



Center for Scientific Computing,  
Theory and Data

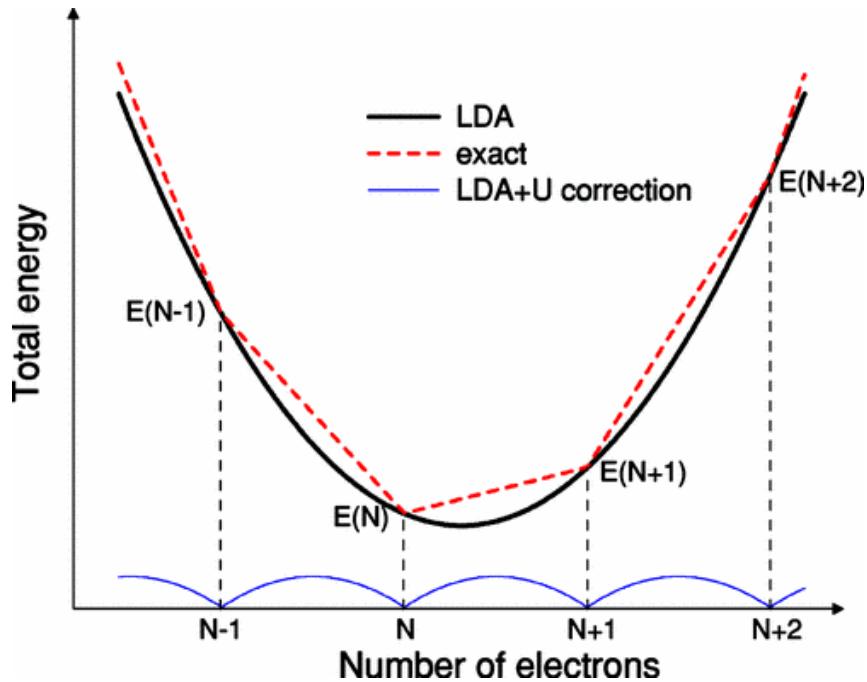
# Are our corrections correct?

## A provocative chat among friends

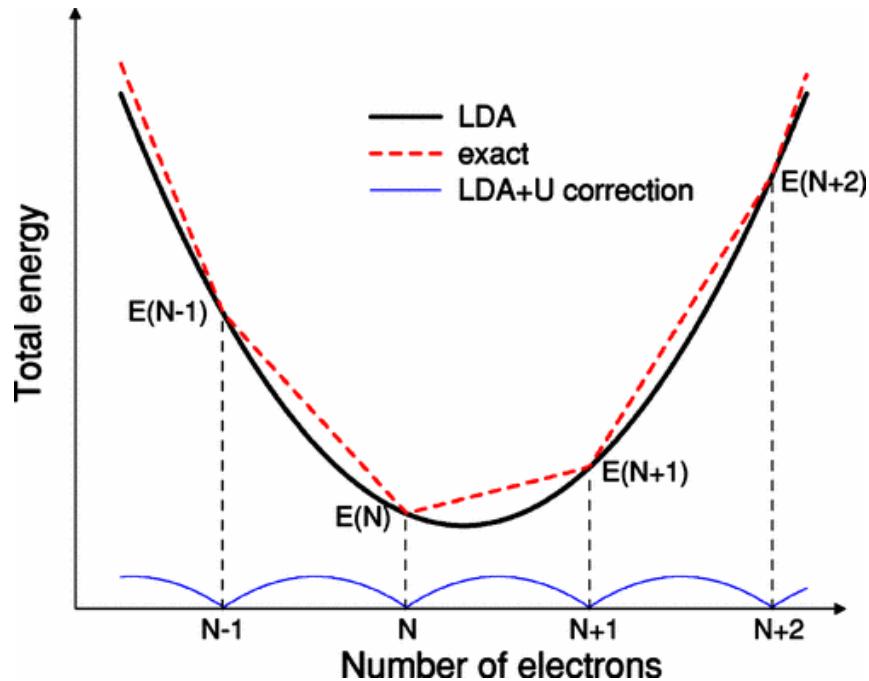
Edward Linscott

THEOS Group Meeting, 3 October 2024

# Our starting point: piecewise linearity

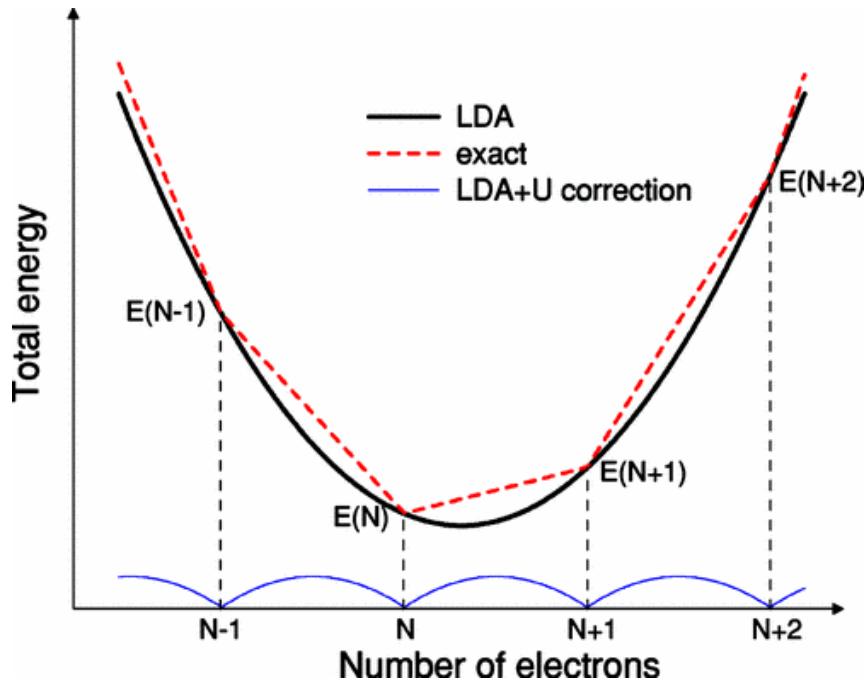


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This idea of piecewise linearity is central to a lot of what we do

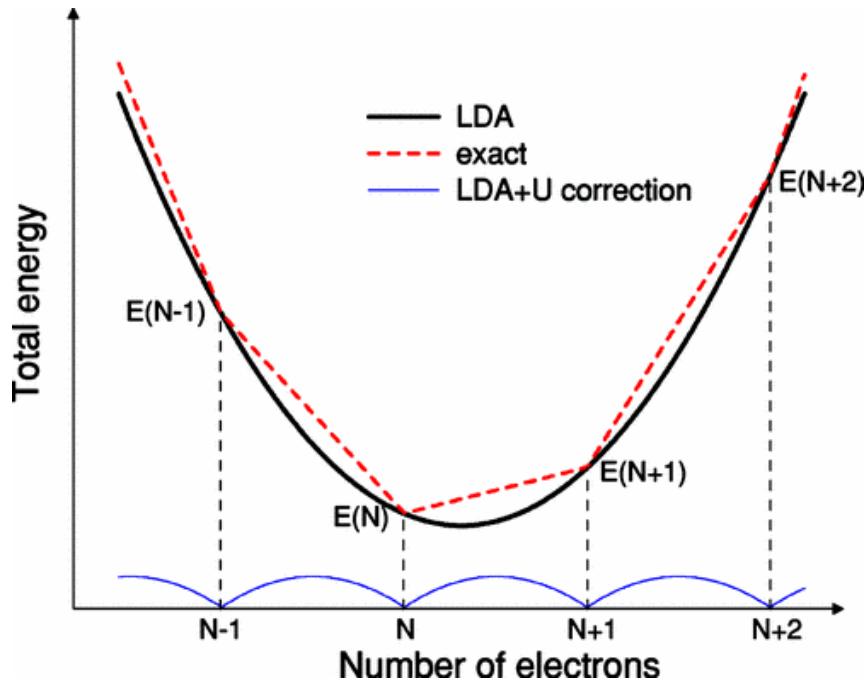
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- DFT+ $U$  (and its + $V$  and + $J$  extensions)
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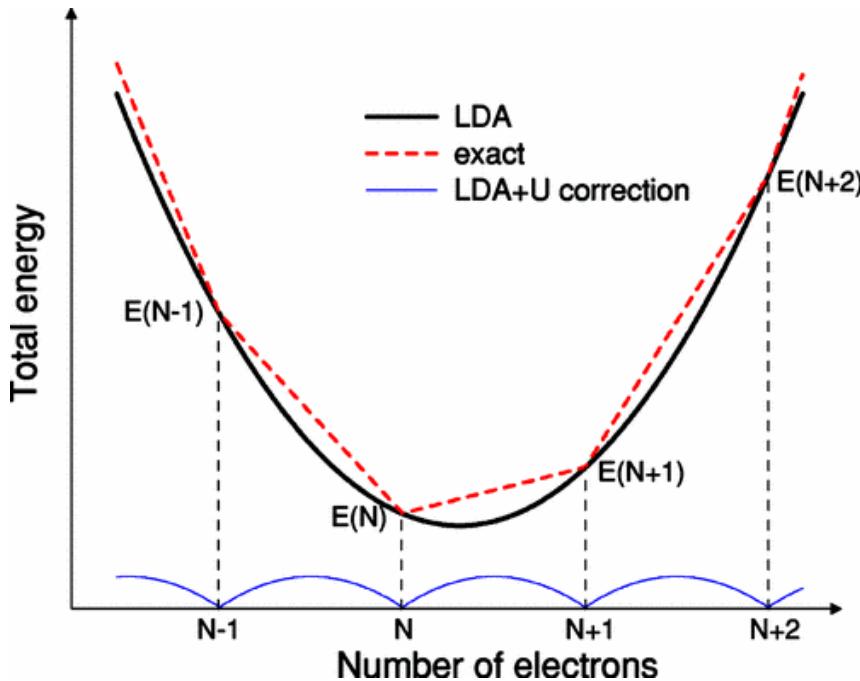
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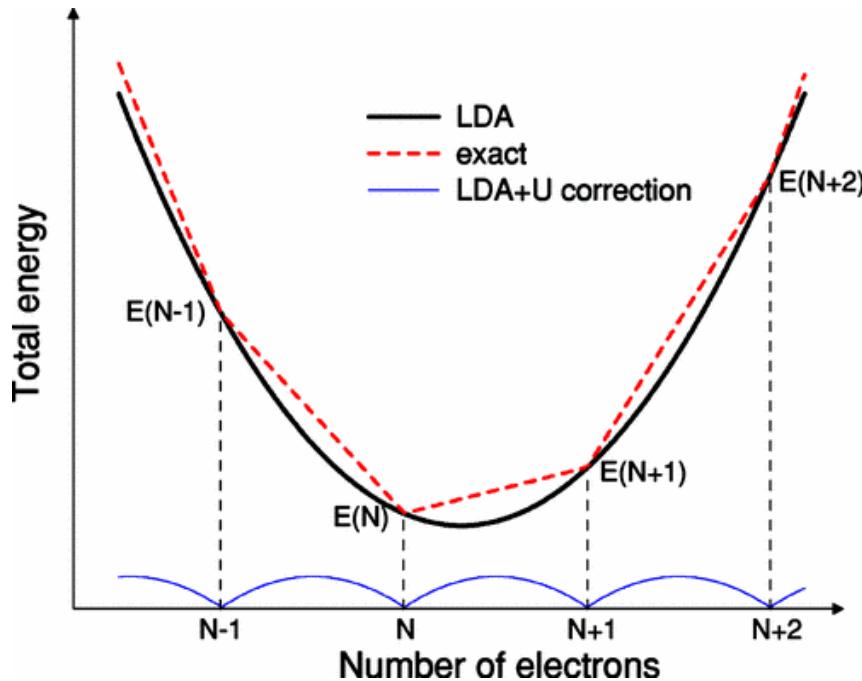
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# Exact conditions

## PWL

$$\frac{d^2 E}{dN^2} = 0$$

## Generalised PWL

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# DFT+*U*

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_U &= \sum_{Imm'\sigma} \frac{U^I}{2} n_{mm'} (\delta_{m'm} - n_{m'm'}) \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

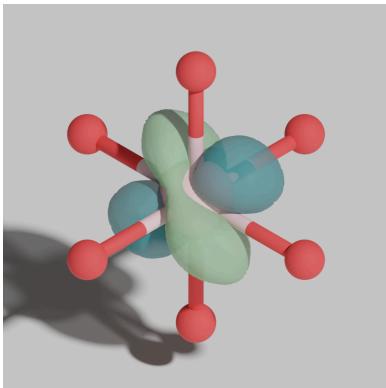
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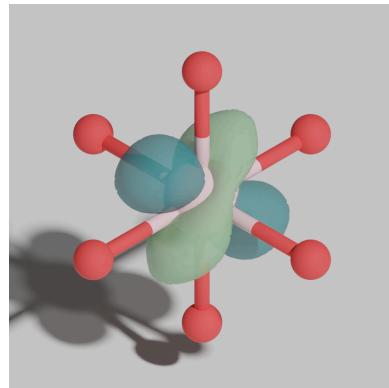
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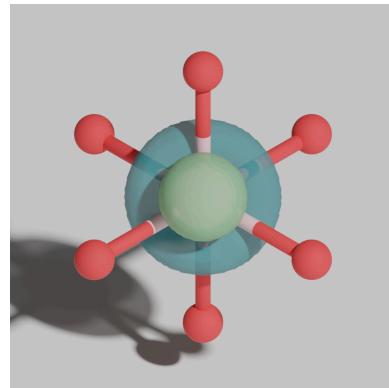
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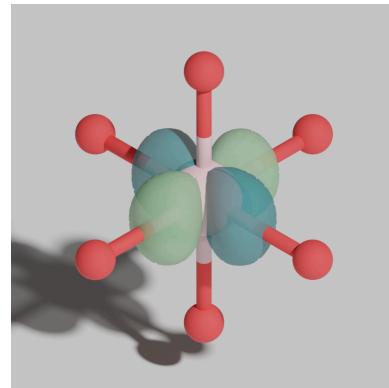
$$\lambda_1^{I\sigma} = 0.99$$



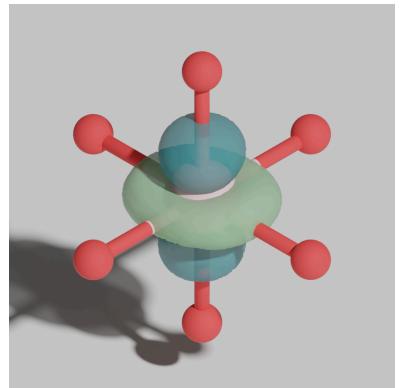
$$\lambda_2^{I\sigma} = 0.99$$



$$\lambda_3^{I\sigma} = 0.99$$



$$\lambda_4^{I\sigma} = 0.36$$



$$\lambda_5^{I\sigma} = 0.36$$

# The link between PWL and DFT+ $U$ is imperfect



<sup>1</sup>A. Bajaj *et al.* *J. Chem. Phys.* **147**, 191101–191102 (2017)

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- corrects curvature with respect to  $\lambda_i^{I\sigma}$  — local, not global curvature ( $N$ )<sup>1</sup>
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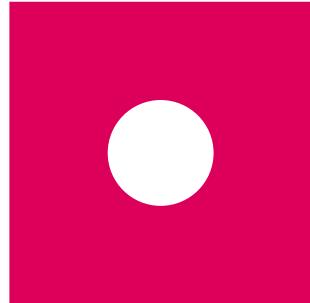
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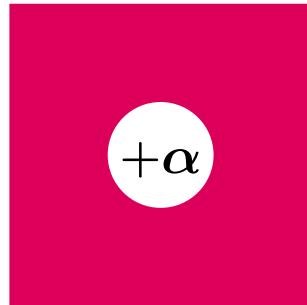
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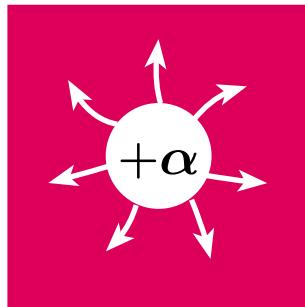
# An alternative recipe



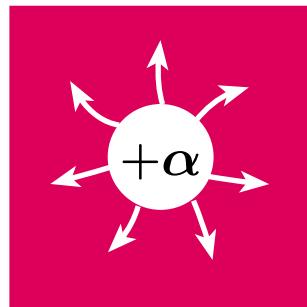
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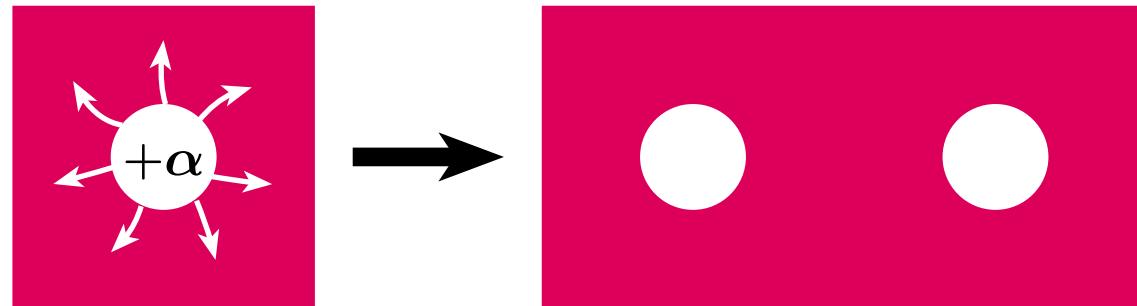


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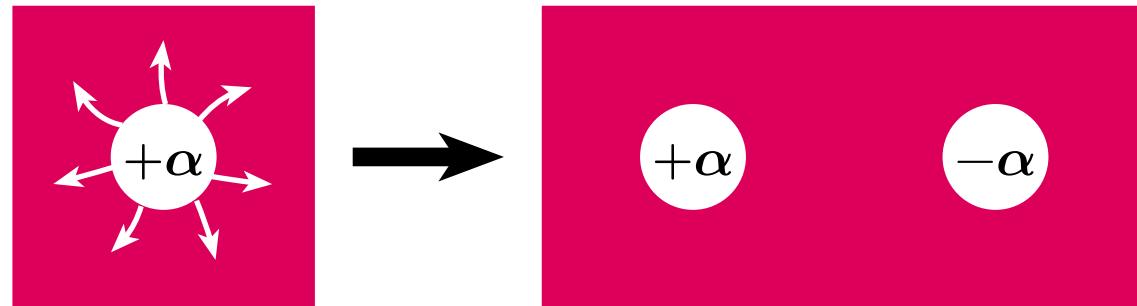
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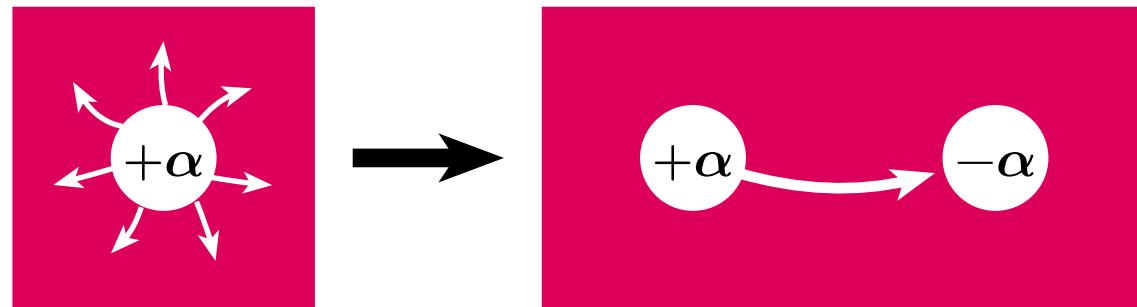
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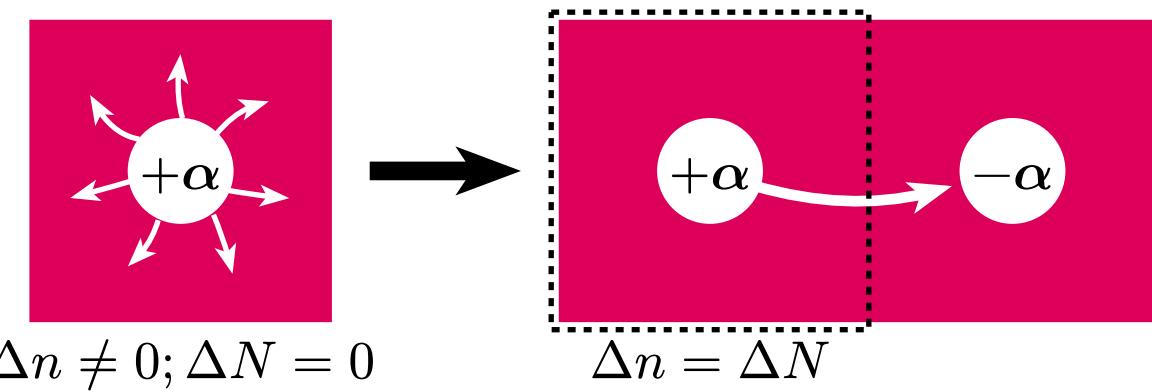
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# DFT+ $U$ + $V$

$$E_V = - \sum_{IJ}^* \frac{V^{IJ}}{2} \sum_{ij\sigma} n_{ij}^{IJ\sigma} n_{ij}^{JI\sigma} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{V}_V^\sigma = - \sum_{IJ}^* V^{IJ} \sum_{ij} n_{ji}^{JI\sigma} |\varphi_i^{I\sigma}\rangle \langle \varphi_j^{J\sigma}|$$

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Harder to relate to PWL. For *s*-orbital Hubbard subspaces...

$$\frac{d^2 E_V}{dn^{IJ\sigma} dn^{JI\sigma}} = V^{IJ}$$

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But in *some* cases DFT+U+V results are better than DFT+U – how can we make sense of this?

# Off-diagonal corrections as diagonal corrections

We have

$$\hat{V}_U^\sigma = \sum_{Ii} \frac{U^I}{2} (1 - 2\lambda_i^{I\sigma}) |\varphi_i^{I\sigma}\rangle \langle \varphi_i^{I\sigma}| \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{V}_V^\sigma = - \sum_{IJ}^* V^{IJ} \sum_{ij} n_{ji}^{JI\sigma} |\varphi_i^{I\sigma}\rangle \langle \varphi_j^{J\sigma}|$$

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It is simple to prove that

$$\hat{V}_U^\sigma + \hat{V}_V^\sigma = \sum_{Ii\sigma} \frac{U^I}{2} (1 - 2\lambda_i) |\tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}\rangle \langle \tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}|$$

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where we have the hybridised orbitals

$$|\tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}\rangle = |\varphi_i^{I\sigma}\rangle + \sum_J^* \sum_j \frac{2V^{IJ} n_{ji}^{JI\sigma}}{U^J (1 - 2\lambda_j^{J\sigma}) - U^I (1 - 2\lambda_i^{I\sigma})} |\varphi_j^{J\sigma}\rangle$$

# Off-diagonal corrections as diagonal corrections



$$\hat{V}_{U+V}^{\sigma} = \sum_{Ii\sigma} \frac{U^I}{2} (1 - 2\lambda_i) |\tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}\rangle\langle\tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}| \quad |\tilde{\varphi}_i^{I\sigma}\rangle = |\varphi_i^{I\sigma}\rangle + \sum_J^* \sum_j c_{ij}^{IJ\sigma} |\varphi_j^{J\sigma}\rangle$$

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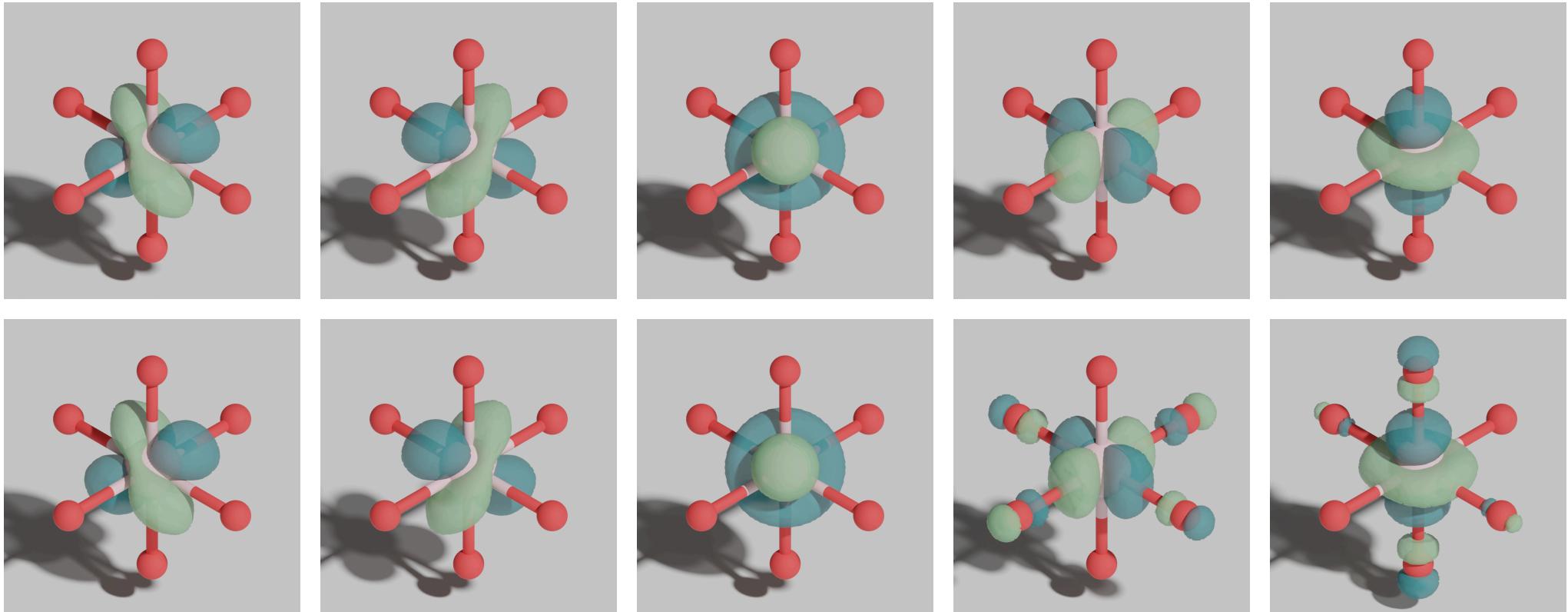
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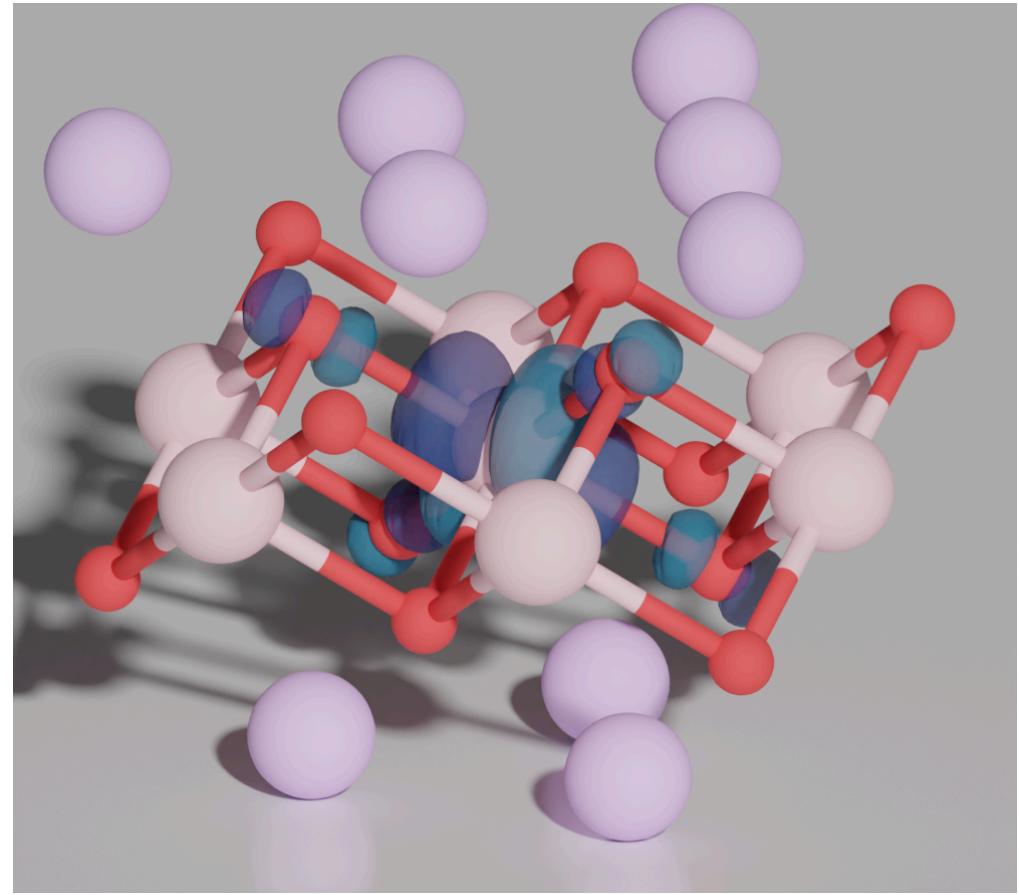
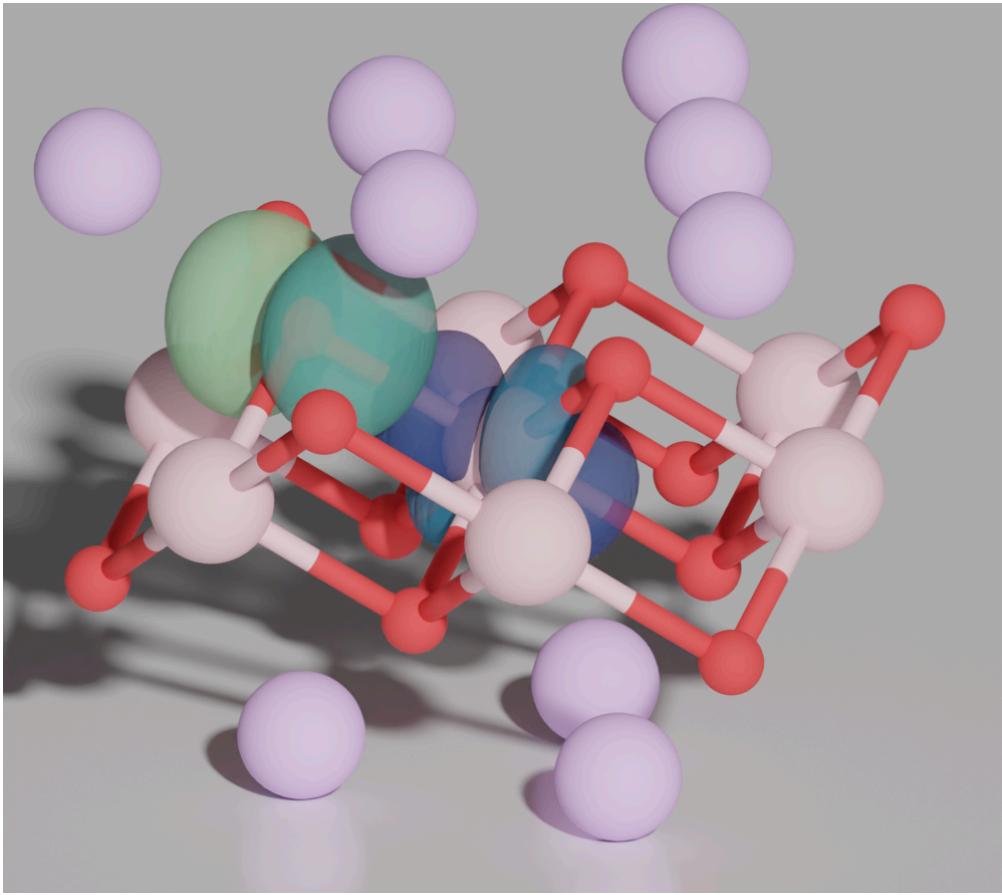
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- DFT+ $U+V$  is equivalent to DFT+ $U$  using hybridised projectors!
- the degree of hybridisation ( $c_{ij}^{IJ\sigma}$ ) depends on  $U$ ,  $V$ ,  $n_{ij}^{IJ}$
- only valid in  $U \gg V$  limit, not self-consistent

# Off-diagonal corrections as diagonal corrections



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## Ramifications for linear response



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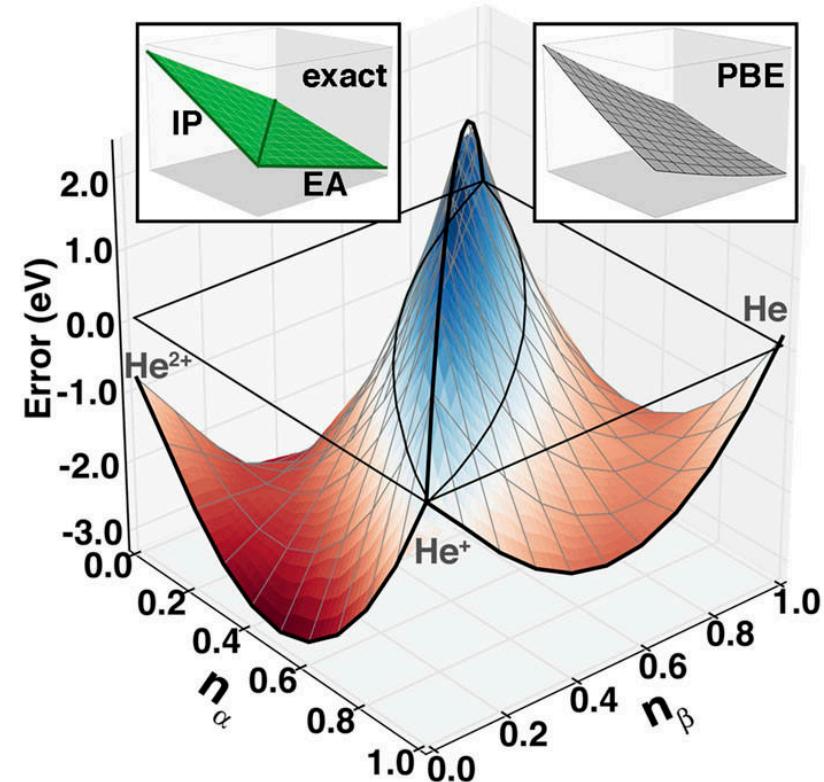
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# DFT+*U*+*J*

$E$  should also be piecewise linear as a function of the magnetization<sup>1</sup>

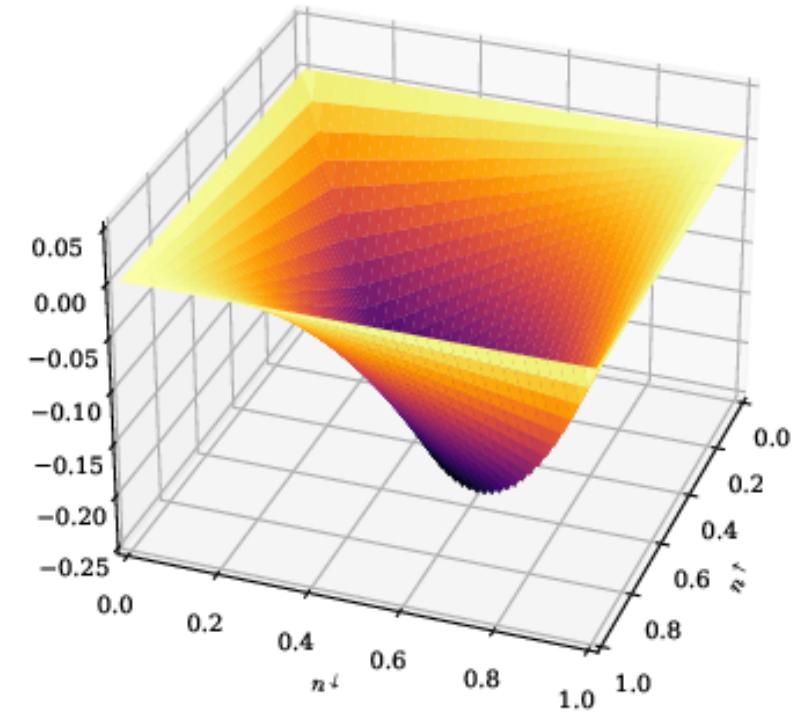
DFT typically gives an erroneous concave curvature<sup>2</sup>



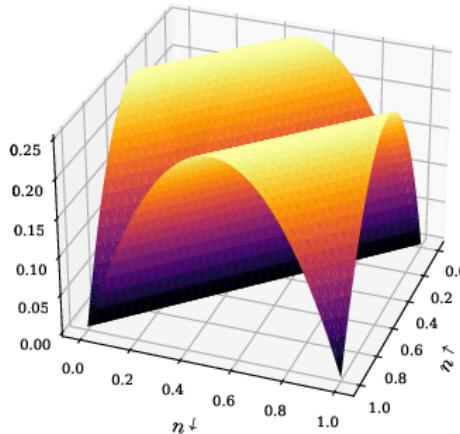
<sup>1</sup>A. C. Burgess et al. *The Journal of Chemical Physics* **159**, 211102–211103 (2023)

<sup>2</sup>A. Bajaj et al. *J. Chem. Phys.* **147**, 191101–191102 (2017)

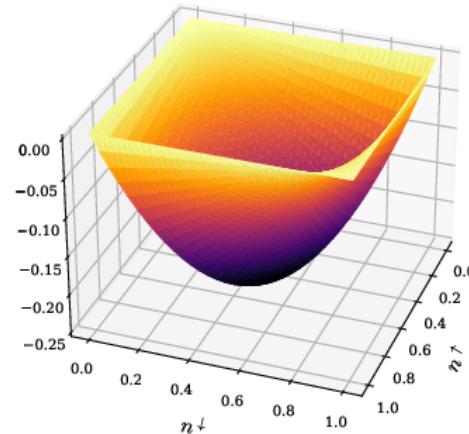
... but the  $+J$  functional is not the right shape!



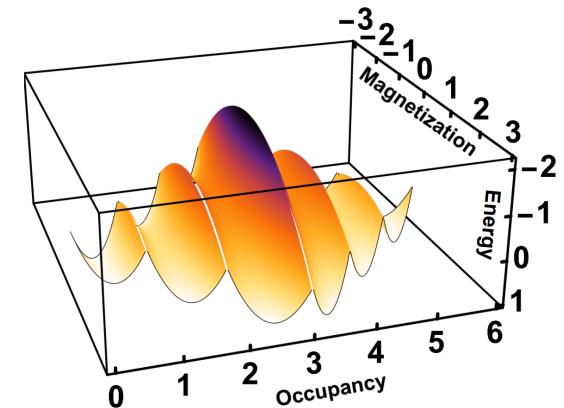
This served as inspiration for the BLOR functional<sup>3</sup>



correction to SIE

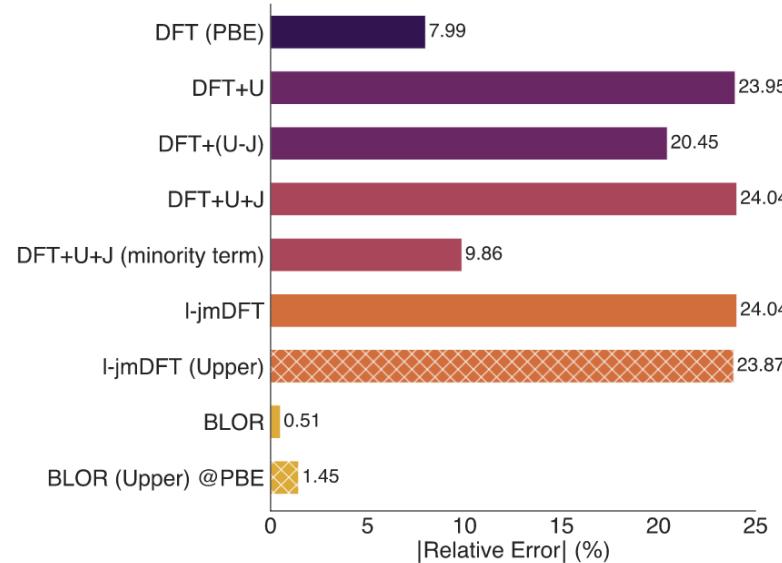


correction to SCE

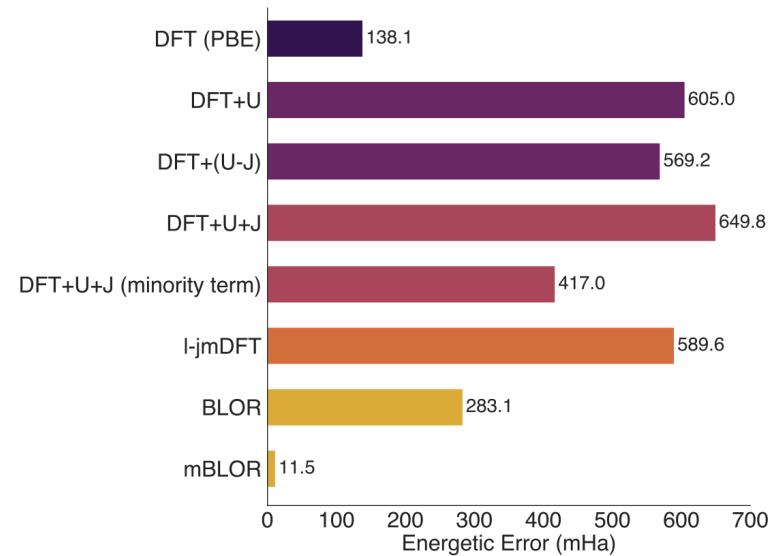


correction to both for a multi-projector subspace

<sup>3</sup>A. C. Burgess *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **107**, L121115 (2023), A. C. Burgess *et al.* (2024) doi:10.48550/arXiv.2408.08391



non-spin-polarized stretched  $\text{H}_2$



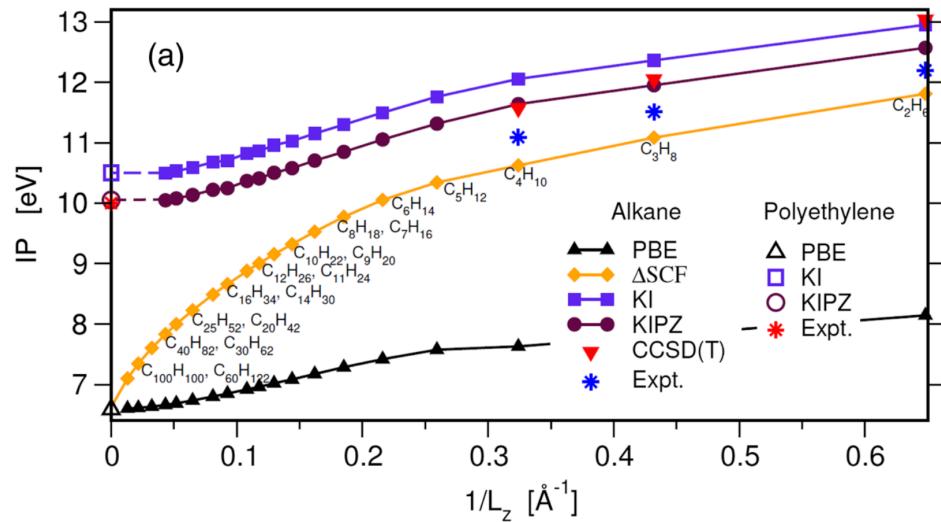
non-spin-polarized stretched  $\text{O}_2$

# Koopmans functionals

$$E_{\text{KI}}^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}[\{\rho_i\}] = E_{\text{DFT}}[\rho] + \sum_i \alpha_i [-(E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho] - E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho - \rho_i]) + f_i(E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho - \rho_i + n_i] - E_{\text{Hxc}}[\rho - \rho_i])]$$

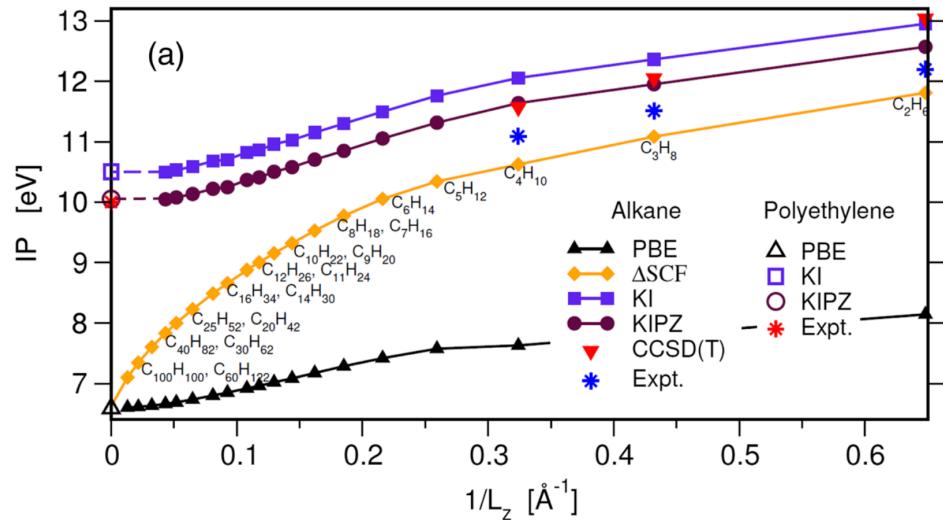
- enforces  $\frac{d^2 E}{d f_i^2} = 0$ , where  $\{f_i\}$  is the occupation of some set of orbitals  $\{\varphi_i\}$
- if  $\{\varphi_i\}$  are eigenstates then this is GPWL

# Catch 22

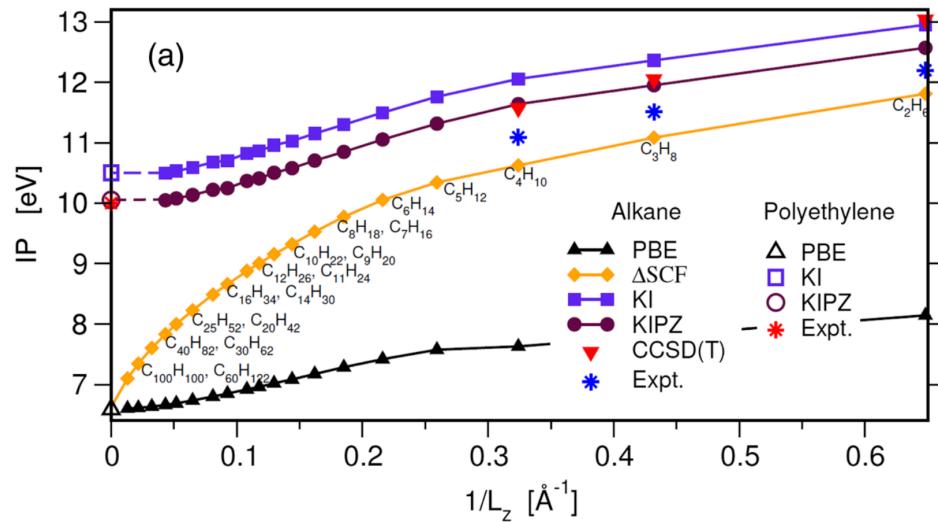


- if applied to eigenstates the correction fails for bulk systems
  -

# Catch 22



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- if applied to eigenstates the correction fails for bulk systems
- compromise: use Wannier functions

Open questions:

- why does correcting GPWL for Wannier functions work?
- off-diagonal corrections?

# A brief survey

**method**

DFT+*U*

DFT+*U+V*

DFT+*U+J*

**imposes**

$$\frac{d^2 E}{d(\lambda_i^{I\sigma})^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 E}{d(n^{IJ\sigma})d(n^{JI\sigma})} = 0?$$

$\frac{d^2 E}{d(m^I)^2} = 0?$  – but  
wrong shape

**with respect to the occupation of...**

orbitals that diagonalize  $n^{I\sigma}$ ; assumes a subsystem weakly interacting with the bath/frontier orbitals all lie within the subspace

orbitals that diagonalize  $n^{I\sigma}$  mixed with projectors of adjacent sites

same as DFT+*U*

<b>method</b>	<b>imposes</b>	<b>with respect to the occupation of...</b>
BLOR	$\frac{d^2E}{dn^2} = 0;$ $\frac{d^2E}{dm^2} = 0$	projectors
mBLOR	$\frac{d^2E}{dN^2} = 0;$ $\frac{d^2E}{dM^2} = 0$	orbitals that diagonalize $n^{I\sigma}$
Koopmans (molecules)	$\frac{d^2E}{df_i^2} = 0 \quad \forall i$	KS eigenstates; fails in bulk limit

**method**

**imposes**

**with respect to the occupation of...**

Koopmans  
(solids)

$$\frac{d^2 E}{df_i^2} = 0 \quad \forall i$$

Wannier functions; succeeds in bulk limit but subspace definition now arbitrary and we have a disconnect with GPWL

GSC<sup>1</sup>

$$\frac{d^2 E}{df_i^2} = 0 \quad \forall i$$

KS eigenstates; equivalent to Koopmans for molecules

LOSC<sup>2</sup>

$$\frac{d^2 E}{df_i df_j} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$$

DLWFs (i.e. a set of localized orbitals)

<sup>1</sup>Y. Mei *et al.* *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **12**, 7236–7244 (2021)

<sup>2</sup>A. Mahler *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* **106**, 35147–35148 (2022)

# Where to next?

I am **not** advocating for abandoning pragmatic corrections.

<sup>1</sup>A. Tamai *et al.* *Phys. Rev. X* **9**, 21048–21049 (2019)

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Open questions:

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Open questions:

- what are the best criteria for choosing the orbitals/subspaces?

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Open questions:

- what are the best criteria for choosing the orbitals/subspaces? Do we need to turn to...
  - understanding the structure of self-energies<sup>1</sup>?
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- are off-diagonal corrections to these orbitals/subspaces physical?

<sup>1</sup>A. Tamai *et al.* *Phys. Rev. X* **9**, 21048–21049 (2019)

Thank you!

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