

6.2 Description of molecular or crystalline structure

Description of molecular or crystalline structure is given in module m_atoms. Note that, unit cell for crystalline structure (currently only orthorombic structure is possible) is specified by AA and BB in call to init_LF3d_p()

```
MODULE m_atoms
  IMPLICIT NONE
  INTEGER :: Natoms
  INTEGER :: Nspecies
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: AtomicCoords(:,:)
  INTEGER, ALLOCATABLE :: atm2species(:)
  CHARACTER(5), ALLOCATABLE :: SpeciesSymbols(:)
  REAL(8), ALLOCATABLE :: AtomicValences(:)
  COMPLEX(8), ALLOCATABLE :: StructureFactor(:,:)
END MODULE
```

Currently, variables in module m_atoms are initialized by subroutine init_atoms_xyz().

```
SUBROUTINE init_atoms_xyz( fil_xyz )
```

This subroutine takes one argument fil_xyz which is the path to XYZ file describing the molecular structure or crystalline structure.