ACMxc documentation

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1 Theory

Within the Hartree-Fock (HF) adiabatic connection theory [1] the correlation energy (beyond the HF energy) can be obtained as

$$E_c = \int_0^1 W_\lambda d\lambda \ , \tag{1}$$

where λ is a coupling-strength parameter for the electron-electron interaction and

$$W_{\lambda} = \langle \Psi_{\lambda}^{HF} | \hat{V}_e e - \hat{J} - \hat{K} | \Psi_{\lambda}^{HF} \rangle - U[\rho^{HF}] - 2E_x^{HF} , \qquad (2)$$

with Ψ_{λ}^{HF} being the HF ground-state wave function at coupling-strength λ , $\hat{V}_{e}e$ being the bare electron-electron interaction, \hat{J} and \hat{K} being the Coulomb and exchange operators, respectively, ρ^{HF} being the HF electron density, U being the Hartree energy, and E_{x}^{HF} being the HF exchange energy.

An explicit formula for W_{λ} is not known, however there are explicit expressions for the asymptotic limits:

$$W_{\lambda \to 0} = E_x^{HF} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n E_c^{MPn} \lambda^{n-1} , \qquad (3)$$

$$W_{\lambda \to \infty} = W_{\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} W'_{\infty} + \cdots ,$$
 (4)

where E_c^{MPn} is the Møller-Plesset series and W_{∞} and W'_{∞} can be approximated as functionals of the HF density [2, 3, 4]. Using these asymptotic limits several interpolation formulas have been proposed for W_{λ} [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

2 The acmxclib module

The acmxclib module is a library that implements all the tools to perform adiabatic connection models (ACM) calculations.

It is called as

Options are:

- program: electronic structure code to use for the calculation of Hartree-Fock, W_{∞} , and MP2 quantities. Actually the only allowed choices are program=turbomole or program=crystal.
- tdir: full path of the directory where the executabbe code selected by program is located. If tdir=None global environment variables are used to determine the location of the code.
- path: full path of the directory that contains the input files for the electronic structure code (working directory).
- prog_input: name of the input file for the electronic structure code. Actually this option is used only when program=crystal; in this case the file name does not include the .d12, .d3, and .d4 extensions.
- ncpu: number of cpu to use when running the electronic structure code.
- formula: ACM formula to use. Actually the allowed options are: isi, revisi, spl, lb, genisi, dpi.
- wfunc: functional to be used for the calculation of W_{∞} and W'_{∞} . Actually allowed options are: pc, hpc, mpc.
- metal_mode: this flag is used when dealing with systems with zero gap (pure metals). If set to True is skips the MP2 calculation and automatically sets $E_{MP2} = -\infty$.
- verbose: this flag control whether information and results must be printed to standard output or not.

2.1 acmxclib functions

- set_tdir(value): set up the value of the self.tdir variable.
- set_path(value): set up the value of the self.path variable.
- set_prog_input(value): set up the value of the self.baseinput variable.
- set_ncpu(value): set up the value of the self.ncpu variable.
- set_formula(value): set up the value of the self.acm_formula variable.

- set_wfunc(value): set up the value of the self.wfunc variable.
- set_metal_mode(value): set up the value of the self.metal_mode variable.
- set_program(value): set up the value of the self.program_name variable and initialize the required program (this includes setting up the self.tdir variable).
- run_program(): run the electronic structure calculations (HF, W_{∞} , and MP2) with the selected code.
- extract_results(): collect results from the output of the electronic structure calculations.
- compute_acm_xc_energy(): compute the correlation energy according to the selected ACM formula.
- print_results(): print results to standard output.

3 The acmxc script

acmxc is a script which used the acmxclib module to perform calculations using adiabatic connection models for the correlation energy. It drives electronic structure calculations from several codes and computes total energies. Actually the following codes are supported: TURBOMOLE, Crystal.

3.1 Prerequisites

To use acmxc the following resources are needed:

- python interpreter (version 3 or higher);
- at least one of the following codes:
 - TURBOMOLE (version 7.7 or higher);
 - Crystal (version 3.3 or higher including cryscor);

Note that for calculations with Crystal a development version of the *properties* executable is required. This can be obtained from the developers.

3.2 USAGE

Preparation

To perform calculations with acmxc set up a valid input file for the program you are going to use. The input file must define a Hartree-Fock calculation as well a MP2 calculation as usual for the code of choice. In particular:

- for TURBOMOLE the RI approximation must be used (the *ridft* code is employed) and the *control* file must contain the data group \$ricc2 mp2 as well as the proper auxbasis for *ricc2* calculations.
- for Crystal < file-name>.d12, < file-name>.d3, and < file-name>.d4 files must be prepared. The jfile-name¿.d12 must contain the keyword EXCHGENE.

Running

To run the script use:

```
acmxc -p cprogram> [ -i <file_name> ] [ other options ]
```

The -i option is required only if crystal.

If you consider systems with a vanishing gap (e.g. periodic metals) use the --metal option (see below).

Options

The following options are available:

- -p <string>, --prog <string>, --program <string>: Program to use. Possible options: turbomole, crystal;
- -f <string>, --formula <string>: ACM formula to be used. Possible options: isi, revisi, genisi, spl, lb, dpi (default: isi);
- -w <string>, -wfunc <string>: W_{∞} functional to use. Possible options: pc, hpc, mpc (default: hpc);
- -n <int>, -nthreads <int>: Number of threads to use (default: 1);
- -d <string>, -dir <string>\verb: Base path of ¡program¿. (default=set from environment variable);
- -i <string>, --input <string>: Specification of <file-name> This is required (and mandatory!) only for crystal. <file-name> is not including the .d12, .d3 and .d4 extensions;
- --metal: Sets $E_{MP2} = -\infty$. This must be used for calculations of systems with a vanishing gap, e.g. metallic solids (default=False).

References

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