

# Documentationm for the RTA code in 3D

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## Abstract

*This is a first draft for the CPC presenting the TDLDA+RTA code to the public. The layout of presentation has yet to be discussed. Presently it mixes theory and algorithm with code. We may also consider collecting all theory & numerics together then followed by a huge block detailing the code.*

*Keywords:* electronic dissipation, time-dependent density functional theory, ...

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## 1. Time-dependent local density approximation (TDLDA)

*PGR2all: The main part of the code is very complex and much has to be explained. We need to address: LDA, pseudo-potentials, TDLDA, and MD. The question is how we arrange that in proper sectioning or whether we put generally known “basics” to appendices.*

*The code is still capable of coupling to a dielectric environment. We should skip that for the CPC publication.*

*Another question to be discussed is whether we maintain the option to run finite differences instead of FFT. If we do so, then we have to test that branch carefully.*

### 1.1. Mean-field propagation

*PGR2all: This piece is copied from our basic RTA paper and serves her just to provide formulae needed later in RTA. It has yet to be rewritten in connection with the new section on TDLDA-MD.*

The starting point and dominant feature of the dynamics is the propagation at the level of the mean field. In this paper, we are dealing with the electron dynamics in metal clusters and we describe it by time-dependent density functional theory at the level of the Time-Dependent Local-Density Approximation (TDLDA) treated in the real time domain [1, 2]. It is augmented by a self-interaction correction (SIC) approximated by average-density SIC (ADSIC) [3] in order to attain correct ionization properties [4] in the course of the dynamical simulation. TDLDA is formulated within the usual Kohn-Sham picture in terms of a set of occupied single-particle (s.p.) wavefunctions  $\{|\phi_\alpha\rangle, \alpha = 1 \dots N\}$ . Their dynamics is described by the time-dependent Kohn-Sham equation

$$i\partial_t|\phi_\alpha\rangle = \hat{h}[\varrho]|\phi_\alpha\rangle \quad (1)$$

where  $\hat{h}$  is the Kohn-Sham mean-field Hamiltonian which is a functional of the instantaneous local density  $\varrho(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_\alpha |\phi_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2$  [5, 6]. The time evolution delivered by Eq. (1) can be expressed formally by the unitary one-body time-evolution operator

$$\hat{U}(t, t') = \hat{\mathcal{T}} \exp \left( -i \int_{t'}^t \hat{h}(t'') dt'' \right) \quad (2a)$$

where  $\hat{\mathcal{T}}$  is the time-ordering operator. This yields a closed expression for the time-evolution of s.p. states

$$|\phi_\alpha(t)\rangle = \hat{U}(t, t')|\phi_\alpha(t')\rangle. \quad (2b)$$

So far, TDLDA propagates pure states. Dissipation which we will add later on leads inevitably to mixed states. This requires to generalize the description from fully occupied s.p. wavefunctions to a one-body density operator  $\hat{\rho}$ . Its representation in configuration space, i.e. in terms of a given set of s.p. states  $|\varphi_i\rangle$ , reads in general  $\hat{\rho} = \sum_{ij} |\varphi_i\rangle \rho_{ij} \langle \varphi_j|$ . By appropriate transformation of the s.p. basis, one can diagonalize the density matrix  $\rho_{ij}$  which defines what are called natural orbitals. The natural orbitals representation of the one-body density operator then reads

$$\hat{\rho} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} |\phi_\alpha\rangle W_\alpha \langle \phi_\alpha| \quad . \quad (3)$$

The weights  $W_\alpha$  represent the probability with which a state  $|\phi_\alpha\rangle$  is occupied. The mean-field propagation (1) then becomes

$$i\partial_t\hat{\rho} = [\hat{h}[\varrho], \hat{\rho}] \quad (4)$$

where  $\hat{h}[\varrho]$  is formally the same as before and the local density is now computed as

$$\varrho(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\alpha} W_{\alpha} |\phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2. \quad (5)$$

The (coherent) pure mean-field propagation (4) leaves the occupation weights  $W_\alpha$  unchanged and propagates only the s.p. states. The mean-field propagation of an initial state (3) then reads

$$\hat{\rho}(t) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} |\phi_{\alpha}(t)\rangle W_{\alpha} \langle\phi_{\alpha}(t)| = \hat{U}(t, 0)\hat{\rho}(0)\hat{U}^{-1}(t, 0) \quad (6)$$

where  $\hat{U}$  is the mean-field evolution operator (2a).

## 2. The structure of the TDLDA package

### 2.1. The TDLDA calling tree

*PGR2all: Here comes a calling tree as for RTA in section 5.1. This tree is much larger and may have to be splitted into static and dynamic part.*

### 2.2. The TDLDA subroutines in detail

*PGR2all: Here is to come a detailed description of all subroutines similar as for RTA in 5.2, but here for the LDA part. One example is given as appetizer.*

```
SUBROUTINE coul_mfield(rho)
  rho(1:2*kdfull12)
  density for which Coulomb field is computed
  in/out
```

Computes Coulomb potential for given density by invoking Poisson solver. The emerging Coulomb potential is communicated as `chpcoul` via module `params`. In case of dielectric external media, adds pseudo-density for image charge.

*PGR2all: Why is rho also INTENT OUT? Is all 1:2\*kdfull12 used or only the first block 1:kdfull12?*

## 3. Relaxation-time approximation (RTA)

### 3.1. The formal background of RTA

The quantum Boltzmann equation is the quantum mechanical counterpart of the semi-classical Vlasov-Uehling-Uhlenbeck equation [7, 8]. It complements the self-consistent TDLDA propagation of the one-body density matrix  $\hat{\rho}$  by dynamical correlations through a collision term. It reads in general [9, 10]  $i\partial_t\hat{\rho} - [\hat{h}, \hat{\rho}] = \hat{I}[\hat{\rho}]$  where the left hand side contains the mean-field propagation. the  $\hat{I}$  at the right-hand side consists stands for

the quantum-mechanical collision term which, however, is extremely hard to handle for finite Fermion systems. A great simplification can be achieved by the relaxation-time approximation (RTA) which was used successfully in a wide variety of homogeneous systems [11, 12]. The RTA equations for the present case of finite Fermion systems read [13]

$$\partial_t \hat{\rho} = -i[\hat{h}, \hat{\rho}] - \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{relax}}} (\hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}[\varrho, \mathbf{j}, E]) , \quad (7a)$$

$$\varrho(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\alpha} |\phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, t)|^2 W_{\alpha} , \quad (7b)$$

$$\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{\alpha} W_{\alpha} \phi_{\alpha}^*(\mathbf{r}, t) \frac{\vec{\nabla} - \overleftarrow{\nabla}}{2i} \phi_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}) , \quad (7c)$$

$$\frac{\hbar}{\tau_{\text{relax}}} = 0.40 \frac{\sigma_{ee}}{r_s^2} \frac{E_{\text{intr}}^*}{N} , \quad r_s = \left( \frac{3\bar{\varrho}}{4\pi} \right)^{-1/3} , \quad \sigma_{ee} = \sigma_{ee}(\bar{\varrho}) , \quad (7d)$$

where  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}$  is the density operator of the thermal equilibrium for local density  $\varrho(\mathbf{r}, t)$ , current distribution  $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t)$  and total energy  $E(t)$  given at that instant of time  $t$  and computed from the actual state  $\hat{\rho}(t)$ . The form (7c) holds for the diagonal representation. A crucial parameter is the relaxation time  $\tau_{\text{relax}}$  which is taken over from semi-classical Fermi liquid theory, for details see [13]. Key entries are: the intrinsic (thermal) energy of the system  $E_{\text{intr}}^*$  (see appendix AppendixA), the actual number of particles  $N$ , the in-medium electron-electron cross section  $\sigma_{ee}$ , the effective Wigner-Seitz radius  $r_s$  of the electron cloud, and the average electron density  $\bar{\varrho}$ . Note that  $r_s$  and  $\sigma_{ee}$  depend on an average density  $\bar{\varrho}$  because a spatially varying  $\tau_{\text{relax}}$  would be very cumbersome to implement in a quantum mechanical expression. The average density is deduced from the r.m.s. radius  $r$  of the actual electron cloud as  $\bar{\varrho} = (3N/(4\pi r^3))^{1/3}$ .

This RTA equation (7) is rather involved because its entries depend in various ways on the actual state  $\hat{\rho}(t)$ . The most expensive piece is the instantaneous equilibrium density  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}$  which minimizes LDA energy with constraint on the actual  $\varrho(\mathbf{r})$ ,  $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r})$  and energy  $E$ . It is determined by the density-constrained mean-field (DCMF) equation

$$\left( \hat{h} - \int d^3r \lambda(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\varrho}(\mathbf{r}) - \int d^3r \lambda_{\mathbf{j}}(\mathbf{r}) \hat{\mathbf{j}}(\mathbf{r}) \right) \phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} = \varepsilon_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} \phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} \quad (8a)$$

$$W_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp((\langle \phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} | \hat{h} | \phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})} \rangle - \mu^{(\text{eq})})/T^{(\text{eq})})} \quad (8b)$$

where the chemical potential  $\mu^{(\text{eq})}$  is adjusted to the given particle number by  $N(t) = \sum_{\alpha} W_{\alpha}^{(\text{eq})}$  and the temperature  $T^{(\text{eq})}$  is tuned such the the LDA energy reproduces the wanted energy  $E(t)$ . Although cumbersome to evaluate, it is important to use exactly this local, instantaneous equilibrium in the relaxation term. This guarantees that the dissipative step conserves local density, current, and energy as it is mandatory for a good collision term [14].

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<sup>1</sup>Should we add that as displayed equation?

### 3.2. Observables specific to relaxation

Most of the observables computed with RTA are exactly the same as for TDLDA, e.g., energy, density, excitation spectra, ionization, PES, or PAD. New are observables related to the mixed character of the one-body operator which is characterized by the occupation numbers  $W_\alpha$ . A specific quantity in that respect is the entropy which is computed in diagonal representation (3) by the standard expression [15]

$$S = - \sum_{\alpha} [W_{\alpha} \log W_{\alpha} + (1 - W_{\alpha}) \log(1 - W_{\alpha})] \quad (9)$$

in units of Boltzmann constant. It serves as a direct indicator of thermalization and allows to read off the typical time scale of relaxation processes.

### 3.3. Summary of the RTA procedure

The solution of the RTA equations (7) with (8) is rather involved. We briefly summarize the solution scheme for one step from  $t \equiv t_0$  to  $t + \Delta t \equiv t_1$ , for more details see [13]<sup>2</sup>. The TDLDA propagation runs at a much faster pace than relaxation. We resolve it by standard techniques [16, 5] on a time step  $\delta t$  which is much smaller (factor 10–100) than the RTA step  $\Delta t$ . We summarize this TDLDA propagation in the evolution operator  $\hat{U}$  from Eq. (2a) and discuss only one RTA step. Its sub-steps are sketched in Figure 1 and explained in the following whereby the step numbers here correspond to the ones in the Figure:

1. We first propagate  $\hat{\rho}$  by pure TDLDA. The s.p. states in diagonal representation (3) evolve as  $|\phi_{\alpha}(t)\rangle \rightarrow |\phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{mf})}\rangle = \hat{U}(t_1, t_0)|\phi_{\alpha}(t)\rangle$ , while the occupation weights  $W_{\alpha}(t_1) = W_{\alpha}(t_0)$  are kept frozen (pure mean-field propagation).
2. Absorbing bounds may have removed parts from the s.p. wavefunctions and so destroyed ortho-normalization. We transform the propagated density operator to a representation in terms of natural orbitals which is diagonal representation (3) with an ortho-normal set of s.p. wavefunctions together with corresponding occupation weights  $\{\phi_{\alpha}^{(\text{nat})}, W_{\alpha}^{(\text{nat})}\}$ .
3. We compute density  $\varrho(\mathbf{r}, t_1)$ , current  $\mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t_1)$ , and total energy  $E_{\text{mf}}$  associated to the TDLDA-propagated density matrix  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{mf}}$ .
4. We determine the thermal mean-field equilibrium state  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}$  constrained to the given  $\varrho$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ , and  $E_{\text{mf}}$  from step 3. This is achieved by Density-Constrained Mean Field (DCMF) iterations as outlined in section 4. The equilibrium state  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}$  is represented by new s.p. states  $\{|\phi'_{\alpha}\rangle\}$  and new occupation numbers  $W'_{\alpha}$  in diagonal form (3).
5. We compose the new density operator as mixture of TDLDA propagated state  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{mf}}$  and equilibration driving term  $\hat{\rho}_{\text{mf}} - \hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}$  with weight  $\Delta t / \tau_{\text{relax}}$  as

$$\hat{\rho}_{\text{mix}} = \hat{\rho}_{\text{mf}} - \frac{\Delta t}{\tau_{\text{relax}}} [\hat{\rho}_{\text{mf}} - \hat{\rho}_{\text{eq}}]$$

where the relaxation time  $\tau_{\text{relax}}$  requires the actual intrinsic excitation energy  $E_{\text{intr}}^*$  which is also obtained from DCMF. While evaluating the mixing, the new state is expressed in natural-orbital representation Eq. (3). This yields the final s.p. states  $\{|\phi_{\alpha}(t_1)\rangle\}$  for this step and preliminary new occupations  $\tilde{W}_{\alpha}$ .

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<sup>2</sup>PGR2all: can we outsource all details to reference [13]?

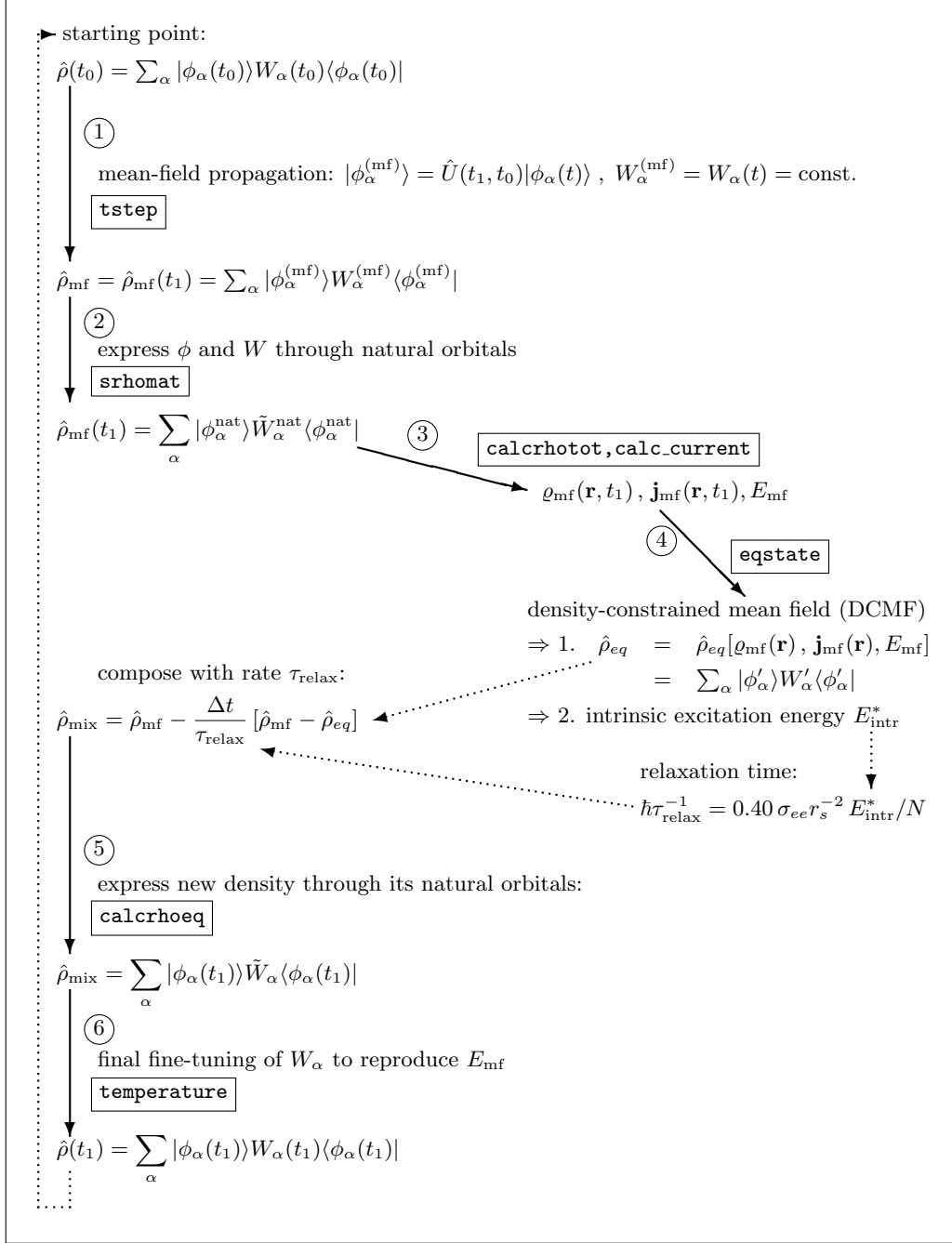


Figure 1: Sketch of the scheme for performing one large time step  $t_0 \rightarrow t_1 = t_0 + \Delta t$  in solving the RTA equations. The numbers in open circles indicate the steps as outlined in the text. The names in **typewriter** font refer to subroutines in the cde as detailed in section 5.

6. The mixing in step 5 may have slightly changed the energy such that we remain with a small energy mismatch as compared to the goal  $E_{\text{mf}}$ . We now apply a small iterative thermalization step to readjust the energy, as outlined in Appendix AppendixB. This then yields the final occupation weights  $W_{\alpha}(t_1)$  which comply with energy conservation.

The scheme is designed for use in connection with absorbing boundary conditions [16, 17]. In case of reflecting boundaries, natural orbital property is maintained under TDLDA propagation and step 2 can be overridden.

As said above, the time step  $\delta t$  for propagation of TDLDA is very small because it is limited from above by the maximal energy on the grid representation. The stepping  $\Delta t$  for the relaxation term needs only to resolve the changes in the actual mean field which allows much larger values. Typically, we can do 50–200 TDLDA steps before calling one RTA step. For detailed values see the examples delivered with the code.<sup>3</sup>

A word is in order about the system for which the present form of RTA can be used. The relaxation time  $\tau_{\text{relax}}$  is allowed to depend on time which allows to accomodate changes of the dynamical state. But  $\tau_{\text{relax}}$  is one global number chosen according to the average electron density  $\bar{\rho}$ , see eq. (7d). This requires systems which can be characterized by such an average density, i.e., systems having only small density variations in the bulk as it holds typically for metallic bonds. The RTA rate is insensitive to many details of the microscopic collision term as energy- and angle-dependent scattering cross sections [18] or a broad spectrum of relaxation rates. However, these details are usually resolved only (if at all) for fast and energetic processes which are anyway deep in the regime of semi-classical VUU. The grossly averaged treatment of RTA is acceptable for not too fast and not too energetic processes, preferably in compact systems.

#### 4. Summary of the DCMF procedure

*PGR2all: This section for DCMF in the same layout as for RTA, i.e. a summary in text together with an even compacter summary diagram.*

#### 5. The structure of the RTA package in `rta.F90`

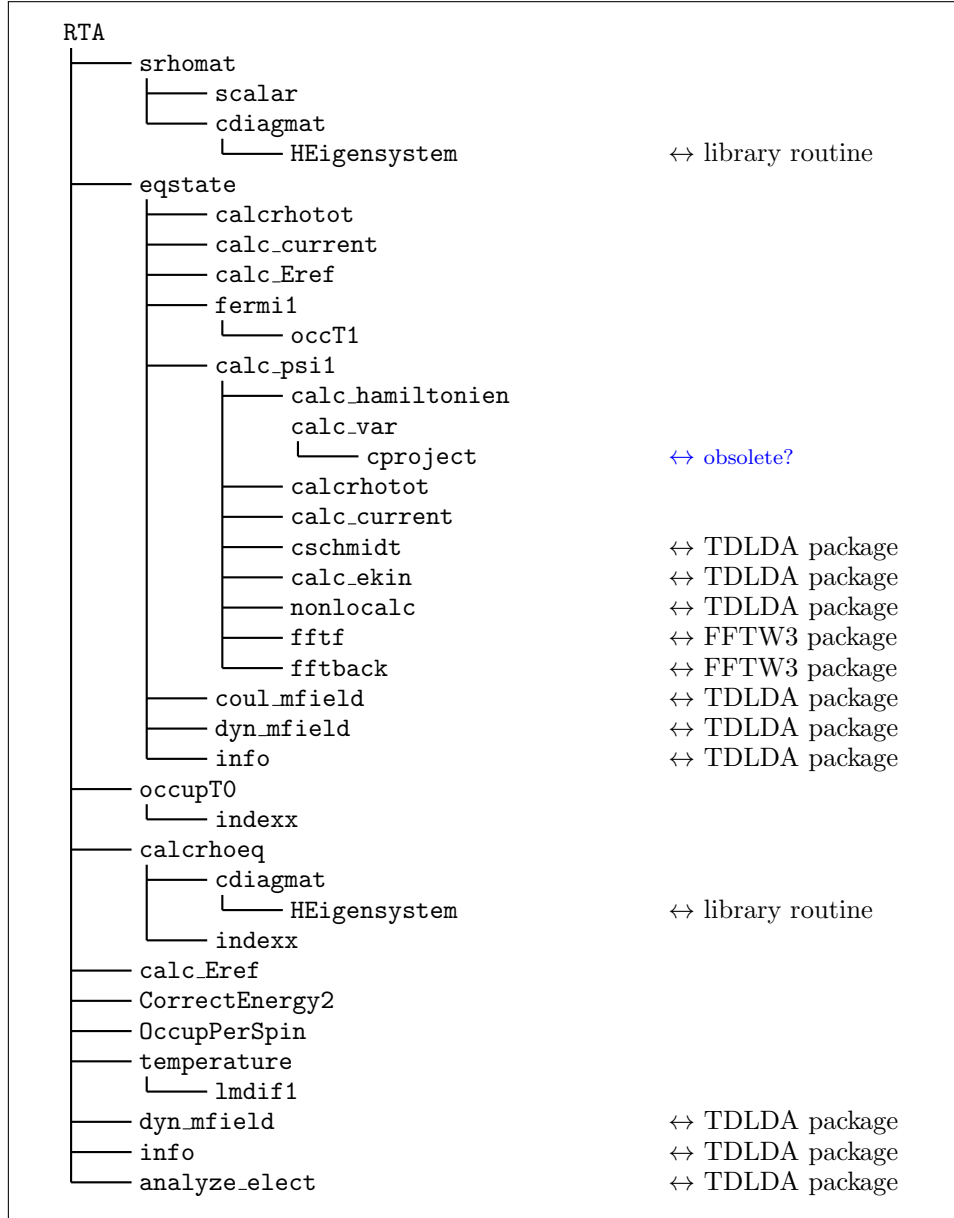
##### 5.1. The calling tree

Here is an oversight over the tree structure of the RTA routines. Those subroutines contained in `rta.F90` are explained in detail in section 5.2. Subroutines coming from the TDLDA package or external sources are marked<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>PGR2all: A link to be set once we have the place for the benchmarks.

<sup>4</sup>The `HEigensystem` seems copied from some library. This could cause copyright problems if we publish the code. Is it from BLAS/LINPACK? Then we could replace the Fortran source by a library call.



## 5.2. The subroutines in detail

SUBROUTINE rta(psi,aloc,rho,iterat)

iterat	in	external iteration number (TDLDA time step)
psi(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)	in/out	set of s.p. wavefunctions
rho(1:2*kdfull2)	in/out	local densities for spin up and down
aloc(1:2*kdfull2)	in/out	local potentials for spin up and down

Basic RTA routine performing density constrained mean-field (DCMF) iterations, energy



adjustment, admixing of local equilibrium states by calls to subroutines (see calling tree).

```
SUBROUTINE calcrhoeq(psiorthloc,psieqlloc,psiloc,occuporthloc,occuploc,nstateloc)
    nstateloc           in      number of s.p. states in spin block
    psiorthloc(1:kdfull2,1:nstateloc), in      set of TDLDA wavefunctions (natural orbitals)
    occuporthloc(1:nstateloc) in      occupations of TDLDA states
    psieqlloc(1:kdfull2,1:nstateloc) in      set of local-equilibrium wavefunctions
    psiloc(1:kdfull2,1:nstateloc) out      set of final mixed wavefunctions
    occuploc(1:nstateloc) in/out
```

Encapsulated in SUBROUTINE `rta`. Performs the mixing of TDLDA states with local-equilibrium state according to relaxation rate for one spin block. The mixed density matrix is expanded in a representation by both sets of s.p. states.

```
SUBROUTINE calc_Eref(occup,ispin,Ei,Eref)
    occup(1:nstate) in      occupation number for s.p. states.
    ispin(1:nstate) in      spin assignement for s.p. states.
    Ei(1:nstate) in      spin assignement for s.p. states.
    Eref(1:2) out      sum of s.p. energies per spin.
```

Computes the weighted sum of s.p. energies as reference energy for DCMF. The sum is accumulated for each spin separately.

```
SUBROUTINE fermi1(ekmod,eref,occup,ispinact,T0i,T1i,T2,mu)
    ekmod(1:kstate) in      given s.p. energies, spin up block first, then spin down
    eref in      reference energy = wanted sum of s.p. energies
    ispinact in      spin for which routine is run
    T0i, T1i in      lower and upper temperature for search
    occup(1:kstate) in/out  occupation numbers, spin block-wise
    T2 out      final temperature for which Fermi distribution matches eref
    mu out      final chemical potential
```

Determines thermal Fermi occupation such that given sum of s.p. energies **eref** and particle number is matched. Is done for each spin separately. Solution scheme is bracketing. Refers to SUBROUTINE `OccT1` while iterating temperature `T2`.

*PGR2all: Nr. of spin-up/spin-down states comes through `m.params`. We should protocol all such entries. First step is to augment each USE by ONLY such that the explicitly communicated variables becomes visible. Important variables may then be listed explicitly.*

*PGR2all: Routine requires that arrays are sorted in continuous blocks of spin. Do we have an initial check for that? And we need to address that in the general part which explains the layout of arrays.*

```

SUBROUTINE OccT1(occrefloc,enerloc,Etotloc,muloc,occtotloc,n,T,occuploc)
    enerloc(1:n)    in    s.p. energies for actual spin
    n               in    number of s.p. states treated here
    T               in    temperature
    occrefloc       in    wanted total number of particles
    occuploc(1:n)   out   thermal occupation numbers for given T and s.p. energies
    muloc           out   chemical potential (Fermi energy)
    occtotloc       out   final total number of particles
    Etotloc         out   sum of s.p. energies

```

Determines by bracketing chemical potential `muloc` for given array of s.p. energies, temperature `T`, and wanted number of particles `occrefloc` with precision 1D-12. Delivers with it thermal occupation numbers and corresponding total particle number and sum of s.p. energies.

*PGR2all: This routine is specific to /tt SUBROUTINE ferm1. Could we encapsulate it by a /tt CONTAINS?*

```

SUBROUTINE Calc_psi1(psi1,aloc,rhotot0,rhototloc,curr0,curr1,j,lambd,mu,lambdaj,muj,sumvar2,e
combined with encapsulated SUBROUTINE calc_hamiltonien.

```

```

    j               in    number of DCMF iteration, used here for print
    lambda(1:kdfull2,1:2) in   Lagrange parameter for density for spin up&down
    lambdaj(1:kdfull2,1:3) in   Lagrange parameter for current
    mu, muj         in    driving parameter for augmented Lagrangian
    aloc(1:2*kdfull2) in    local potentials for spin up and down
    rhotot0(1:kdfull2,1:2) in    initial density PGR2all: not used ??
    curr0(1:kdfull2,1:3) in    wanted current
    psi1(1:kdfull2,1:kstate) in/out set of s.p. wavefunctions iterated
    rhototloc(1:kdfull2,1:2) out   actual density according to psi1
    curr1(1:kdfull2,1:3) out   actual current from psi1
    ekmod(1:nstate) out   final s.p. energies
    eal             out   final sum of s.p. energies
    sumvar2         out   variance of s.p. energies

```

Performs one damped gradient step of with density & current constrained Hamiltonian.

*PGR2all: The density array distinguishes spin up/down while the current array does not. Reason?*

PGRcommThe IN & OUT assignments in this subroutine have to be updated.

```

SUBROUTINE eqstate(psi,aloc,rho,psi1,occuorth,iterat)
    iterat          in    actual iteration number (for printing)
    psi(1:kdfull2,1:kstate) in   initial set of s.p. wavefunctions
    psi1(1:kdfull2,1:kstate) out   final set of s.p. wavefunctions
    aloc(1:2*kdfull2) in/out local part of potential, spin up/down stacked in blocks
    rho(1:2*kdfull2) in    initial density, spin up/down stacked in blocks
    occuorth(1:kstate) in    occupation numbers for psi and still the same for psi1.

```

DCMF iterations by repeatedly calling `Calc_psi1`, updating Lagrangian parameters for density & current constraints, and occasionally tuning temperature to achieve correct energy. The latter is done by calling `fermi1`. The local potential is kept constant during

DCMF iteration and updated only at the very end.

*PGR2all: Fetches nr. of spin up/down from m.params.*

*PGR2all: Lagrange parameters are started from scratch. May it be faster to recycle the previous Lagrange parameters?*

*PGR2all: Density rho is entered via list and still recomputed as rhotot0. Unnecessary doubling?*

```
SUBROUTINE 0ccupT0(occloc,esploc,Estar)
    esploc(1:nstate)    in    given s.p. energies
    occloc(1:nstate)    in    given occupation numbers
    Estar                out   excitation energy relative to T=0 distribution
```

Computes thermal excitation energy as difference of actual energy to the energy obtained by Fermi distribution for  $T = 0$ . The latter distributions is computed for the given s.p. energies which are the same as used for the thermal state.

```
SUBROUTINE calcrhotot(rho,q0)
    q0(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)    in    set of s.p. wavefunctions for which density is accumulated
    rho(kdfull2,2)            out   resulting density
```

Computes local density for set of wavefunctions q0. Note that two crucial information is communicated via module **params**, namely **occup**, the array of occupation numbers, **ispin** the array assigning spin top each s.p. state, and **nstate**, the number of s.p. states.

*PGR2all: Exploiting the sorting of spin in blocks of s.p. states, we could rewrite the code with to SUM statements.*

```
SUBROUTINE calc_var(hpsi,psi1,sumvar2)
    psi1(kdfull2,kstate)    in    set of s.p. states for which variance of s.p. energies of calculated
    hpsi(kdfull2,kstate)    in/out array  $H \rightarrow \psi_\alpha$ , on input in  $k$ -space, on output in  $r$ -space
    sumvar2                  out   summed variance of s.p. energies
```

Computes the sum of variances of the s.p. energies,  $\langle \hat{\Delta h}^2 | rangle$ .

PGRcommThe routine projects from each  $hath\psi_\alpha$  all s.p. states  $\psi_\beta$  from the pool of states. That is too much. The s.p. variance should be  $\sum_\alpha \langle |\psi_\alpha| (\hat{h} - \varepsilon_\alpha)^2 |\psi_\alpha \rangle$  where  $\varepsilon_\alpha = \langle |\psi_\alpha| \hat{h} |\psi_\alpha \rangle$ .

```
SUBROUTINE forceTemp(amoy,occup,n,temp,mu)
    amoy(1:n)    in    given s.p. energies
    occup(1:n)   in    given thermal occupation
    n            in    number of s.p. states
    temp         in    temperature
    mu           out   emerging chemical potential
```

Determines chemical potential for given s.p. energies and temperature by call to 0ccT1.

*PGR2all: Obsolete and never used.*

```
SUBROUTINE fermi_init(ekmod,T,occup,ispinact)
    ekmod(1:nstate)    in    given s.p. energies
    T                  in    given temperature
    ispinact           in    actual spin
    occup(1:kstate)    in/out initial occupation and resulting Fermi distribution for T.
```

Determines Fermi distribution for given s.p. energies and temperature. Searches appropriate chemical potential  $\mu$  by bracketing. Use for repeated calls to FUNCTION `occ`.

*PGR2all: This routine `fermi_init` and the related FUNCTION `occ` are never used, thus obsolete. May be removed.*

SUBROUTINE `srhomat(psi,aloc,psiorth,occuporth)`

<code>psi(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)</code>	in	set of s.p. wavefunctions, not orth-normalized
<code>psiorth(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)</code>	out	ortho-normalized natural orbitals
<code>aloc(1:2*kdfull2)</code>	in	actual local potential
<code>occuporth(1:kstate)</code>	out	occupation numbers for ortho-normalized states

Computes the density matrix of initial state given by set of wavefunctions `psi` together with their occupations `occup`, the latter communicated through module `params`. Then diagonalizes the density matrix and computes on `psiorth` the new wavefunctions associated with diagonal representation of the density matrix.

Finally updates running transformation matrix `psitophi` which is communicated and stored through module `params`.

*PGR2all: Usage and propagation of `psitophi` is somewhat hidden because it is handled through a module. Needs to be explained somewhere.*

SUBROUTINE `scalar(tab1,tab2,scal,ispin, mess)`

<code>tab1(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)</code>	in	1. set of s.p. wavefunctions
<code>tab2(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)</code>	in	2. set of s.p. wavefunctions
<code>ispin(1:nstate)</code>	in	spin of s.p. states
<code>mess</code>	in	message for print inside routine
<code>scal(nstate,nstate)</code>	out	matrix of wavefunction overlaps

SUBROUTINE `cdiagspin(mat, eigen, vect, N)`

<code>mat(N,N)</code>	in	complex Hermitean matrix to be diagonalized
<code>N</code>	in	dimension of matrix
<code>eigen(N)</code>	out	resulting eigenbvalues
<code>Vect(N,N)</code>	out	resulting eigenstates

Driver routine for diagonalization of a complex Hermitean matrix of dimension `N` which consists in a two blocks for separate spin. Refers for each single block to routine `cdiag` and subsequent library routines contained therein.

SUBROUTINE `indexx (n,arrin,indx)`

<code>n</code>	in	length of array
<code>arrin(1:n)</code>	in	array to be sorted
<code>indx(1:n)</code>	out	pointer array

Evaluates sorting of an array in ascending order.

SUBROUTINE `occupPerSpin(mess,Occ)`

<code>mess</code>	in	character variable with comment printed inside routine
<code>Occ(1:2)</code>	out	total number of particles in each spin

Computes number of particles in each spin block. Uses `nstate` and occupations `occup` from module `params`.

CorrectEnergy2(Wref,Eref,w,E,Wout,nloc)

W(1:nloc)	in	initial occupations numbers
E(1:nloc)	in	given s.p. energies
Wref	in	reference particle number to be reached
Eref	in	reference sum of s.p. energies to be reached
nloc	in	actual number of states
Wout(nloc)	out	readjusted occupation numbers

Final energy correction by one step along Fermi distribution (using Taylor expansion about actual distribution), see appendix AppendixB).

SUBROUTINE ordo\_per\_spin(psi)

psi(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)	in/out	s.p. wavefunctions before and after reordering
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Reorder states in two blocks of spin up and down. Applies that reshuffling to all relevant field of states, s.p. wavefunctions **psi**, spin per state **ispin**, and occupations **occup**.

*PGR2all: Routine has been rendered obsolete by new initialization of states which produces immediately the correct sorting. But routine should be kept for possible later use (e.g., mixing states from different sources).*

SUBROUTINE temperature(mu,T)

mu	out	resulting chemical potential
T	out	resulting temperature

Takes s.p. energies **amoy** and occupations **occup** from module **params** and fits a Fermi distribution to it. Temperature and chemical potentials of the fitted distribution are returned via list. Calls a fitting routine **lmdif1** using subroutine **ff** as argument.

SUBROUTINE ff(m,n,X,FVEC,IFLAG)

X(1:n)	in	array handling chemical potential and temperature
Fvec(1:m)	out	array of mismatches of distributions
n	in	number of parameters of model, actually 2
m	in	number of entries in array
iflag	in	flag possibly written (actually not used)

Mismatch of **occup** (via modules **params**) from Fermi distribution to given chemical potential and temperature. To be used in fitting routine **lmdef1**.

SUBROUTINE cproject(qin,qout,ispact,q0)

qin(1:kdfull2)	in	s.p. wavefunction to be projected
q0(1:kdfull2,1:kstate)	in	set of s.p. wavefunctions which is projected out from <b>qin</b>
ispact	in	spin associated with <b>qin</b>
qout(1:kdfull2)	out	projected s.p. wavefunction

Projects away from **qin** all contributions of the set **q0**.

*PGR2all: This routine may become obsolete if we recode the the variance in routine **calc\_var** to meet the standard definition.*

## AppendixA. The intrinsic excitation energy

*PGR2all: Intrinsic excitation energy yet to be explained. May also become part of DCMF explanation.*

## AppendixB. Iterative correction of total energy

*PGR2all: Yet to be imported.*

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